Ludwik Sternbach

A Descriptive Catalogue of Poets quoted in Sanskrit Anthologies and Inscriptions

Volume 1 Aṁśudhara - Dhoyī

1978
Otto Harrassowitz
Wiesbaden

CIP – Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

Sternbach, Ludwik:
A descriptive catalogue of poets quoted in
Sanskrit anthologies and inscriptions / Ludwik Sternbach. –
Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz.

Vol. 1 : Numbers 1–704. Aṁśudhara – Dhoyī.
– 1978.
ISBN 3-447-01978-6

Satz: Renate Dingeldein, Wiesbaden. Druck und Bindung: Druckerei Lokay, Reinheim
Printed in Germany

Contents

Abbreviations

a.	attributed to.
AA	Alaṅkārasaṅgrahaḥ of Amṛtānandayogin.. Veṅkaṭeśvara Or. Ser. 19 *Also* AL edition (Adyar Library Series 70).
AAS	Anyoktyaṣṭaka-saṁgraha. Ed. by P.D. Trivedi, Bhāratiya Vidyā Series 11.
AAus	Th. Aufrecht. Auswahl von uneditierten Strophen verschiedener Dichter, ZDMG 16. 749-51; 25. 238-243 and 25. 455-463.
AB	Th. Aufrecht, Beiträge zur Kenntnis Indischer Dichter. ZDMG 36. 361-383 and 509-559.
ABayA	Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil. Kl.
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
AGGW	Abhandlungen der phil.-histor. Klasse der kön. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.
AKM	Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, herausg. von der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
AlK or Alk	Alaṅkṛti-maṇi-mālā. Ed. by G.V. Devasthali. Keshav Bhikaji Dhawale, Bombay 1948.

Alaṁkārasaṁ(graha) of Amṛtānandayogin. The Adyar Library Series 70.

Alaṁkāra-śekhara of Keśavamiśra. Ed. by Pt. Śivadatta, KM. 50.

ALB	The Adyar Library Bulletin, Adyar.
AlK or Alk	Alaṁkāra-kaustubha of Viśveśvara Pt. KM. 66.
Alkeś	Alaṁkāraśekhara of Keśavamiśra KM. 50.
Alm	See Al.
Almu	Alaṁkāramuktāvalī. HSS 54.
AlR	Alaṁkāra-ratnākara of Śobhākaramitra. POS 77.

AIS	Alaṁkārasūtra. Ed by Śrīcandrakanta Tarkālaṁkāra. Calcutta 1900 (1957).
Amar	Amaruśataka.
Amar (A)	Anthologie érotique d'Amarou par A.L. Apudy, Paris 1881.
Amar (D)	The Text of the Amaruśataka by S.K.De. In OH. 2.1; pp 9-25.
Amar (K)	Amaruśataka with the Commentary of Kokasambhava by C.R. Devadhar. In ABORI 39. 227-265 and 40. 16-55.
Amar (NSP)	Amaruśatakam. Third edition. NSP. 1954; (main reference is made to this edition).
Amar (POS)	Amaruśatakam. Ed. and transl. by Ch. R. Devadhar. POS 101.
Amar (RK)	The Amaruśataka with the Commentary of Rudramadeva-kumāra. In OH. 2.2.; pp. 265-316.
Amar (S)	Das Amaruśataka. . . Von R. Simon. Kiel 1893.
Ambaḍa	Amarasūri's Ambaḍacaritra, Jāmnagar 1919.
Amd	Alamkāramahodadhi of Narendrapraha Sūri GOS 95.
an.	quoted anonymously.
Anar(gharāghava) of Murāri.	Ed. by Pt. Durgāprasād and W.L.Ś. Panśikar. KM 5.
Ānas	Ānandasāgarastava of Śri Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita. KM XI. 91-111.
ĀnSS	Ānandāśrama Sanskrit Series, Poona.
Any	The Anyoktimuktāvalī of Haṁsavijayagaṇīśa. Ed. by Pt. Kedārnātha and W.L.Ś. Paṇśikar. KM 88.
AOS	American Oriental Series.
AP	Th. Aufrecht, *Über die Paddhati von Śārṅgadhara.* ZDMG 27. 1-120.
AR	Alaṁkārasarvasva of Rājānaka Ruyyaka. KM 35.

ARJ	Alaṁkāra-sarvasva of Ruyyaka by K.S.S. Jānakī. Meharchand Lachhmandas, Delhi 1965.
ARR	Alaṅkārasūtram of Ruyyaka. TSS 40.
ĀrS	Āryāsaptaśati of Govardhana. KM 1.
AS	Amitagati's Subhāṣitasaṁdoha. Sanskrit und Deutsch von R. Schmidt. Sonderabdruck aus Band LIX und LXI der ZDMG. Leipzig 1908.
Aśvaśāstra	Aśvaśāstram by Nakula. Ed. by S. Gopalan. TSMH 56.
Auc	Aucityavicāracarcā by Kṣemendra. KM I. 115. *Also* in Kṣ (RP) 11 - 62.
Ava	Avaśiṣṭānyokti of Paṇḍitarāja in Paṇḍitarāja-kāvyasaṁgraha, pp. 121-190. Sanskrit Academy Series 2, Hyderabad 1958.
Bahud(arśana), as quoted in IS.	
Bhalla(ṭaśataka) by Bhallaṭa in KM IV 169-188.	
Bhaṭṭikāvya of Bhaṭṭi.	Ed. by V.N.S. Joshi and V.L.S. Panśikar. 8th edition. NSP, Bombay 1934.
BhC	Bhojarāja's Cārucaryā in Malayamārutaḥ II; pp. 79-95.
BhKā	See Bhaṭṭikāvya.
BhL	A list of the Inscriptions of Northern India by D.R. Bhandarkar. EI. 20, Appendix.
BhPañ	Bhāsa's Pañcarātram. Ed. and transl. by S. Rangachar. Saṁskṛta Sahitya Sadana, Bangalore-Mysore 1956.
BhPṇ	Bhāgavata-purāṇa.
BhPr	Bhojaprabandha of Balladeva. NSP 1932. The Narrative od Bhoja by Ballāla of Banares, translated by Louis H. Gray. AOS 34.
BhŚ	Śatakatrayādi-subhāṣita-saṁgraha of Bhartṛhari. The Epigrams attributed to Bhartṛhari . . . . ed. by D.D. Kosambi SJS 23.
Bhv or BhV	Bhāminī-Vilāsa by Jagannātha. Ed. and transl. by H.D. Sharma. POS 50.

BI. or Bibl. Ind.	Bibliotheca Indica.
BORI	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
BORS or JBORS	Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Journal of,
BP	Brahmavaivarta-purāṇam . . . Ed. by J. Vidyāsāgara, Calcutta 1888.
Brāhmadharma or Br. Dh.	in Pratna Kamranandinī. Benares.
Brahmap(urāṇa)	in MS form, Veṅkaṭeśvara Press, 1906. Also ĀnSS 28.
Bṛh	Bṛhaspati-smṛti, recontructed by K.V. Rangaswami Aiyangar. GOS 85.
BṛSaṁ	Bṛhatsaṁhitā of Varāhamihira, Vidyābhavana Saṁskṛta-granthamālā 41, Vārāṇasī 1959.
BSOAS or BSOS	Bulletin of the School ot the Oriental (and African) Studies, London.
BSS	Bombay Sanskrit Series (Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series), Bombay.
C	Cāṇakya's aphorisms.
Can	Candrāloka of Jayadeva. ChSS 458-9.
Cand	Caṇḍīśataka of Bāṇa. In May.
Cār	Cārudattam of Bhāsa. Ed. and transl.by C.R. Devadhar. POS 65.
Cāruc(aryā)	by Kṣemendra. In KM II. 128-138. *Also:* in Kṣ (RP) 135-44.
Caur	Caurapañcaśikā of Bilhaṇa Kavi. Ed. and transl. by S. N. Tadpatrikar. POS 86.
CC	Catalogus Catalogorum by Th. Aufrecht, rep.,Wiesbaden 1962 (Parts I-III).
CHLT	The collection of Hindū Law Texts. Ed. by J.R. Gharpure, Bombay.

ChSS	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.
CII	Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.
Cit(ramīmāṁsā)	of Appayya Dīkṣita and Cit(ramīmāṁ)s(ākhaṇḍa) by Pt. Jagannātha. KM 38.
CitV	*idem,* with the Commentary of Dharānanda. Ed. by. K.I Shukla. Vārāṇasī 1965.
CL	Laghu-Cāṇakya Version. See Cr. I. 2.
CM	Cāṇakya. Recension de cinq receuils de stances morales par E. Monseur, Paris 1887.
CN	Cāṇakya-nīti-śāstra Version, See Cr I. 1.
Cr	L. Sternbach. Cāṇakya-Nīti Text-Tradition (Cāṇakya- N Śākhā-Saṁpradāyaḥ. Vol. I-II in five parts. Six versions collections of Cāṇakya Maxims reconstructed and critic: edited. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur. Vishveshvaranand Indological Series 27-9. (The numbers refer to Vol. II).
CR	Cānakya-rāja-nīti-śāstra Version. See Cr. 1. 2.
CS	Cāṇakya-sāra-saṁgraha Version. See Cr. I. 1.
CV	Vṛddha-Cāṇakya, *testus ornatior* Version. See Cr I. 1.
Cv	Vṛddha-Cāṇakya, *textus simplicior* Version. See Cv I. 1.

Dampatīś(ikṣānāmaka) in Beṅgālī characters n.p. 1840.

Dar	Darpadalana of Kṣemendra in KM VI. 66-118 and in Kṣ p. 145-206.
Daś(arūpa)	Daśarūpa. A Treatise of Hindu Dramaturgy by Dhanaṁ jaya. Ed. and transl. by G.C.O. Haas. Columbia Univers Indo-Iranian Series 7, New York 1912. *Also:* Hindī: Da pakam, Vidyābhavana Saṁskr.-Granthamālā 7, Vārāṇas 1962.
Deś	Deśopadeśa and Narmamālā of Kṣemendra. Ed. by M.K Shāstrī in Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies, 40. *Also* in Kṣ(RP) pp. 273-306. Third lesson translated by L. St bach in PO 25.8-19.

DhN (P)	The Dhammanīti (Pāli). In PMB and MhN(P).
Dhv	Dhvanyāloka of Ānandavardhana in HSS 66. *Also:* KM 25.
DikAny	Anyāpadeśaśataka of Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita. KM Gucch. VI. 143-158.

Dṛṣṭā(ntaśataka) of Kusumadeva in KSH 217-226.

Dūt(āṅgada) of Subhaṭa. Ed. by Pt. Durgāprasād and K.P. Parab. KM 28.

Dvi	Nītidviṣaṣṭikā of Sundarapāṇḍya. Ed. and published by K. Mārkaṇḍeya Śarmā, 1928.
EI	Epigraphia Indica.
Ek	Ekāvalī of Vidyāhara by K.P. Trivedi. BSS 63.
EU	Ekādaśa dvāranibhandha Upadeśa in Malayamārutah II. 96-107.
G	The Institutes of Gautama. Ed. by A.F. Stenzler. Sankrit Text Society. London 1876.
GDH	L. Sternbach, Subhāṣita, Gnomic and Didactic Literature in A History of Indian Literature ed. by J. Gonda, Vol. IV. O. Harrassowitz 1974.
GG	Gītagovinda of Jayadeva. NSP 9th ed. Bombay 1949.
GhN	Ghaṭakarpara-Nitisāra in KSG 1.374 and KSH 120-4.
GMBh	Gautama-dharmasūtra with Maskarī Bhāṣya. Ed. by L. Śrīnivāsāchārya. OLPSS 50.
GOS	Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Baroda.
GP	Garuḍa-purāṇam. Ed. by J. Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta 1890.
GPy (or GPY)	Garuda-purānam. Vaṅgavāsi Press. Calcutta 1890. *Also:* in Kāśī Sanskrit Series 165.
GR	Guṇaratna of Bhavabhūti in KSG 1. 299 and KSH 523-5.
GSAI	Giornale della Società Asiatica Italiana.

GSL	Gems from Sanskrit Literature. Compiled and translated by Dr. A. Sharma and Vid. E.V. Vīra Rāghāvachārya. Sanskrit Academy Series 5. Osmania University. Hyderabad 1959.
GVS	Gaṇikā-vṛtta-saṁgrahaḥ. Compiled and presented by L. Sternbach. Vishveshvaranand Indological Series, No. 4. Hoshiarpur 1953.
H	Hitopadeśa.
Hams	Haṁsasandeśa of Śrīmad Vedanta Deśika. Ed. by S. Nārāyaṇa Sāstrī. Transl. by M.C.N. Acharya. V. Ramaswamy Sāstrulu. Madras 1937.
Han	Hanumannāṭaka. HSS 271.
Hariv	The Harivaṁśa. Publ. by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta 1839.
Harṣ	Harṣacarita of Bāṇabhaṭṭa. Ed. by A.A. Führer. BSS 66. *Also:* ed. by K. P. Parab. 7th edition. NSP 1946.
HDh	Halāyudha's Dharmaviveka in KSG 1.381 and KSH 507-9.
HH	The Hitopadeśa in Sanskrit language, Library East-India House, London 1810.
HJ	H. The Sankrit Text ed. and transl. by F. Johnson. 2nd ed. Hartford-London 1864.
HS	Hitopadeśas, id est Institutio Salutaris. Textum codd. mss. collatis et annotationes criticas . . . A. G. a Schlegel et Ch. Lassen. Parts I-II. Bonnae ad Rhenum 1831.
HOS	Harvard Oriental Series. Cambridge, Mass.
HSL	A. B. Keith, A History of Sanskrit Literature. London 1953 (reprinted).
HSS	Haridās Sanskrit-Series. Benares.
IA	Indian Antiquary.
IHQ	Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta.
IIJ	Indo-Iranian Journal, The Hague.

IO	India Office in London.
IS	Indische Sprüche. Sanskrit und Deutsch herausg. von O. Böhtlingk. Zweite vermehrte und verbesserte Ausgabe. I-III. St. Petersburg 1870-3. *Also:* Erster und Zweiter Nachtrag zu meinen Indischen Sprüchen von O. Böhtlingk in Bull. de l' Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg. XXI. 401-9 and XXIII. 401-432. *Also:* Zur Kritik und Erklärung verschiedener indischer Werke von O. Böhtlingk in Bull. de l'Academie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, XXI. 93-132; 202-242 and 370-409. *Also:* August Blau. Index zu Otto Böhtlingks Indischen Sprüchen in AKM IX. 4, Leipzig 1893. *Also:* Th. Aufrecht. Bemerkungen zu Böhtlingks Indischen Sprüchen in ZDMG 52. 255. *Also:* Supplement to O. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche by L. Sternbach in AKM XXXVII. 1, Wiesbaden 1965. *Also:* Revised Supplement to O. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche by L. Sternbach, Part I, Verses 1 - 500, Istituto di Indologia, Torino 1974. *Also:* Pr.
ISPP	Indian Studies, Past and Present, Calcutta.
JA	Journal Asiatique, Paris.
Jāna(ki)	Jānakīharaṇam of Kumāradāsa. Ed. and transl. by G.G. Nandargikar, Bombay 1907. *Also:* Government Press, Ceylon 1974.
Janśṛng	Śṛṅgāraśataka of Janārdana In KM XI. 157.
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
JAS (Calcutta)	Journal of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
JBBRAS	Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
JBORS	See BORS.
JBRAS	Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.
JGJRI	Journal of the Gaṅgānātha Jhā Research Institute, Allahabad.
JOIB	Journal of the Oriental Institute, Baroda.
JOR (Madras)	Journal of the Oriental Institute, Madras
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London.

JS	The Sūktimuktāvalī of Bhagadatta Jalhaṇa. Ed. by Embar Krishṇamācārya. GOS 82.
JSAIL	L. Sternbach, Juridical Studies in Ancient Indian Law. Vol. I-II. Motilal Banarsidas 1965-1967. The Numbers of the Studies refer to the original studies, as listed on pp. 24-28 of Vol. I.
JSu	Subhāṣitāvalī. MS BORI 1424 of 1887-91 as quoted in BhŚ (as JS) and SkV (as Js).
JSub	Jain Anthology. MS BORI 1495 of 1887-91 as quoted in BhŚ (as JSV) and SkV (as Jsv).
K or KA	Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra. A critical ed. by R.P. Kangle. University of Bombay, Studies Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali. No. 1. Translated by R.P. Kangle in the University of Bombay Studies . . . No. 2.
KaBh	Kāvyālaṅkāra of Bhāmaha. Bihar-rāṣṭrabhāṣā-pariṣad, Patna 1932.
KāD	Kāvyādarśa of Daṇḍin. Ed. by V. Pt. Rangacharya Reddi Shastri. Government Oriental Series, Class A, No. 4. BORI, 1938; *Also:* ed. and transl. by K.R. Ray.
Kal	Kṣemendra's Kalāvilāsa, ed. in KM I; pp 34-79 and in Kṣ (RP); pp. 219-272.
Kālā	Kāvyālaṅkārasārasaṁgraha of Udbhaṭa. GOS 55.
KāP	The Kāvyapradīpa of Mm. Govind. Ed. by Pt. Durgāprasāda and W.L.S. Paṇśīkar. KM 24.
Kapp(hinabhyudaya) by	Bhaṭṭa Śivasvāmin. Ed. by Gauri Shankar; Lahore 1937.
KāRu	See RK.
Kav	Kavīndravacana-samuccaya. A Sankrit Anthology of Verses. Ed. by F.W. Thomas. Bibl. Ind. 1309. (See SkV).
KāV(a)	Kāvyālaṁkārasūtrāṇi of Vāmana. Ed. by Mm. Pt. Durgāprasāda and K.P. Parab. KM 15.
Kāva	Kāvyamimāṁsā of Rājaśekhara. In GOS 1.
Kavi(kaṇṭhābharaṇa) of	Kṣemendra, ed. in KM IV; pp. 149-169 and in Kṣ. (RP) 63-84.

KāvR	Kāvyamīmāṁsā of Rājaśekhara. GOS 1.
Kāvyān	Kāvyānuśāsana of Vāgbhaṭa. Ed. by Pt. Śivadatta and Pt. K. Parab. KM 43.
KH	Kāvyānuśāsana of Hemacandra. KM 71.
Kir	Kirātārjunīyam of Bhāravi. ed. and transl. by S.V. Dixit. (Cantos I-III) and 4th ed. NSP 1954.
KM	Kāvyamālā Series. NSP. Roman numbers refer to the fourteen Gucchas. Arabic numbers refer to the 95 Kāvyamālā booklet Series.
KN	Kāmandakīya-nītisāraḥ.
KN (BI) KN (ĀnSS) KN(TSS)	Ed. by Pt. Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna, Jaganmohana Tarkālaṅkāra and Kāmākhyānātha Tarkabāgiśa. The text ed. by Rajendralāla Mitra. Bibl. Ind. *Also:* ed. in ĀnSS 136 (two volumes) and in TSS 14.
Kpr	Kāvyaprakāśa of Mammaṭa. Ed. by R.D. Karmarkar. BORI 1950. *Also:* in ĀnSS 89.
KR	Kathāratnākara of Hemavijaya. Pt. Ś. Hirālal Haṁsarāj, Jāmnagar 1911.
Kṛṣṇa(karṇāmṛta) of Līlāśuka.	Ed. and translated by M.K. Archarya, Madras 1958. *Also:* ed. by S.K. De. Dacca University Or. Publ. Series 5. Dacca 1938.
KṣB	The Bṛhatkathāmañjarī of Kṣemendra, Ed. by Pt. Śivadatta and K.P. Parab. KM 69.
KSG	Kāvya-saṁgrahaḥ . . . Ed. by Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara. 3rd ed. Calcutta, Saraswati Press (3 volumes).
KSH	Kāvya-saṁgraha. A Sanskrit Anthology. . . Ed. by Pr. J. Haeberlin. Calcutta 1847.
Kṣ(RP)	Kṣemendra-laghu-kāvya-saṁgrahaḥ, Ed. by Dr. A. Sharma. Sanskrit Academy Series No. 7. The Sanskrit Acedemy Osmania University. Hyderabad 1961.
KSS	Kathāsaritsāgara of Somadevabhaṭṭa. Ed. by H. Brockhaus. AKM 2.5 and 4.5. *Also:* Ed. by Pt. Durgāprasād and K.P. Parab. 4th edition, NSP 1930.

Kt	Kavitāmṛtakūpa with a translation in Beṅgālī, Calcutta. School Book Society Press, Calcutta 1828.
KtR	Kavitāmṛtakūpam in Malaya I; pp. 34-46.
Kum	Kumārasambhava of Kālidāsa 14th ed. Re-edited . . . by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Acarya, Kāvyatīrtha', NSP 1955. *Also:* Critically ed. by Suryakanta. Sahitya Akademi, Delhi 1962.
Kuṭṭ	Kuṭṭanīmatam of Dāmodaragupta. Ed. by M. Kaul. Bibl. Ind. 1551. *Also:* in KM III; pp. 32-110.
Kuv	The Kuvalayānanda of Appayya Dīkṣita. NSP 1947.
KV	See Kāvyān.
Lāu	Initial List of Lāu Proverbs. Appendix D. to "On Siamese Proverbs and Idiomatic Expressions" by Col. G.E. Gerini. Journal of the Siamese Society 1.
LN (P)	The Lokanīti (Pāli) in PMB. Also in JASB 47.239.
Lok	Lokoktimuktāvalī of Dakṣiṇāmūrti. In KM XI. 78.
Madana	The Madanapārijāta. Ed. by Pt. M. Smṛtiratna. Bibl. Ind. 114.
Mahān	Mahānāṭaka of Dāmodara Miśra (Hanumannāṭaka). Ed. and transl. by Mahārāja Kali Krishna Bahadur. Calcutta 1840. *Also:* Veṅkaṭeśvara Press, Bombay, Saṁvat 1966.
Mahāvīra	Mahāvīracaritam of Bhavabhūti. Ed. by T.R. Ratnam Aiyar and S. Rangachariar. 4th ed. NSP 1926.
Mahim	The Mahimnastava or Praise of Shiva's Greatness. Ed., translated and presented . . . by W. Norman Browm. American Institute of Indian Studies. Poona 1965. Publication No. 1.
Māl	Mālavikāgnimitra of Kālidāsa. Ed. by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya 'Kāvyatīrtha' 9th ed. NSP.
Mālatī	Mālatīmādhava of Bhavabhūti. Ed. by M.R. Telang. 6th ed. NSP 1936.
Malaya	Malayamārutaḥ, Part 1, 2. and 3. Ed. by V. Raghavan; The Central Sanskrit Institute, Tirupati 1966; 1971 and New Delhi 1973.

Mārkp(ur)	The Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa. Ed. by Rev. K.M. Banerjee. Bibl. Ind. 29.
Matsya-p(ur)	Matsya-purāṇam in ĀnSS 54.
May	The Sanskrit Poems of Mayūra. Ed. with a translation . . . together with the text and translation of Bāṇa's Caṇḍīśa-taka by G.P. Quackenbos. Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series 9. New York 1917.
Mayūrāṣṭaka	An unedited Sanskrit poem by Mayūra. Ed. by G. P. Quackenbos. In JAOS 31.343-354.
MBh	Mahābhārata.
MBh (Bh)	MBh. BORI edition 1927-1966.
MBh (C)	MBh. Asiatic Society of Bengal 1834-1839 and
MBh (R)	MBh. Ed. by P.C., Roy, Calcutta 1886-8. Translated by P.C. Roy. Oriental Publishing Company. Calcutta.
MBh (Ju)	MBh in Old Javanese, published by H.H. Juynboll (Udyogaparvan) in MBh (Bh), Udyogaparvan App. II.
Megh	Meghadūta of Kālidāsa. Ed. by S.K. De. Sahitya Akademi, New Dehli 1957.
MhN(P)	The Mahārahanīti (Pāli) in Dhammanīti und Mahārahanīti. Zwei Texte der Spruchliteratur aus Birma von H. Braun, Göttingen 1975.
MK	Mādhavānala Kāmakandalā kathā;
MK (C)	Mādhavānalakāmakandalā-carita. Ed. by Balbir Singh, Uttam Chand Kapur, Dehli n.d.
MK (G)	Mādhavānalakāmakandalākathā by Pia Guerrini. Estr. dagli Annali della R. Scuola Norm. Sup. di Pisa, Vol. XXI, 1908. Pisa, tip. Nistri 1908.
MK (GOS)	Mādhavānalakāmakandalāprabandhaḥ. Ed. by M.R. Majumdar Pariśiṣṭha 1. (Mādhavānalākhyānam). GOS. 93 (p. 342-379).
MK (P)	MK. Published from three London and three Florentine MSS with a translation of the Prakrit passages by P.E. Pavolini, IX. Intern. Congress of Orientalists, London I, pp. 430-53.
MK (S)	H. Schöhl. Die Strophen der MK. Halle a.d.S. 1914.
Mn	Mānava-dharmaśāstra. Ed. by J. Jolly. London, Trübner and Co: 1887.
Mṛcch	Mṛcchakaṭika of Śūdraka. Ed. by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya 'Kāvyatīrtha'. 8th ed. NSP.
MS (MSs)	Manuscript(s).
Mudr	Mudrārākṣasa by Viśākhadatta. Ed. by K. T. Telang, BSS. *Also:* Ed. and transl. by R. S. Walimbe. The Royal Book Stall, Poona 2.
N.	The Institutes of Nārada . . . Ed. by J. Jolly. Bibl. Ind. 102. Translated by J. Jolly in SBE 33.
Nāg	Nāgānanda of Śrīharṣa. Ed. and transl. by R. D. Karmarkar. 3rd Ed. Poona 1953. *Also:* ed. and transl. by C. S. R. Sastri in Śrī Bālamanoramā Series No. 18. 5th ed.
Naiṣ	Naiṣadha of Śrīharṣa. Ed. by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Acārya 'Kāvyatīrtha'. NSP 9th ed.
Nāṭyaśāstra	The Nāṭyaśāstra ascribed to Bharata-Muni. Ed. and transl. by M. Ghosh. Bibl. Ind. 272 (Vol I-II).
Navasāha(sāṅka-carita)	of Padmagupta alias Parimala, Part I. Ed. by Pt. V. Ś. Islāmpurkar. BSS 53.
NBh	Narābharaṇam in Malaya 1. pp. 47-83.
NCC	New Catalogus Catalogorum by V. Raghavan, and others. Madras . . . (incomplete).
NIA	New Indian Antiquary.
Nīsam	Nītisaṁgrahaḥ. Veṅkaṭesvara Press. Bombay. Saṁvat 1994.
NKy (B)	Nīti Kyan. Translation of a Burmese Version of the Nīti Kyan, a Code of Ethics in Pāli (Burmese) JRAS 17. 252.

NMS	Nāradīya-manu-saṁhitā, Ed. by K. Sāmbaśiva Śāstri. TSS 97.
NM (T)	Nītiśāstra of Masūrākṣa. Tibetan and Sanskrit with an Indroduction in English. By S. Pathak. Viśva-Bhārati Annals, X. 1961.
NŚ	The Neeti Sunkhulun or Collection of the Sanskrit Ślokas . . . with a transl. in English by Mahārāja Kalee Krishen Bahadur. Serampore Press 1831.
NŚ (OJ)	Nītriśāstra (Old Javanese). Oud-Javaansche text met vertaling uitg. door R. Ng. Dr. Poerbatjaraka. Bibliotheca Javanica 4, Bandoeng 1933.
NSP	Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.
NT	Nītiśāstra in Telugu, as quoted in IS.
NV	Nītivākyāmṛta by Somadeva Sūri. Ed. by Pt. Pannālāla Soni. Mānikacandra. Digambara Jaina Granthamālā 22. Bombay 1922.
OH	Our Heritage, Calcutta.
Old Syriac	Pañcatantra in Old Syriac. Kalila und Dimna. Syrisch und Deutsch von F. Schulthess (Vol. I-II). Berlin 1911.
OLPSS	Oriental Library Publications. Sanskrit Series, Mysore.
P	Pañcatantra.
Pad	The Padyaracanā of Lakṣmaṇa Bhaṭṭa Āṅkolakara. Ed. by Pt. Kedāranātha and W. L. Ś. Paṇśīkar. KM 89.
Padyasaṁgraha	in KSH 529-532.
PD	The Pañcatantra of Durgasiṁha by A. Veṅkatasubbiah. In Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik 6, 255.
PdP	Padmapurāṇa. Ed. by V. N. Maṇḍalika. 4 Vols. ĀnSS extra-1.
PdT	Padyāmṛta-taranginī by Haribhāskara. Ed. by J. B. Chaudhuri. Samskṛta-kośa-kāvya-saṁgraha 4. Calcutta 1941.

PG	The Padyāvalī by Rūpa Gosvāmin. Ed. by S.K. De. Dacca University Oriental Publications Series, No. 3. Dacca 1934.
PJKS	Paṇḍitarāja-kāvya-saṁgraha. Sanskrit Academy Series 2. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
PM	J. Hertel. Eine vierte Jaina Recension des Pañcantantra (Meghavijava). ZDMG 67.639.
PMB	J. Gray. Ancient Proverbs and Maxims from Burmese Sources; or the Nīti Literature of Burma. London, Trübner and Co. 1886.
PN	Pañcatantra, Nepāli text, as quoted in PS XXXIX and 100-26, PT I, pp. 117-35 and PRE 2.192-258.
PO	Poona Orientalist, Poona.
POS	The Poona Oriental Series.
PP	The Pañcatantra, a Collection of Ancient Hindu Tales in the Recension called Pañcākhyānaka . . . The Jaina monk Pūrṇabhadra. Ed. by J. Hertel. HOS 11-2.
Pr	Pt. Durgā Prasāda. Böhtlingk's Indische Sprüche. In Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 16.361.
Pra	Pratimā of Bhāsa, Ed. and transl. by M. R. Kale.
Prab	Prabodhacandrodaya of Kṛṣṇamiśra. Ed. by V. L. Ś. Panśīkar. 6th ed. NSP. 1935.
Pras	Prasaṅgābharaṇam of Śrīmatkavikulatilaka, Gopal Nārāyan and Co. Bombay. (No date).
Prasanna	Prasannasāhityaratnākara of Nandana, as quoted in SkV.
Prati	Pratijñāyaugandharāyaṇam attributed to Bhāsa. Ed. and transl. by C. R. Devadhar. POS. 61.
PrC	Prabandha-cintāmaṇi of Merutuṅgācārya. Ed. by Jinavijaya Muni SJS 1. See also C. H. Tawney. Bibl. Ind. 141.
PRE	The Pañcatantra reconstructed. Ed. and transl. by F. Edgerton. AOS 2-3, 1924.
PrK	Prabandhakośa of Rājaśekhara Sūri. SJS 6.

Priy	Priyadarśikā by Harṣa. Ed. and transl. by G. K. Nariman, A. V. Williams Jackson and Ch. J. Ogden. Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series 10. New York 1923.
PrŚ, PrŚ(C)	Pratyayaśataka. Ed. by P. J. Karmadhara. Pandura Press, Ceylon 1941. Translated by A. V. Perera, Candy 1942. See also: L. Sternbach, Adyar Library Bulletin 33.88-116.
PS	Das Südliche Pañcatantra. Sanskrittext der Recension β mit den Lesearten der besten HSs der Recension α; herausg. von J. Hertel. Abh. d. phil. hist. Klasse d. kön. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss. XXIV. 5. Leipzig 1906.
PSDh	Parāśaradharmasaṁhitā or Parāśara-smṛti. Ed. by Pt. V. S. Islamapurkar BSS 47, 48, 59, 64, 67, 74.
PT } PTem }	The Pañcatantra. A collection of ancient Hindu Tales in its oldest Recension, the Kashmīrian entiled Tantrākhyāyika . . . Ed. by J. Hertel. HOS 14., 1915 (PT); Tantrākhyāyika . . . die älteste Fassung des Pañcatantra aus dem Sanskrit übersetzt . . . von J. Hertel I-II. Leipzig und Berlin 1909. *Also:* Über das Tantrākhyāyika, die Kaśmirische Rezension des P. Mit dem Text der HS, Decc. Coll. VIII. 145 von J. Hertel. Abh. d. phil.-hist. Klasse der kön. sächs. Ges. der Wiss. V. Leipzig 1904. (PTem).
Pts	P. *(textus simplicior).* Ed. by E. Kielhorn (I) and G. Bühler (II-V) BSS 1, 3, 4. Bombay 1891-6.
PtsK	Pantchatantrum . . . Ed. I.O. Godofr. Ludov. Kosegarten. Bonnae ad Rhenum 1848.
PTu	Tantropākhyānam. . Ed. by K. Sāmbaśiva Śāstri. TSS 132.
PT_2	J. Hertel. Eine zweite Recension des Tantrākhyāyika. ZDMG 59.1-30.
PuPra	Purātana-prabandha-saṁgraha. Ed. by J. Muni. SJS. 2. Calcutta 1936.
PV	The Padyaveṇī of Veṇīdatta. Ed. by J. B. Chaudhuri. Prācyavāṇī-Mandira-Saṁskṛta-granthamālā 1. Calcutta 1944.
R	Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki. Critical Edition. Oriental Institute, Baroda 1960-1975.
RA	Rasaratnapradīpikā of Allarāja. Ed. by R. N. Dandekar. Bhāratīya Vidyā Series 8.

Ragh	Raghuvaṁśa of Kālidāsa, ed. and transl. by R. D. Karmarkar. Poona 1925-1954.
RAS	Royal Asiatic Society.
Rasagaṅgā(dhara)	by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. Sixth ed. KM 12.
Ratirahasya of Kokkoka.	Śri Kāñcināthakṛtayā dīpikākhyayā ṭīkayā sanātham. Śrī Devīdattaśarmaṇā ṭippaṇikayā viśadīkṛtya śodhitam. (No place; no date).
Rat(nāvalī of Śrī Harṣa)	4th ed. NSP. 1938.
Rav (T)	Ravigupta's Āryākośa in the Tanjur (Tibetan).
Regnaud I, II, VI	P. Regnaud, Stances sanskrites inédités, Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres de Lyon, Vol. I. 2; pp. 1-22 (I); II. 2; pp. 193-212 (II); Vol. VI; pp. 1-85 (VI) (Subhāṣita-savaskṛta (?)-sloka).
RJ	The Rasikajīvana of Gadādhara Bhaṭṭa. Ed by J. B. Chaudhuri. Prācyavāṇī-Mandira-saṁskṛta-granthamālā 2. Calcutta 1944. *Also:* Rasikajīvana of Gadādhara. Stances Sanskrit inédités par P. Regnaud. Annuaire de la Faculté des Lettres de Lyon, Paris 1884.
RK	The Kāvyālaṁkāra of Rudraṭa; Ed. by Mm. Pt. Durgāprasāda and W.L.Ś. Paṇśīkar. KM 2. *Also:* Delhi 1965 (KāRu).
RN(P)	The Rājanīti (Pāli) in PMB.
RO	Rocznik Orientalistyczny. Publ. by Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.
RŚ	Rudraṭa's Śṛṅgāratilaka ed. with Ruyyaka's Sahṛdayalīlā (RS.) by R. Pischel, Kiel 1886.
RT	Rājataraṅgiṇī of Kalhaṇa. Ed. by M. A. Stein. Vol. I. Text. Bombay, Leipzig 1892. *Also:* Ed. by Vishva Bandhu. Vishveshvaranand Research Institute Publications 273, 357.
Ṛtu	Ṛtusaṁhāra of Kālidāsa. Ed. by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya "Kāvyatīrtha" 8th ed. NSP. 1952.
Ru	W. Ruben, Das Pañcatantra und seine Morallehre, Berlin 1959.

Sabh	Anthology. MS BORI 417 of 1884-87, as quoted in BhŚ and SkV (as Sab = SG).
SACA	L. Sternbach, Auteurs cités dans les anthologies et dans les inscriptions, Pondichéry 1978.
Sāh or SāhD	Sāhitya-darpana of Viśvanātha Kavirāja. The text revised from the edition of the Committee of Public Instruction by Dr. E. Roer. *Also:* The Mirror of Composition, a treatise on poetical criticism. Bibl. Ind. 9.
Śāk	Abhijñāna-śākuntala of Kālidāsa. Śākuntala. Ed. . . . of the Bengali Recension by R. Pischel. 2nd ed. HOS 16. *Also:* Ed. and transl. by C. R. Devadhar and N. G. Suru. Poona Oriental Book House. Poona 1951.
Sam	Samayamātṛkā of Kṣemendra. Ed. by Durgāprasād and K. P. Parab. KM 10. *Also:* in Ks(RP) 349-416.
Sama	Samayocitapadyaratnamālikā. Compiled by P. T. Mātriprasada Pāṇḍeya. 1 HSS 165. *Also:* Sama. 2. Ed. by Gaṅgādhara Kṛṣṇa Draviḍa. Bombay 1957.
Śānt	Śāntiśataka. In KSH pp. 410-429. *Also:* mit Einleitung, kritischem Apparat, Übersetzung und Anmerkungen von K. Schönfeld. Leipzig 1910.
Sar	Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhābharana of Dhāreśvara Bhojadeva. Ed. by Pt. K. Śarma and W. L. S. Panśīkar. KM 94.
Saśā	Sadācāra-śāstra, Vishveshvaranand Institute Publications, No. 246.
ŚB	The Budhabhūṣaṇa of King Śambhu. Ed. by H. D. Velankar. Gov. O. S.; C. 2. BORI, Poona 1926.
ŚbB	Śṛṅgāraprakāśa of Bhoja, as quoted in SkV.
SBS	Śrī Bālamanoramā Series.
Scharpé	A. Scharpé. Kālidāsa Lexicon. Vol. I. 1 (Śāk.); Vol. I. 2 (Māl., and Vik.); Vol. I. 3 (Kum., Megh., Ṛtu and Incerta; Vol. I. 4 (Ragh.). Rijksuniversiteit te Gent. Werken uitgegeven door de Faculteit van de Wijsbegeerte en Letteren. 117., 120., 22. and 134. Aflevering. Brugge 1954-1964.

SCSL	Selections from Classical Sanskrit Literature with English Translation and Notes by J. Brough. London, 1951.
SG	Sabhyālaṅkaraṇa of Govindajit. Saṁskṛta-koṣa-kāvya-saṁgraha, Vol. V. Calcutta 1947.
SGD	See GDH.
SGo	Subhāṣitāvalī of Gopinātha. MS BORI 92 of 1886-92 as quoted in BhŚ and SkV (as SG).
SGPS	Saṁskṛta-gadya-padya-saṁgraha. HSS 243.
SH	Subhāṣitahārāvalī of Harikavi. MS BORI 92 of 1883-84. See also Journal of the Gaṅgānātha Jhā Sanskrit Vidyāpīṭhā 28.
ShD (T)	She-rab Dong-bu or Prajnya Danda by Li Thub (Nāgārjuna). Ed. and transl. by Maj. W. L. Campbell, Calcutta 1919. (Tibetan).
Śiś	Śiśupālavadha of Māgha. Ed. by Mm. Pt. Durgāprasād and Pt. Śivadatta. 11th ed. NSP. Bombay 1940.
SJS	Siṅghī Jain Series. Bombay.
SK	Subhāṣitaratnakośa of Bhaṭṭaśrīkṛṣṇa (MS BORI 93 of 1833-84), as quoted in BhŚ.
ŚKDr	Śabdakalpadruma. CHSS 93.
SKG	Subhāṣitakhaṇḍa of Gaṇeśabhaṭṭa. Rājāpur, as quoted in BhŚ.
Skm	Sad-ukti-karnāmṛta of Śrīdharadāsa.
Skm (B)	Skm. Ed. by S. Ch. Banerji. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta 1965.
Skm (POS)	Skm. Ed. by Mm. Pt. Rāmāvatāra Śarmā. Punjab Oriental Series 15. Lahore 1933.
SkP	Skanda-purāṇa. Veṅkaṭeśvara Press. Bombay 1808-9.
SkṛP	Sanskrit Poetesses, J. T. Chaudhuri. Calcutta 1941 (Part B).
SkV	Subhāṣita-ratna-koṣa by Vidyākara. Ed. by D. D. Kosambi and V. V. Gokhale. HOS 42, 1957.

SL	Subhāṣitaślokāḥ. MS. BORI 324 of 1881-2, as quoted in BhŚ or in SkV (as SL).
SLP	Śṛṅgārālāpa. MS. BORI 92 of 1883-84, as quoted in BhŚ or in SkV (as Slp). See SMŚṛ.
SLPr	Saṁskṛta-lokokti-prayoga. Śaktiprakaraṇa. N.d.; n.p.
Ślt (OJ)	Ślokāntara, an Old Javanese didactic Text. Ed. by Sharada Rani. International Academy of Indian Culture, Delhi 1957. (Old Javanese).
SMa	Subhāṣita-mañjarī. A poetical Anthology by S. Venkaṭa-mara Śāstri. Kumbakonam 1921.
SMH	Sūktimuktāvalī. Śrī Hariharasubhāṣita. Ed. by R. Jha. Patna 1949. *Also:* in KM 86.
SMJ	Jain Anthology. MS. BORI 1396 of 1884-87 as quoted in BhŚ (as SM).
SMŚṛ	MS. Subhāṣita-muktāvalī; Śṛṅgārālāpa. MS. BORI 92 of 1883-84.
SN	Jain Anthology. MS. BORI 1423 of 1887-91, as quoted in BhŚ (as SN).
ŚP	The Paddhati of Śārṅgadhara, a Sanskrit Anthology. Ed. by P. Peterson. BSS 37, 1888.
SPR	Subhāṣita-padya-ratnākara, Śrī Vijayadharmasūri. Jaina Granthamālā Series 27, 31, 34, 48, 52.
SR	Subhāṣita-ratna-bhāṇḍāgāram. Enlarged and re-edited by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya "Kāvyatīrtha". 8th ed. NSP. 1952.
SRHt	Sūktiratnahāra of Sūrya. Ed. by K. Sāmbaśiva Śāstrī. TSS 141, 1938.
Śrīkaṇṭha(caritam)	of Maṅkhaka. Ed. by Mm. Pt. Durgāprasāda and K.P. Parab. 2nd ed. KM 3, 1900.
SRK	Subhāṣitaratnākara. Ed. by K.Ś. Bhāṭavaḍekar. Bombay. 1872.
SRM	Subhāṣitaratnamālā by K.G. Chiplonkar, 4th ed. Poona 1923 and 1912.

SṛṅC	Śṛṅgāra-sāriṇī of Mm. Citradhara of Mithilā. Darbhanga 1965.
Śṛṅg	Śṛṅgāratilaka attributed to Kālidāsa in Śrikṛṣṇa-granthamālā 5. ChSS, 1952.
Śṛṅgāra(tilaka)	of Rudraṭa. Ed. by P. Pischel. Kiel 1886.
SRN(T)	Sa-skya legs-bcas. Subhāṣita-ratna-nidhi. W. L. Campbell. In Ost-Asiatische Zeitung. Neue Folge 2 of 1925. 31-65, 159-185. (Tibetan and Mongolian). *Also:* ed. by J. E. Bossom, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor 1967.
SRRU	Saṁskṛta-sūktiratnākara. Ed. by Rāmaji Upādhyāya. 1959.
SRS	Subhāṣita-ratna-samuccayaḥ by K. R. Joglekar and V. G. Sant. 5th ed. Ahmedabad 1922.
SSap	Subhāsita-saptaśati. Ed. by M Śāstri. Delhi 1960.
SSB	Subhāṣita-sudhā-ratna-bhāṇḍāgāra. compiled and annotated by Pt. Ś. Kaviratna, Śri Veṅkaṭeśvara Steam Press. Bombay. *Saṁvat* 1985.
SSD	Subhāṣitasuradruma of Keḷadī Basavappa Nāyaka. MS. BORI 228 of the later additions as quoted in BhŚ (as SSD).
SSg	Subhāṣita-saṁgraha with Gujarati translation. Ed. by P. M. Paṇḍya. Bombay 1885.
SSH	Sūktiśatakam I-II. Ed. by H. Jhā. HSS 263.
SSJ	Subhāṣitasāgara, MS. BORI 424 of 1899-1915 as quoted in BhŚ (as SS).
SSkrP	See SkṛP.
SSM	Ślokasaṁgraha of Manirāma Dikṣita; MS. BORI 361 of 1884-36 and 527 or 1887-91 as quoted in SkV (as Ssm = SU).
SSMā	Śrimātuḥ Sūkti-sudhā. Pondichéry. Śrī Aravindāśrama 1953
SSNL	Sūbhāṣitasudhānandalaharī in Malayamārutah III; pp. 92-115.
SS(OJ)	Sārasamuccaya. Ed. and transl. by Dr. Raghu Vira, Śatapiṭaka Series 24. New Dehli. (Old Javanese).

SSpr	Sūkti-sudhā. Ed. by R. Ś. Pālīvala. Svādhyāya-maṇḍala. Pāraḍī 1963.
SSS	Sūkti-sundara by Sundaradeva. Ed. by J.B. Chaudhuri. Saṁskṛta-koṣa-kāvya-saṁgraha No. 4. Calcutta 1943.
SSSJG	Sūktisaṅgraha. Ed. by Bhauroṅdana Jeṭhan, Satisa Jaina Granthamālā.
SSSN	Sāyaṇa's Subhāṣita-sudhānidhi. Ed. by K. Krishnamoorthy. Dharwar 1968.
SSV	Sārasūktāvalī by Śrī Municandragaṇī. MS.BORI 1492 of 1886-92, as quoted in BhŚ (as SSV) and SkV (as Ssv).
ST	Subhātaraṅga of Jagannātha Miśra. MS.BORI 416 of 1884-87, as quoted in BhŚ (as ST) and SkV (as St).
Śto	Der *textus ornatior* der Śukasaptati. Kritisch herausgegeben von R. Schmidt. ABayA 212, 1898-90.
Śts	Die Śukasaptati, *textus simplicior,* herausgegeben von R. Schmidt. AKM 10.1. 1893.
SU	Subhāṣita (MS) BORI 527 of 1887-91, as quoted in BhŚ or in SkV (as Ssm).
SuB	Śrīsūktāvalī. Codice indiano ed. dal Dre E. Bartoli, Napoli 1911. (Selected stanzas were translated by E. Bartoli).
Subh	Subhāṣitārṇava (MS), as quoted in IS.
Śukr	Śukranīti, Śukranītisārah, Śrīmat Śukrācāryyaviracitaḥ. Ed. by Jīvananda Vidyāsāgara. 2nd ed. Calcutta 1890.
SuM	Subhāṣitamūktāvalī. Ed. by R. N. Dandekar. University of Poona, 1962.
Sumu or Sūmu	Sūktimuktāvalī of Somaprabha. In KM VII. 35 sqq.
SuMuñ or SuMañ	Sūkti-mañjarī compiled and explained by Baldeva Upādhyāya. ChSS. The Vidyābhavana Skt. Granthamālā 142.
SuSS	Subhāṣitasārasamuccaya; MS of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. 105666-13c-7 as quoted in PV, SSS etc. (as SSS).
Suvṛ	Suvṛttatilaka of Kṣemendra. KM II. pp. 29-54 *Also:* Kṣ (RP) 85-116.

Tantr(ākhyāna).	A Collection of Indian Tales . . . described and in part edited and translated by C. Bendall. JRAS 20.4; pp 465-501.
Tarala	The Ekāvalī of Vidyādhara with the commentary Tarala of Mallinātha by K.P. Trivedi. BSS 63. Bombay 1903.
TK(OJ)	Tantrī-Kāmandaka. Een Oud-javaansche Pañtjatantra Bewerking door Dr. C. Hooykaas. Bibliotheca Javanica 2. Bandoeng 1931. (Old Javanese).
TP	Carr, M. W. A Collectiion of Telugu Proverbs translated, illustrated and explained, together with some Sanskrit Proverbs. Madras 1868, as quoted in IS.
TSS	Trivandrum Sanskrit Series.
Uj	Ujjvalanīlamaṇi of Rūpagosvāmin, KM 95.
Ujjvala	Ujjvaladatta's commentary on the Unādisūtras. Ed. by Th. Aufrecht, Bonn 1859.
Uttara	Uttararāmacarita of Bhavabhūti. Ed. by P. V. Kane and transl. by C.N. Joshi. Motilal Banarsidass, 4th ed. 1962.
v.	*vide.*
var. or *v. l.*	varia(e) lectio(nes).
Vas or Vās	The Vāsiṣṭhadharmaśāstram. Ed. by A. A. Führer. BSS 23. Poona 1930. Translated by G. Bühler in SBE 14.
Vāsav	Vāsavadatta by Subandhu. Ed. and transl. by L. H. Gray. Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series 8. New York 1913.
VC	Vikrama's Adventures, or the thirty-two Tales of the Throne. Ed. in four . . . recensions: Southern (VCsr), Metrical (VCmr), Brief (VCbr), Jainistic (VCjr); also sections from Vararuci's(VCvar.) recension . . . and transl. . . by F. Edgerton . . . 2 vols. HOS 26-7. Cambridge, Mass. 1926.
Venī	Veṇīsaṁhāra by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa. Ed. and transl. by K. N. David. Poona 1922. *Also:* ed. by K. P. Parab. 9th ed. NSP 1940. *Also:* ed. by S. Viśwanathan and transl. by C. S. R. Śāstri. Śri Bālamanoramā Series No. 37. Madras 1961.
Vet	Die Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā in den Recensionen des Śivadāsa und eines Ungenannten . . . herausg. von H. Uhle. AKM 8.1,

	Leipzig 1881. *Also:* Die Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā des Śivadāsa nach einer H. S. von 1487 von H. Uhle. Berichte über die Verhandlungen der kōn. Sächs. Gesell. der Wissen. Philol. hist. Klasse; 66 Bd; 1 Heft, 1914. (Hu[1] and Hu[2]).
Vi	Viṣṇu-Smṛti. Ed. by J. Jolly. Bibl. Ind. 91. Calcutta 1881.
Viddhaśa	Viddhaśālabhañjikā of Rājaśekhara. Ed. by Bh. R. Arte. Arya Bhuṣaṇa Press. Poona 1886.
Vidy(ākarasahasraka)	by Vidyākara Miśra. Ed. by U. Mishra. Allahabad University Publications. Sanskrit Series, Vol. II, Allahabad 1942.
VIS	Vishveshvaranand Indological Series.
Vik	Vikramorvaśīyam by Kālidāsa, ed. by H. D. Velankar. Sāhitya Akademi, New Delhi 1961.
Vikram	Vikramāṅkadevacaritam, mahākāvyam of Bilhaṇa. Ed. by V. Sh. Bharadwaj. (3 vols.).Sanskrit Sāhitya Research Committee of the Banaras Hindu University 1958-64.
Vira(t)	The Vīrataraṅgiṇī of Mm. Citradhara of Mithilā. Darbhanga 1965.
VI Series (VIS)	Vishveshvaranand Indological Series, Hoshiarpur.
Viṣṇu-p (ur)	Viṣṇu-purāṇa. Ed. by F. Hall. London, Trübner & Co. 1864-77.
VJ (K)	The Vakrokti-Jīvita by Rājānaka Kuntaka. Ed. by S. K. De.Calcutta 1961.
Vjv	Vidagdhajanavallabhā as quoted by Dr. V. Raghavan in The Silver Jubilee Volume of the Sanskrit Journal of the Kerala University, Or. MS. Library, 12.1-2(1963) pp. 133-154.
VN	Nītiratna of Vararuci in KSH 502-3. *Also:* in KSG 1.305.
VP	Padyataraṅgiṇī of Vrajanātha, as quoted by N. R. Gore in PO. 11.46-56.
VS	The Subhāsitāvalī of Vallabhadeva. Ed. by P. Peterson. BSS 31. See also L. Sternbach, De l'origine des vers cités dans le nīti-paddhati du VS. In Mélanges L. Renou; pp 683-714.
VŚ (T)	Vararuci's Śatagāta in the Tanjur (Tibetan).

Vyās	Vyāsasubhāṣita-saṁgraha. Ed. by L. Sternbach, Kāśī Sanskrit Series 193. ChSS 1969.
Vyās (C)	Vyāsakaraya. In Sanskrittexte aus Ceylon. Herausg. von H. Bechert. München. 1962.
Vyās (S)	Siamese Vyās(Vyākāraśataka); B.E. 2426 = A. D. 1920. See L. Sternbach. Adyar Library Bulletin 35. 258-69.
VyVi	Vyaktiviveka of Rājānaka Śrī Mahimabhaṭṭa. Kāśī Skt. Ser. 121, Vārāṇasī 1964.
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
Y	Yājñavalkya-Smṛti with Vīramitrodaya (Vīr), the commentary of Mitra Miśra and Mitākṣarā (Mit), the commentary of Vijñāneśvara (Vijñ). Ed. by Pt. N. Ś. Khiste and Pt. J. Ś. Hosiṅga. ChSS 62. Benares 1930.
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

Introduction

VALUE OF ANTHOLOGIES AND INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

1. Sometimes, in the 11th or 12th century A.D., a new genre of Sanskrit literature became popular in India, though it was not completely unknown before; at that time anthologies or *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, i.e. collections of stray verses written by different poets, became prevalent and were compiled by several authors, usually poets on their own right. This kind of literature was particularly in vogue in the 17th century; it was liked and approved and was popular; it remained popular until recent times.

2.1. The value of the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* consists, in the first place, in the preservation of poetry of poets generally unknown or little known which would have disappeared completely if it would not be saved by the compilers of anthologies. Even the names of many poets would have fallen into complete oblivion. In the second place, their value lies in the preservation of poetry of known and sometimes famous poets in an unusual form, or simply different one from that known today; it was the form which was prevalent at the time and place when and where the respective authors/compilers of the anthologies have prepared their collections of stray verses.

2.2.0. Many poetical works disappeared during the centuries and some of them are only known by their titles.

2.2.1. And so, we know of the existence of the Lāvaṇyavatī-kāvya or the Citrabhārata-nāṭaka of Kṣemendra from Ksemendra's own works (Auc., Kavi.); he quotes there some passages of these lost works of his.

2.2.2. We can also assume from the anthologies that some of the authors quoted in them wrote some works which are completely unknown; and so, for instance Sancadhara (No. 1740) must have written a Śivastotra, four verses of which seem to be included in Skm. (Skm (B) 102-105).

2.2.3. In addition, many poetical works are not even known by their titles and no one knows how many more such works existed. Fortunately, a part of this poetry, though very small, was preserved in anthologies and inscriptions. This poetry – which is either contemporaneous with the compilers of the anthologies, or earlier – vividly depicts the spirit of an age, the task and ability during various periods, country life, life in a village, different occupations of men and women, their habits and manner, their activities, etc. and all what at the time of their compilation was considered as moral and just, sometimes better and with a deeper insight than the quotations of *kāvya-s* and epics. Thus, anthologies are not only treasuries of Sanskrit poetry but also reflections of conditions existing at the time and in the regions when and where the compiler prepared his work.

3.0. Anthologies have also an additional value: they can be considered as a barometer of the popularity of the verses quoted in them.

3.1. And so, if a verse was quoted in several anthologies and, particularly, in several *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* belonging to different regions of India and composed in different times, it proved that the particular verse was generally known and accepted by the Indian intelligentsia and universally quoted; if it was a sententious verse, it became often the property of all as a generally known saying which, frequently, lost even its authorship.

3.2. Another barometer of the popularity of verses, mainly sententious verses included in anthologies, was their quotation in Tibetan, Mongolian, Ceylonese anthologies,or collections of wise saying of the Hinduised kingdoms of South-East Asia.[1]

4. Inscriptions, though rarely, contain also poetical verses of, generally, unknown authors who, sometimes, were good poets; this poetry would also disappeared completely, would it not have been preserved in these records. Their value consists mainly in the possibility of dating, for we know exactly when the greatest part of the inscriptions were composed and thus know when their authors lived. Usually the poets of the inscriptions were older poets than those preserved in anthologies.

5. Anthologies were often dated and, if not clearly dated, the date of their composition can be in most cases easily ascertained. The dating of the anthologies is very important for the history of Sanskrit literature, for the verses included in them cannot be later than the anthology itself. Therefore, it is possible to state with certainly that the *terminus ad quem* of poets whose verses were included in respective *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* cannot be later than the date of the composition of that anthology.

6. The respective dates of composition of classical anthologies were given in SGD.[2] However, after further researches the dates of the composition of some anthologies must be revised.[3]

[1] E.g. Nos. 227, 259, 263, 1200, 1217, 1231, 1265, 1331, 1433, 1452, 1509, 1564, 1672, 1682, 1857.

[2] L. Sternbach, *Subhāṣita, Gnomic and Didactic Literature* in *A History of Indian Literature*, ed. by J. Gonda, Vol. IV; pp. 15-20, 22-30 and footnote 204.

[3] This applies to SRHt., SSSN. and Vjv. SRHt. and SSSN. were not, as stated in GDL., composed in the second half of the 14th century,but at the earliest in the 15th century and must be younger than VS.: references in SRHt. and SSSN. to Vallabhadeva are not to the author Vallabhadeva (No. 1377) but to his anthology, the Subhāṣitāvalī (No. 1378), particularly as SRHt. and SSSN. attribute often verses not to authors but to works. Also Vjv. seems to be younger than the 12th or 13th century (v. V. Raghavan, *Silver Jubilee Volume of the Kerala University Manuscripts Library* 12, p. 154), despite the fact that authors quoted in this anthology are not later than the 10th century, for many verses quoted anonymously in Vjv. are common to Vjv. and VS; it is therefore probable that Vjv. was composed at the same time as VS.

MAIN ANTHOLOGIES USED IN THE CATALOGUE

7. Only anthologies which contain attributions[4] to individual poets[5] or „signed verses"[6] can be taken into account for the purpose of the present Catalogue. Anthologies quote not only verses of unknown poets but also never published before poetry of known authors or „new verses[7]", as well as anonymous verses (i.e. attributed to *kasyacit* or *kasyāpi*); the latter enrich also our knowledge of the hitherto unknown Sanskrit poetry, but as they cannot be assigned to any particular author, they are of no value for the preparation of the present Catalogue.

8. The following table gives a list of the main 22 anthologies with the date of composition on the basis of which the present Catalogue was prepared:

Classical anthologies:

Name of anthology:	Date of composition:	Reference:[8]
Subhāṣita-ratnakoṣa of Vidyākara (SkV.) and Kavīndravacana-samuccaya (Kav.)[9]	cca 1100-1130	SGD. 15
Sad-ukti-karṇāmṛta of Śrīdharadāsa (Skm).	1205	SGD. 16
Sūktimuktāvalī of Jalhaṇa (JS.)	1258	SGD. 17
Śārṅgadhara-paddhati (ŚP.)	1363	SGD. 17
Subhāṣitāvalī of Vallabhadeva (VS.)	15th century	SGD. 22
Prasannasāhityaratnākara of Nandana (Prasanna.)	15th century	SGD. 16
Vidagdhajanavallabhā of Vallabhadeva (Vjv.)	15th century (?)	SGD. 39
Sūktiratnahāra of Sūrya (SRHt.) and Subhāṣita-sudhā-nidhi of Sāyaṇa (SSSN.)	15th century, later than VS.	SGD. 19
Padyāvalī of Rūpa Gosvāmin (PG.)	End of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century	SGD. 23[10]

[4] The attributions are usually included in anthologies at the end of the verses. Rarely they precede the verse (e.g. in SLP., SH.).

[5] Sometimes verses are not attributed in the anthology itself to a poet, but we find attributions of the respective verse in some MSs. only of the given anthology; these attributions were also taken into consideration in the present Catalogue (e.g. Nos.809 Pittamacaturveda, 1245 Rāmacandrabhaṭṭa I, 1261 Rāmeśvara-maithila, etc.

[6] See below para. 19. [7] See below paras. 79-80.

[8] Description of each anthology, information about their authorship and dating are not repeated here; they can be found in GDL. and in para. 6 above.

[9] Kav. is a fragment of SkV. See GDL. p. 15.

[10] The Garuḍa-purāṇa, or more precisely the Bṛhaspati-saṁhitā of the Garuḍa-purāṇa,can also be considered as an anthology composed in the first place of verses of the Cāṇakya-rāja-nīti-śāstra version of the so-called Cāṇakya's aphorisms.This work was translated into Tibetan and included in the Tanjur in the 10th or 11th century; (v. L. Sternbach, *A New Abridged Version of the Bṛhaspati-saṁhitā of the Garuḍa-purāṇa*, Purāṇa Department, Varanasi 1966).

Mediaeval and younger anthologies:

Śṛṅgārālāpa (SLP.)	1612	SGD. 26
Padyaracanā of Lakṣmaṇabhaṭṭa Āṅkolakara (Pad.)	1625-1650	SGD. 27
Rasikajīvana of Gadādharabhaṭṭa (RJ.)	17th century	SGD. 27
Subhāṣitahārāvalī of Harikavi (SH.)	Second half of the 17th century	SGD. 24
Padyaveṇī of Veṇīdatta (PV.)	1644 or 1701	SGD. 20
Sūktisundara of Sundaradeva (SSS.)	1644-1701	SGD. 20
Sabhyālaṅkaraṇa of Govindajit (SG.)	after 1656	SGD. 28
Padyāmṛta-taraṅgiṇī of Haribhāskara (PdT.)	1674	SGD. 28
Subhāṣita-sāra-samuccaya (SuSS.)	End of the 17th century	SGD. 38
Subhāṣita-savaskṛta (?) -śloka (Regnaud II, VI)	18th or 19th century	SGD. 38
Vidyākara-sahasraka of Vidyākaramiśra (Vidy.)	19th century	SGD. 29.

9. Modern anthologies, even if they contain sometimes attributions to authors, were not utilized for the preparation of the present Catalogue, for their attributions, if available, were taken from other anthologies mentioned above and are not original attributions; such attributions are valueless for dating the authors included in them[11].

10.0 The above mentioned twenty-two anthologies have some common features from the historical and geographical point of view:

10.1 From the historical point of view, they can be divided into classical and older and into Mediaeval and younger anthologies. The first ten anthologies, plus the Subhāṣitahārāvalī of Harikavi[12] belong to the first group and the further eleven anthologies belong to the second group. The classical anthologies contain often the same verses[13] and the Mediaeval and younger anthologies quote mainly verses of contemporaneous to them or immediately preceding them authors[14]. In addition, many verses included in these anthologies contain identical verses, so that in some anthologies we find seldem verses which were not included in other anthologies of the group, with the exception of the authors' own verses included in their *subhāṣita-*

[11] Such modern anthologies are in the first place SR., SSB., SRK. and partly SRRU., SuMañ. and/or SSap.

[12] SH. is in its greatest part based on JS. and PG. See L. Sternbach, *The Main Sources of Harikavi's Subhāṣitahārāvalī* in *Diamond Jubilee Volume* of ABORI.

[13] Particularly SkV./Kav. and Prasanna.; ŚP. and VS.; JS. and SH.; PG. and SH.; SRHt. and SSSN.; VS. and Vjv., but only to a certain extent the two oldest anthologies – SkV. and Skm., (e. g. Dakṣa's verses (No. 585) are usually quoted either in SkV. or in Skm. However Skm. quotes often the same verses as SkV.

[14] E.g. Vidy. quoted mostly authors of the 18th and 19th century from Mithilā.

saṁgraha-s. In particular, PdT., SSS. and SuSS. and partly RJ. and SG. contain numerous verses already quoted in PV., so that only few *subhāṣita-s* included in PdT. and SSS., in particular, are new verses to those already known from PV., with the exception of verses of Haribhāskara and Sundaradeva, authors/compilers of PdT. and SSS. respectively.

10.2 From the geographical point of view, many anthologies compiled by authors from a certain geographical region quote, in the first place, authors of that region: Vallabhadeva andVidyākara,both from Kaśmīr (compilers of VS. and SkV. respectively) quote, in particular Kaśmīrian authors; Śrīdharadāsa and Rūpa Gosvāmin, both grom Beṅgāl (compilers of Skm. and PG. repectively) quote, in particular, Gauḍa authors; Vidyākaramiśra from Mithilā (compiler of Vidy.) quote, in particular, Mithilā authors; and Sūrya, the probable compiler of SRHt., quotes many verses of South Indian authors or South Indian versions of known works, such as the Southern recension of the Pañcatantra or the Vyāsaśataka. Many of these regional authors, even sometimes well-known, are quoted exclusively in these sources. And so Kalhaṇa, who was a Kaśmīrian, is quoted exclusively in VS., Gadādharavaidya, who is a Gauḍa author, is quoted exclusively in Skm., Gaṅgānanandana or Gokulanātha, who are Mithilā authors, are quoted excludively in Vidy. Such an anthology as Vidy., can be even considered as a regional *subhāṣita-saṁgraha,* for the majority of authors quoted therein are authors from Mithilā, who were often poor poets, but poets of the region from which Vidyākaramiśra came.

11. In general, however, anthologies were not „regional" collections of stray verses, for that would destroy their aim and utility of the epoch. The aim of the compilers of anthologies was to collect stray verses of different authors, representing different branches of literature, who livedin different epochs and came from different parts of India; their only common link was Sanskrit[15] which was used by them. Therefore, all known anthologies, either classical or Mediaeval or younger, contain verses of well-known old, classical, as well as modern and often unknown today authors who lived in all regions of India and who were famous for their lyrical, ethical, descriptive, epical or any other kind of poetry, as well as authors who wrote on technical matters which were considered as useful, though not always couched in poetical language. The inclusion of verses containg "useful information", to the detriment of poetical verses was, however, an exception of the general rule that anthologies contain stray verses of poets. There exists only one anthology which contains technical verses, viz ŚP.; it comprises chapters on medicime, botanics, agriculture and manure, erotics, horses, elephans, palmistry, *yoga*, swords and locksmiths, etc., etc. Here a special role was played by Śārṅgadhara (No. 1636), the compiler of ŚP., who was probably a physician himself and who included some technical treatises in his ŚP., possibly written in the whole or in part by himself[16].

[15] Sometimes also in Prākṛta-s. See para. 82 below.

[16] See para. 86 below.

ANCILLARY SOURCES

12. Not only anthologies *sensu stricto* and inscriptions were utilized for the present Catalogue, but also some works on rhetorics, poetics, prosody, drama, metrics, etc. (termed here generally "*a l a ṁ k ā r a* works"[17]) and some *p r a b a n d h a - s* (in particular the Bhojaprabandha), in other words all sources which contain quotations of stray verses of poets.

13.0 The utility of the two ancillary sources is for the purpose of the present Catalogue, however, quite different.

13.1.1. *Alaṁkāra*-works quote stray verses of different authors in order to illustrate their teachings; these verses are very often not attributed to individual authors but are quoted anonymously; however, most of the *alaṁkāra*-works quoted in the present Catalogue are dated and are usually earlier than the anthologies. If the verses quoted in the anthologies with attributions to individual authors are also cited in older *alaṁkāra*-works than the anthologies (and that occurs very often), we know that the respective verse was already known at the time of the composition of the *alaṁkāra*-work; it may then be assumed that the author of the respective verse either lived not later than the date of the composition of the *alaṁkāra*-work, or that the verse was not composed by the author to whom it was attributed in the anthology.

13.1.2. To the same category belong also three works on Kṣemendra on poetics, metrics and prosody: Aucityavicāracarcā (Auc.), Kavikaṇṭhābharaṇa (Kavi.) and Suvṛttatilaka (Suvṛ.). They are clearly dated[18] and contain very reliable attributions to individual authors, so that they can be considered as an additional source for the present Catalogue; they could be termed "works of anthological character".

13.2.1. While quotations of verses in *alaṁkāra*-works prove at least that the respective verse was known already at the time of the composition of the *alaṁkāra*-work, quotations in *prabandha-s*, particularly in the Bhojaprabandha, which contain clear attributions to individual authors, do not have the same value: 1° the Bhojaprabandha is a relatively late work (Ballāla lived most probably in the 16th century) and verses quoted in anthologies are often earlier than the 16th century, and 2° the Bhojaprabandha is a work composed of ficticious anecdotes written in prose with inserted verses (including *samasyā-s*[19]) regarding king Bhoja of Dhārā and some poets who supposedly lived at his court. However, the attributions of verses to poets "living at the court of king Bhoja" are often absurd. According to the Bhojaprabandha, for instance, (No. 1101.3) a *samasyā* was composed at the court of king Bhoja by Bhoja, Bāṇa and Kālidāsa, or by Bhoja, Bāṇa, Maheśvara and Kālidāsa (No. 1101.3), or by Bhoja, Bhavabhūti, Daṇḍin and Kālidāsa (No. 1017.5), or by Bhoja and Śaṅkara (No. 1579.3), or by Bhavabhūti, Bhoja and Kālidāsa (No. 1017.32). In addition, according to the Bhojaprabandha (309) (No. 1080.1) Mallinātha, the famous commentator of the 15th century, was living also at the court of king Bhoja. If we would give credence to these attributions included in BhPr., it would mean that Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin, Bāṇa, Bhavabhūti, Bhoja, Mallinātha, Maheśvara and Śaṅkara lived all at the same time and at the same place, i.e. in the 11th century in Dhārā at the court of king Bhoja; such an assumption would be ridiculous.

[17] For convenience purposes, though not correctly.

[18] The last known work by Kṣemendra, the Daśāvatāracarita was written in 1066.

[19] See para. 69 below.

13.2.2. Moreover, we learn from the BhPr. which verses were considered by tradition (at least in the 16th century) as having been written by the respective authors. This postulate was generally accepted; this can be seen, for instance, from the fact that verse BhPr. 115 (No. 303.5) was not only in BhPr. attributed to Krīḍācandra, but also so attributed in ŚP. (96) despite the fact that it was probably a Candaka's verse and Krīḍācandra was not the real name of the author.

13.2.3. BhPr. preserves also some known verses in a different wording than the one generally known (e.g. No. 1147 J); confirms the tradition (e.g. that the poetess Sītā belonged to the court of king Bhoja: *Bhojarājakavivarga* of ŚP. [No. 1801.4]); and sometimes quote verses of poets, otherwise completely unknown, and not cited in other anthologies. (e.g. Sindhula [No. 1800.1-2])

DATING OF AUTHORS INCLUDED IN ANTHOLOGIES

14.0. The fact that most of the anthologies are dated and that, consequently, the inclusion of individual authors in respective anthologies clearly defines their *terminus ad quem*, is not the sole advantage for the dating of individual authors. It also allows us often to rectify erroneous theories of dating or determine with greater precision the date of the author or his work.

14.1. And so, for instance, Lakṣmīdhara I (No. 1303) was on the one hand considered as the brother of Śārṅgadhara (A. Aufrecht in AP. 81), in which case he would have lived in the middle of the 14th century and, on the other hand, he was considered as a poet who lived at the court of Bhojavarmadeva of Beṅgāl who reigned between A.D. 1137 and 1181 (J.C. Ghosh, *Beṅgālī Poet Lakṣmīdhara and Bhojadeva* in *Indian Culture* 2.2; 360-1). Both these theories are untenable: Lakṣmīdhara's I verses were already included in SkV. from the beginning on the 12th century, hence, the author must have lived earlier than the 14th century or the middle of the 12th century.

14.2. Amṛtadatta (No. 38) could not live, as P. Peterson suggested, in the latter half of the 14th century (VS. p. 4), but could not be later than A.D. 1205, for some of his verses were included in Skm.[20]

14.3. Umāpati III (No. 137) could not live, as NCC_2 392 states, in the 18th century but must have lived earlier, for one of his verses was included in Pad. and RJ. from the 17th century.

[20] NCC_1 347 considers that he lived before A.D. 1178 which seems to be correct.

14.4 Kavicandra (No. 202) quoted in PG. cannot be identical, as suggested in NCC_3 274, with Kavicandra, the author of the Cikitsaratnāvalī[21] (written in A.D. 1661), but must have lived earlier, i.e. not later than the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for his verses were included in PG.

14.5. Ghanaśyāma (No. 409) cannot be identifield, as J.B. Chaudhuri suggested (IHQ. 1943, *Modern Review*, October 1943, pp. 299-300), with the court-poet of king Tukkoji of Tanjore, for the latter was born in January 1706 (JOR (Madras) 4.71-77) but must have lived at the latest in the second half of the 17th century, for his verses are included in PV.

14.6. According to NCC_3 299, Dhanaṁjayavijaya Vyāyoga of Kāñcana (KM. 54) (No. 222) was from the 15th century, for one MS. of this work was dated A.D. 1431; however, since Kāñcana (II) was already mentioned in JS. from the middle of the 13th century, his Dhanaṁjayavijaya Vyāyoga must have been written earlier and cannot be later than the middle of the 13th century.

14.7. Many similar examples could be quoted.[22].

15.0. The dating of anthologies helps us also in the better determination of the identity of the authors quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* when there are more than one author of the same or similar name.

15.1. And so, for instance, Halāyudha I (No. 1909) cannot be the jurist and official of king Lakṣmaṇasena of Beṅgāl and the author of several works on Mīmāṁsā of the latter half of the 12th or 13th century, as suggested by M. Chakravarti (JASB II. I [1906] p. 176), but probably Halāyudha, the lexicographer from the 10th century, for his verses are quoted in SkV. from the beginning of the 12th century.

15.2. Puruṣottama (No. 824) cannot be identical with Puruṣottamadeva, the author of Bhāṣa-vṛtti, for that work contains quotations from Śaraṇadeva's Durghaṭavṛtti (written in A.D. 1172), the verses of which are included in SkV. from the beginning of the 12th century, but may be identified with annother Puruṣottamadeva, i.e. Puruṣottamadeva (Śrīmat) (No. 827).

15.3. Rūpadeva (No. 1288) cannot be identical with Rūpa Gosvāmin (No. 1827), for the former was already quoted in Skm. from the first years of the 13th century and Rūpa Gosvāmin lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century.

15.4. Many similar examples could be quoted[23].

16.0. The same remarks about the dating of anthologies apply to some verses quoted over the name of some authors; they may either prove to belong to one or another author or not to belong to the author to whom they were attributed; the latter applies to cases when the date of the author to whom the verses are attributed, was already determined.

16.1. And so, for instance, L.H. Gray in his translation of BhPr. (p. 99) suggested that a verse attributed to Bhāskara (V) (No. 988) was a verse of Bhāskara, the author of Unmatatträghava who lived in the 14th century; that is improbable, for the BhPr. verse was already quoted anonymously in SkV. from the beginning of the 12th century.

16.2. J.B. Chaudhury argued (SskṛP. xxxix) that the poetess Vidyā (No. 1476) could not be earlier than A.D. 855-883 because one verse (No. 1476.20) was quoted in Abhidhāvṛtti-mātṛka (NSP. p. 12) by Mukulabhaṭṭa, contemporary of king Avantivarman of Kaśmīr who reigned between A.D. 855 and 883, though it is generally believed that she lived between Daṇḍin and Rājaśekhara, i.e. between A.D. 650 and 850; he did not notice, however, that this verse was wrongly attributed to Vidyā and that it is probably not her verse, but an Amaruka's verse.

17.0. We come accross several instances when verses attributed to a specific author could not have been written by him, for they were already included in earlier anthologies or *alaṁkāra*-works and, thus, were known before the said author lived. In that case they could have been verses of other authors (if they are "signed verses") quoted in earlier sources or known verses which were only attributed to the authors by the scribe or the author himself[24] or the compiler of the anthology.

17.1. And so, for instance verse No. 3 of Citradhara (No. 454.3) from the 18th century cannot be his verse, for it was already quoted anonymously in PV. from the middle or second half of the 17th century.

17.2. Verse No. 2 of Jagannātha Upādhyāya (No. 476.2) from the 18th century cannot be his verse, for it was already quoted anonymously in SH. from the 17th century.

17.3. The same applies to verse No. 1 of Pakṣadharamiśra (No. 776.1); verse 3 of Bhavadeva(miśra) (No. 961.3); verse No. 28 of Bhānukara (No. 972.28); verse No. 2 of Madguru (No. 1047.2); verse No. 4 of Madhu (No. 1050.4); verses 1 and 2 of Manoka (No. 1061.1, 2); verse No. 1 of Raghunātha (IV) (No. 1190.1); verse No. 2 of Vidyākaramiśra (No. 1478.2); verse No. 17 of Vidyābhanu (No. 1555.17); verse No. 7 of Śaṅkaraguru (No. 1585.7); verse No. 4 of Śaṅkaramiśra (II) (No. 1589.4) and several others[25].

18.0. The dating of the anthologies helps also in the determination of the popularity of some poets.

[21] And other works.

[22] See also in the Catalogue under J.

[23] See also in the Catalogue under J.

[24] E.g. Vidyākaramiśra (No. 1478).

[25] See also remarks on Ḍimboka (No. 547 *in fine*).

18.1. And so, Bhallaṭa, a Kaśmīrian from the 9th century, seems not have been very popular before the 13th century, for none of his verses was included in the Kaśmīrian SkV. nor in the Skm. from Beṅgāl. Also Kṣemendra does not seem to have been very popular before the beginning of the 13th century, for none of his verses were quoted in the Kaśmīrian SkV. However, these omissions in SkV. of Bhallaṭa and Kṣemendra might be due to the dislike by Vidyākara of these authors.

18.2. Also Amaracandra (No. 33), an author from the middle of the 13th century, became popular only in the 17th century, for as many as 38 verses of his are quoted in PV. and SG. only and his verses are not cited in earlier anthologies[26].

18.3. Similarly Kavirāja (II) (No. 211), an author from the 12th century, seems to have become popular only in the 17th century, for his verses are quoted only in Pad., SG., PV., SuSS. and Vidy. and do not appear in other anthologies.

18.4. Also Ghaṭakarpara (No. 407), according to tradition, one of the nine jewels of king Vikramāditya, was not quoted earlier than in the 17th century[27].

18.5. On the other hand, we can assume that some poets, who were popular during a certain period, lost their popularity and became popular later again. And so, for instance Jalacandra (No. 515) who must have been very popular in the beginning of the 13th century, since as many as 54 of his verses were quoted in Skm., was not quoted any more in the 14th to 18th century, and only cited again in the 19th century.

18.6. It is also strange that Kusumadeva (No. 262), whose didactic verses fit anthologies well, was quoted in VS only; that only 7 verses of the Bilhaṇakāvya (No. 914), which also fit anthologies well, were not quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* while 67 verses from the Vikramaṅkadevacaritra were quoted; that SkV., though quoting three Kirātārjunīya verses does not mention Bhāravi's name (No. 978); that only 6 verses of Śūdraka (No. 1670), and thereof only two from the Mṛcchakaṭika, were quoted in anthologies, or that the 11th century Somadeva (No. 1852), the author of the Kathāsaritsāgara, which abounds in *subhāṣita-s* and ethical sayings, is quoted rarely and in one anthology only, viz. VS. from Kaśmīr.

18.7. That all seems to show that these authors were not very popular in India or not too well known, or that they appealed in some regions only, or in some periods of time only, e.g. Somadeva exclusively in Kaśmīr, since his verses are quoted in VS. only, or Kalhaṇa (No. 195), whose 17 verses were quoted also in VS. only, or Jalacandra whose verses are quoted only in Skm. and in Vidy.

[26] Only one verse of Amaracandra was quoted in the 13th century JS., but over the name of Arasiṭhakkara. It is also strange that neither NCC. nor any of the modern authors dealing with anthologies noted that almost all verses attributed in anthologies to Amaracandra (32 out of 38 verses) were culled from his Bālabhārata.

[27] It is possible that we have to do with two different Ghaṭakarpura-s, one of the time of king Vikramāditya and the other the author of the Ghaṭakarpura-kāvya. See also fn. 107.

ATTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED IN ANTHOLOGIES

19. Already F.W. Thomas in his introduction to the Kavīndravacanasamuccaya, warned that not too much weight should be allowed to ascriptions, so often carelessly set down. Also M.B. Emeneau stressed[28] that "signed verses", i.e. verses which contain attributions to different poets, seem with varying degrees of probability to be attribuable to the poets to whom they are ascribed. S.K. De was even blunter, when he stated that "the attributions in anthologies are notoriously careless and confused"[29].

(a) Wrong Attributions

20.1. Analysing the verses attributed in anthologies to diffenret poets, we can often come to the conclusion that these attributions are wrong and that the verses ascribed to a specific poet were not composed by him, but by another author. This happens, for instance, when a verse attributed to author A. is quoted in the work which we know was written by the author B. and author A. is posterior to author B.[30]. Even if we do not know for sure the chronology of the respective authors, we can often assume that some authors could not be the borrowers, e.g. Kāḷidāsa would not borrow a verse from Baṭu (No. 889.1), nor Rājaśekhara from Śriyakaravarman (No. 1686.1).

20.2 There can only be some doubts whether some of the Bhartṛhari's or Amaruka's stanzas were really their stanzas or only *in majorem gloriam* attributed to them, but in these cases the nucleus of verses considered as Bhartṛhari's or Amaruka's were taken into consideration for determining the non-authenticity of verses attributed to the authors; thus, verses BhŚ. 301 to 852 were considered as Bhartṛhari's *incerta* and, as such, were not regarded as the main source of verses included in anthologies.

21.0. In some cases, verses were wrongly attributed by the scribe or the compiler of anthologies[31].

21.1. For instance, a verse in one anthology attributed to Kālidāsa and in another to Akabāri-Kālidāsa or to Kālidāsanandin (which were not Kālidāsa verses) were –

[28] M.B. Emeneau, *Signed Verses by Sanskrit Poets* in *Indian Linguistics* 10 (*S.K Chatterji Jubilee Volume*) pp. 47-8.

[29] ABORI 17.298.

[30] For instance verse No. 1672.1, which is in JS. attributed to Bhadanta-Viśakhadeva is a Bhadanta-Āryāśura verse(and not Viśakhadeva's verse),for it occurs in Āryāśūra's Subhāṣita-ratna-karaṇḍaka-kathā (Tibetan text 35) from the 4th century.

[31] This could be also caused by mistake of the scribe, e.g. when the scribe of RJ. attributed erroneously verse No. 972.95 to Bhānukara instead of to Bhāsa, or the scribe of PV. attributed the verse No. 972.76 to Bhānukara instead of attributing to him the preceding verse (PV. 865 = 972.177). Another surprising error of the scribe (or compiler) was, for instance, the attribution of verse No. 263.1 to two Purāṇa-s Kūrma and Varāha, while the verse was attributed, in reality, to the author Kūrmabārhata (No. 263). (See also para 36.0).

because of the similarity of names of the author – wrongly attributed to the great poet (Nos. 230.265; 231.4); the same was the case of Abhinanda and Bhavānanda (No. 24), Amarasiṁha and Narasiṁha (No. 715.3,12), Kalhaṇa and Kaṅkaṇa (No. 195.4), Kṣemasiṁha and Kṣemendra (No. 309.160), Kṣemeśvara and Kṣemendra (No. 309.33, 40), Dharmadāsa and Sarvadāsa (No. 1762.1, 2)(both verses are Dharmadāsa's verses), Binduśarman and Viṣṇuśarman (No. 913.1) Bilhaṇa and Śilhaṇa (No. 1645.1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21), Sarvajñā-Vāsudeva and Vāsudeva (IV) (No. 1440.1) and many others.

22. Sometimes the names of the authors were misleading; there existed, for instance, an author whose name was Mālatīmādhava; his eight verses were quoted in JS.; consequently, he could not live later than in the middle of the 13th century. His verses were often attributed to Bhavabhūti who wrote a drama also called Mālatīmādhava. Even in some MSs. of JS., where the poet Mālatīmādhava was quoted, verse No. 1131.4 was attributed to the author, while in other MSs. the same verse was attributed to Bhavabhūti. ŚP. attributes three verses of Mālatīmādhava to Bhavabhūti (Nos. 1131.1, 4, 6), RJ. two (Nos. 1131.1, 4) and Regnaud VI one (No. 1131.4). Even A. Aufrecht and F.W. Thomas were fooled by the similarity of names and attributed two verses of the author Mālatīmādhava (No. 1131.6 and 1131.1 respectively) to Bhavabhūti (see also No. 965.10, 49, 59)[32].

23. Often the scribes or compilers of anthologies made mistakes in attributing some verses to a specific author on the only basis that the first *pāda* of the verse was known to them from another work. And so, for instance verses Nos. 1433.7 and 15 were attributed wrongly to Vālmīki because the first *pāda* of these verses was indentical with Rāmāyaṇa verses, while *b/cd* were different; this was due to an unexcusable carelessness on the part of the scribe or compiler.

24.0. Verses attributed to different authors in the Bhojaprabandha were also not reliably attributed to many authors, for their names are often ficticious[33].

24.1. Also all verses attributed to Vyāsa (No. 1564) were not written by this legendary compiler of the Veda-s, 18 Purāṇa-s, the Mahābhārata and the Vedāntsūtra, but was a designation of a mythical author who composed old sayings of great moral value, to whom the compilers of anthologies had attributed a special status, due to the venerability of the author (No. 1564) [34].

25.0 In most cases Bhartṛhari's, Bhallaṭa's, Amaruka's, Pañcatantra's verses, which belonged to the ealiest versions (Tantrākhyāyika, Southern, Nepālese) and Mahābhārata's and/or Rāmāyaṇa's verses were attributed wrongly to other authors.

25.1. And so, Bhartṛhari's verses were attributed to Indrakavi (No. 101.7, 8), Utpalarāja (No. 121.1, 3), Udbhaṭa (No. 131.4), Kamalākara (No. 169.5), Kṛṣṇa (I)

[32] It goes without saying that none of the verses attributed to Mālatīmādhava appears in Bhavabhūti's drama Mālatīmādhava.

[33] See para. 13.2 above.

[34] See L. Sternbach, *Vyāsa in Subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* in ABORI LV. 107-175.

(No. 265.2), Kṛṣṇamiśra (No. 277.21), Kṣemendra (No. 309.21), Gobhaṭa (No. 378.1), Govardhana (I) (No. 379.6), Jayāditya (No. 511.3-5), Devāditya (No. 652.1), Dhanadadeva (No. 669.8), Dharmakīrti (No. 676.3, 6, 21, 22), Nagnācārya (No. 730.1), Baṅkalāvarta (No. 888.1-2), Bāṇa (No. 900.77), Bhaṭṭa-Jayanta (I). (No. 939.1), Bhartṛmeṇtha (No. 954.16), Bhāskara (I) (No. 984.1), Ratimitra (No. 1197.1), Ratisena (No. 1198.1), Ravigupta (No. 1217.21), Vajrāyudha (No. 1341.1), Vatsarāja (IV) (No. 1347.1), Vallaṇa (No. 1370.49), Vācaspati (I) (No. 1409.4), Śakavṛddhi (No. 1571.15), Śaṅkuka (I)) (No. 1592.2, 4), Śilhaṇa (No. 1645.20), Śīlābhaṭṭārikā (No. 1660.1), Śūra (III) (No. 1674. 1), Śrīvardhana (No. 1712.1), Satyabodha (No. 1745.2), Sāvarṇi (No. 1791.1), Sīmanta (No. 1803.3) and Sundarapāṇḍya (No. 1817.20, 33).

25.2 . Bhallaṭa's verses were attributed to Amṛtadatta (No. 38.17, 27), Indurāja (No. 99.9), Kumāranāyaka (No. 250.1), Galajjalavāsudeva (No. 345.1), Jayavardhana (No. 506.4, 15), Jalacandra (No. 515.32), Jñānavarman (No. 536.1), Prakāśavarṣa (No. 847.3), Maheśvara (II) (No. 1101.1), Mālavarudra (No 1133.2), Mūktāpīḍa (No. 1142.5), Yaśas (No. 1166.2), Vararuci (No. 1353.1), Vākpati (No. 1399.7), Vidyāpati (No. 1488.2, 11), etc.

25.3. Amaruka's verses were attributed to Arbhaka (No. 55.3), Ārogya (No. 87.1), Indurāja (No. 99.11, 64), Autkala (No. 144.3), Kumāra(bhaṭṭa) (No. 246.3), Kumāradāsa (No. 249.25), Govindasvāmin (No. 395.3), Jitanāga (No. 523.4) Ḍimboka (No. 547.8 and perhaps also 9 and 11), Durvahaka (No. 627.1, 2), Dharmakīrti (No. 676.9, 10, 22), Puṇḍraka (No. 817.1), Pulina or Pulinda (No. 832.1), Pradyumna (No. 858.1), Bāṇa (No. 900.17), Bhīma (No. 997.1), Ratipāla (No. 1196.1), Ratna (No.1199.2),Rudra (IV) (No. 1272.1, 8), Līlācandra (No. 1322.1) Vākkūṭa (No. 1397.2), Vāmana (No. 1426.5), Vāmanasvāmin (No. 1429.4) Vikaṭanitambā (No. 1449.1, 6, 9), Vidyā (No. 1476. 14, 20), Vīra (No. 1529.2), Śilhaṇa (No. 1645.8), Śīlābhaṭṭārikā (No. 1660.5), Śrīkumārirābhaṭṭa (No. 1692.1), Siddhoka (No. 1799.1), etc.

25.4. Pañcatantra-Tantrākhyāyika's verses were attributed to Acala (No. 6.6), Kālidāsa (No. 230.55), Kṣemendra (No. 309.118, 126), Govindarāja (II)(No. 393.2), Bahila (No. 899.1), Binduśarman (No. 913.1),Bhartṛmeṇtha (No. 954.17), Bhāravi (No. 978.78), Bhoja (No. 1017.82), Bhauṇḍa (No. 1021.1), Rājagupta (No. 1227.3), Rudra (IX) (No. 1277.1, 2), Viśākhadatta (No. 1508.3), Viṣṇu (II) (No. 1523.2), Vilāsavatī (No. 1537.1, 4), Śilhaṇa (No. 1645.2), Sundarapāṇḍya (No. 1817.35); Pañcatantra (Southern or Nepalese recension), Kālidāsa (No. 230.197). Lakṣmidhara (IV) (No. 1306.1), Līlā (No. 1321.1), Sundarapāṇḍya (No. 1817.10, 29, 36), Harṣadevatatsevakau (No. 1907.1); Pañcatantra-Tantrākhyāyika or Mānava-dharma-śāstra to Vatsarāja (V) (No. 1348.2).

25.5.1. Mahābhārata and/or Rāmāyaṇa verses were attributed to Kāmandaka (No. 227.4, 12, 97, 108), Kauṭilya (No. 302.11), Govinda (IV) (No. 384.6), Diṅnāga (No. 616.1), Pratāpacakravartin (No. 853.2), Bhāravi (No. 978.10), Bhoja (No. 1017.10), Yaśovarmadeva II (No. 1171.2), Rudra (IX) (No. 1277.3), Vatsarāja (IV) (No. 1347.2), Vikramāditya (V) (No. 1454.2), Śaunaka (No. 1682.1), etc.

25.5.2. Particularly in the case of the Mahābhārata, the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mānava-dharmaśāsra (and partly the Pañcatantra), the verses, at the time of the compilation of the anthologies, became already authorless; they were probably not directly culled from these sources but from the floating mass of oral tradition.

25.6. In the case of other verses of old poets, such as Aśvaghoṣa, Varāhamihira and so on, we do not know the authors from whom, or works from which the borrowing was made; and so, Bhartṛhari could have borrowed from Aśvaghoṣa or Aśvaghoṣa from Bhartṛhari.

25.7. Also the following verses were wrongly attributed and were in reality verses of:
Amarasiṁha and not of Arasiṭhakkura (No. 47.4);
Amaruka and not of Dākṣiṇātya (No. 599.7);
Ānandavardhana and not of Jayavardhana (No. 506.18);
Utprekṣavallabha and not of Hara (No. 1871.1);
Umāpatidhara and not of Gopīka (No. 374.16);
Kāmandaka and not of Kavivallabha (No. 214.11, 12) or of Kauṭilya (No. 302.3, 16, 27) or of Cāṇakya (No. 448.4)[35];
Kālidāsa and not of Baṭu (No. 889.1) or of Bhavabhūti (No. 964.12) or of Vasunāga (No. 1391.3);
Kulaśekhara and not of Yādavaprakāśa (No. 1175.1);
Kṛṣṇamiśra and not of Naṭagāṅgoka (No 707.1) or of Viśvāvasu (No. 1516.1);
Kṣemasiṁha and not of Kṣemendra (No. 309.160);
Kṣemendra and not of Rājaśekhara (No. 1231.235); also verse No. 611.7 is rather a Kṣemendra's than a Dāmodragupta's verse;
Kṣemeśvara and not of Kṣemendra (No. 309.33,40);
Gaṇapati and not of Lakṣmaṇa (II) (No. 1292.110);
Govardhana and not of Ādityabhaṭṭa (No. 72.2);
Candaka and not of Krīḍācandra (No. 303.4);
Cāṇakya and not of Kauṭilya (No. 302.17, 28) or of Pratāparudra (No. 852.1, 3) or of Pratāpacakravartin (No. 853.1);
Jayadeva II and not of Rāghavacaitanya (No. 1222.1);
Trivikramabhaṭṭa and not of Bilhaṇa (No. 914.13), or of Bhavabhūti (No. 964.28), or of Subandhu (No. 1819.1);
Damadaragupta and not of Rudra IV (No. 1272.7);
Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and not of Nagna (No. 705.1), or of Vararuci II (No. 1354.1), or of Vākpatirāja (No. 1401.1);
Paṇḍitarāja and not of Kavīndra (No. 219.4);
Prakāśadatta and not of Madhukūṭa (No. 1052.2);
Bāṇa and not of Mahodadhi (No. 1103.2), or of Vikramāditya (No. 1451.5), or of Subandhu (No. 1819.16);
Bilhaṇa and not of Amaruka (No. 37.6), or of Daṇḍin (No. 590.7);
Bhavabhūti and not of Indrakavi (No. 101.1) or of Kālidāsa (No. 230.223);
Bhāgavata-purāṇa and not of Vākpatirāja I (No. 1401.7);
Bhānukara and not of Lakṣmaṇa II (No. 1292.23);

[35] Verses of Kāmandaka, Kauṭilya and Cāṇakya deal with the same subject matter; therefore they were probably confounded in SRHt.

Bhamaha and not of Somabhaṭṭa (No. 1851.1);
Bhāravi and not of Gobhaṭa (No. 378.4), or of Māgha (No. 1104.98, 107)[36];
Bhāsa and not of Bhānukara (No. 972.45);
Bhāskarācārya and not of Kavivallabha (No. 214.10);
Mānava-dharmaśāstra or Manu and not of Kauṭilya (No. 302.9) or of Vijñāneśvara (No. 1468.2);
Murāri and not of Gaṇapati (No. 329.7), or of Cittapa (No. 451.19); also a verse concerning Murāri (and not by Murāri) was wrongly attributed to Murāri (No. 1149.5);
Yogeśvara and not of Vidyā (No. 1476.3);
Ratnākara and not of Amaruka (No. 37.107);
Ravigupta and not of Maheśvara (II) (No. 1101.2);
Rājaśekhara and not of Kṣemendra (No. 309.146), or of Gaṇapati (II) (No. 330.10), or of Gandhikabhullaka (No 343.1), or of Vikaṭanitambā (No. 1449.8), or of Śriyakaravarman (No. 1686.1);
Rudra and not of Amaruka (No. 37.48, 90), or of Rājaśekhara (No. 1231.141), or of Lakṣmaṇasena (No. 1296.7);
Lakṣmaṇa and not of Bhartṛhari (No. 956.584);
Līlāśuka (Māngala) and not of Govardhana (II) (No. 380.3), or of Cūlita (No. 468.1), or of Nārada (No. 736.1), or of Vasundhara (No. 1392.6), or of Viṣṇu (II) (No. 1523.1);
Varāhamihira and not of Vallabhadeva (I) (No. 1377.48);
Vasukalpa and not of Vidyā (No. 1476.1);
Vācaspatimiśra and not of Mahāvrata (II) (No. 1094.1);
Vikramāditya and not of Vikaṭanitambā (No. 1449.12);
Viśākhadatta and not of Bhoja (No. 1017.23);
Śaṅkarācārya and not of Kamalākara (No. 169.1);
Śilhaṇa and not of Ānandavardhana (No. 80.8), or of Bhartṛhari (No. 956.588, 590);
Śūdraka and not of Vikramāditya (I) (No. 1450.10);
Śrīharṣa and not of Amaruka (No. 37.108), or of Prabhākaradatta (No. 861.1), or of Bhavabhūti (No. 964.2), or of Varāhamihira (No. 1361.13), or of Haragaṇa (No. 1873.5);
Subandhu and not of Śambhavadeva (No. 1603.1), or of Harihara (I) (No. 1896.8);
Subhaṭa and not of Kṛṣṇamiśra (No. 277.5) or of Rājaśekhara (No. 1231.251);
Somaprabhasūri and not of Hemacandrasūri (No. 1921.1).

26.0. In most cases it was possible to prove that the verses of authors to whom they were wrongly attributed originated in the works of other authors in which they could be traced.

26.1. And so, the verse attributed to Arasiṭṭhakkura was culled from the Bālabhārata of Amarasiṁha (No. 47.4), verse attributed to Dākṣiṇātya (II) was culled from the Amaruśataka (No. 599.7) and so on.

27. In other cases the criterium was the multiple attribution to the same author in several anthologies or tradition, e.g. in the case of Ravigupta, Prakāśadatta, Bāṇa, etc.

[36] Verses of Māgha and Bhāravi were confounded because the poetry of the Śiśupālavadha and Kirātārjunīya are similar.

28. It happened quite often that all the verses attributed in anthologies to a specific author were not his verses; that is, for instance the case of verses of Kavinanda (No. 204),Baṅkalāvarta (No. 888), Baṭu (No. 889), Bahila (No. 899), Ratipāla (No. 1196), and many others. The question then arises whether such an author ever existed or whether his name is ficticious only. No reply to this question can be given, for only in anthologies the names of these authors occur.

29. A special case is, for instance, the case of the author or authoress Cinnammā (II) (No. 461). Cinnammā was quoted by J. B. Chaudhuri in his SskṛP. as a poetess,while, in reality, such a poetess probably never existed. V. Raghavan in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (25), referring to the findings of Dr. Burnell, regarding the MSs. in the Tanjore Palace MSs. Library (p. 164*b*), wrote, that ŚP. „included selections from many South Indian names, amongst these a female nameCinnammā"; he further wrote that the ŚP. edition does not mention the poetess named Cinnammā and continued "she is evidently a South Indian[37] and perhaps the recension of ŚP. in the Tanjore Library is bigger with many later additions to it made in the South". Neither Burnell, nor Raghavan quote the verse in question. In reality, the verse is a Cittapa verse (No. 451.12) which in the ŚP. edition (98) is attributed to Chitrama and in the MS. of ŚP. used by Th.Aufrecht (AP. 29) to Chinnama (with a short "a" at the end); that seems to infer that the MS. in the MSs. Library in Tanjore, has wrongly attributed this verse to a woman, Chinnammā (or Chinamā), though the verse is a Cittapa verse, so quoted and attributed in Skm. and JS.

30. Sometimes the author of the anthology purposely attributed wrongly the authorship of well-known *subhāṣita-s* to an author whom he wanted to be venerated and to be looked upon with higher esteem. That could have been done, however, only in more recent anthologies, when the aphorism lost already its authorship. In such a way, for instance, Veṇīdatta in his PV. attributed some Bhartṛhari's epigrams or well-known *subhāṣita-s*, already quoted in earlier anthologies (SkV., JS, or SP.) to his father Jagajjīvana (No. 472).

(b) Dubious Attributions

31.0. In anthologies, in addition to wrongly attributed verses to a particular author, we come also across dubious attributions i.e. attributions which could be correct, but it is doubful whether they are exact or not; that occours, in particular, when one and the same verse is in different anthologies attributed to more than one author.

31.1. And so, it is doubtful, for instance whether verses attributed to the following authors were composed by them[38]: of Ājānaśūra (No. 1925.1), some of Kavirāja verses (Nos. 210.1, 5), of Trivikrama (I) (No. 578.12, 18), of Diṅnāga (No. 616.1), of Prakāśavarṣa (No. 847.22), of Bāṇa (No. 900.10, 32, 92), of Bilhaṇa (No. 914.17, 18, 33, 38, 71, 78, 106, 143), of Bhoja (No, 1017.7, 9, 10, 26, 58, 70, 77, 84, 87, 88), of Maṅgala (II) (No. 1028.3), of Manovinoda (No. 1065.4), of Mahākavi

[37] This is evident from her name.

[38] See also in the Catalogue under J.

(III) (No. 1086.1), of Mātaṅgadivākara (No. 1106.2),of Mātṛgupta (No. 1107.4), of Muñja (No. 1147.4, 19), of Murāri (No. 1149.38, 52, 114, 130, 131, 141, 149), of Yaśovarman (No. 1172.12), of Ratnaghoṣa (No. 1201.3), of Ravigupta (No. 1217.10, 27, 53), of Rājagupta (No. 1227.16), of Rājavetāla (No. 1230.2), of Rājaśekhara (No. 1231.219), of Rāmajit (No. 1248.1), of Rāmadāsa (I), (No. 1250.3), of Laṅgadatta (No. 1313.6), of Līlā (No. 1321.4), of Vallaṇa (No. 1370.18, 30, 31), of Vallabha (II) (No. 1371.1, 2), of Vallabha (V) (No. 1374.1), of Vākpati (No. 1399.2,4), of Vākpatinātha (No. 1400.1, 2), of Vākpatirāja (I) (No. 1401. 2, 3), of Vācaspati (I) (No. 1409.3, 11), of Vāmanasvāmin (No. 1429.2), of Vidyādhara (II) (No. 1481.1), of Vidyādhara (IV) (No. 1483.1), of Vidyāpati (No. 1488.1, 10), of Vaidyābhanu (No. 1555.2, 40), of Śakavṛddhi (No. 1571.9), of Śaktikumāra (No. 1573.1), of Śaṅkara (I) (No. 1578.3), of Śatānanda (No. 1597.5, 15, 16), of Śarṅgadhara (No. 1636.21, 64), of Śubhāṅka (No. 1668.2, 7, 22), of Śūlapāṇi I and II (No. 1676.1 and 1677.1), of Śyāmala (II) (No. 1684.1), of Śrīharṣa (I) (No. 1715.50, 51), of Śrutadhara (No. 1719.2), of Ṣāṇmāsika (I) (No. 1723.1, 2), of Saṁgrāmāṅgaṇa (No. 1731.1), of Sarvānanda (I) (No. 1766.2), of Sāraṅga (No. 1784.1), of Sītā (I) (No. 1801.3), of Sundarapāṇḍya (No. 1817.3, 20), of Subandhu (No. 1819.5), of Subhaṭa (I) (No. 1820.2), of Harihara (II) (No. 1897.1, 2), etc. Many more examples could be quoted.

32.0. The attributions are also often dubious because they are included in anthologies which, generally, are not reliable, as far as attributions are concerned; that is, in particular, the case of Prasanna., Vjv., SSS., SuSS and, to a lesser extent, of RJ. and SRHt.

32.1.0. Prasanna. stands very near to SkV., as SSS. and SuSS. to PV. If attributions in Prasanna. are different from those of SkV., or if attributions in SSS. or SuSS. are different from those of PV., little credence can be given to those attributions.

32.1.1. And so, for instance verse 2 of Apideva (No. 23.2) is only in Prasanna. attributed in Apideva, while in SkV. (and Skm.) it is attributed to Raghunanda; in such a case of double attribution, we can assume that the verse is rather a Raghunanda's verse than an Apideva's verse.

32.1.2. Similar is the case of verse 10 of Dakṣa (No. 585.10); there the verse is in Prasanna. attributed to Dakṣa, while in SkV. it is quoted anonymously; we may therefore consider the verse as a dubious Dakṣa verse[39]. However, each case must be considered on its own merits.

32.2. The same situation occurs, for instance, with the only verse of Lakṣmīdhara (III) (No. 1305); there also the verse is quoted over the name of Lakṣmīdhara in Prasanna. and anonymously in SkV., but the same verse is also attributed to Lakṣmīdhara in Skm.; in this case we may assume that it is a Lakṣmīdhara verse and that the attribution included in Prasanna., though different from SkV., was correct[40].

[39] Similarly in the case of verses Nos. 891.1, 1184.1, 1483.1, 1642.1, 1668.7, 22.

[40] It is possible that Prasanna. used a MS. of SkV. not known to the editors of SkV. which contained the attribution to Lakṣmīdhara. Some other anthologies seem to corroborate this assumption.

32.3. Also attributions included in Vjv. are very often dubious and misleading; dubious because often several other anthologies attribute the same verse to another author than Vjv. does; misleading, because Vjv, often misspelt or twisted or distorted the names of authors, e.g. Bāhuka instead of Rāhuka or Rāhulaka (No. 1265), or Vrajāditya instead of Vajrāyudha (No. 1341), or Vyāgramukha instead of Vyāghragaṇa (No. 1562), etc.

33.0. Sometimes one has to chose between the different attributions on the basis that one attribution seems to be more reliable than the other one or more dubious than the other one.

33.1. And so, when verse No. 229.1 is in Auc. attributed to Kārpaṭika and in ŚP. and RT. to Mātṛgupta, we can give greater credence to Kṣemendra than to Kalhaṇa and Śārṅgadhara and assume that the verse was a Kārpaṭika's verse and not Mātṛgupta's verse, the more so as Mātṛgupta was, as if a lengendary pious king-poet who abdicated and retired as a secluse in Vārāṇasī.

34.0. Several attributions included in anthologies are also dubious because it is not certain whether the attributions refer to the names of authors or to works.

34.1. And so, for instance, Karṇa or Karṇabhūṣaṇa (No. 181) can sifnify the name of the author or an abbreviation of a work Karṇabhūṣaṇa; Kāvya (No. 232) could be a name of an author, but could also denote a work or an abbreviation of a work; Gaṇa(ka)(No. 327) may stand for Gaṇa's work Gaṇakuhṛti (Siddhasaṁgraha, i.e. Siddhayagasaṁgraha or Aśvāyurveda); Cintāmaṇi (II) (No. 459) may stand for a Prākṛta work entitled Cintāmaṇi and quoted in SRHt.; or Jayatuṅgodaya (No. 492) may be the name of an author, or a title of a work, and so on.

(c) Different Spellings of Names of the Authors

35.0. The different spellings or small variations in the names of the authors quoted in anthologies, has caused great difficulty in the preparation of the present Catalogue. Very often small differences in the names of the author denote quite different persons, while in other cases they can be disregarded because the different attributions refer to the same authors. It was assumed that if small variations in the names of authors occurred for the same verse quoted in different anthologies or in different manuscripts of the same anthology, the differences in spelling of the name of the author can be disregarded, as they refer to the same person. Also when small variations in the names of the authors occur in the same verse, which could be identified in a known work of the author, it could be considered that both, or more names refer to the same author.

35.1. And so, it was, for instance assumed that Punarupaṇḍita (No. 821) was idenfical with Punaruktapadapaṇḍita, for the same verse was in SH. attributed to Punarupaṇḍita and in JS. to Punaruktapadapaṇḍita, or that Rāmacandradāsa was identical with Rāmadāsa or Rāmacandrasena (No. 1244), for different MSs. of PG. (297) attributed the same verse to Rāmacandradāsa or to Rāmadāsa or to Rāmacandrasena.

Also Bhānudatta was considered identical with Bhānukara (No. 972), for verse No. 240 was culled from Bhānukara's Rasamañjarī (7).

35.2. Hundrets of such examples could be quoted; they are included in the present Catalogue in the entries of different authors in **H.**

36.0. Very often differences in the spelling of the name of the author are due to the negligence of scribes. Due to the negligence of a scribe, the poet Kūrmabārhata, for instance, was in SH. called Kūrmavarāha (No. 265); here the scribe of SH., basing himself on JS[41] and probably not knowing the poet Kūrmabārhatta, "corrected" the attribution of the same verse to Kūrmavarāha, thinking of the different *avatār-s* of Viṣṇu or different *purāṇa-s* – Kūrma- and Varāha-purāṇa-s.

36.1.0. Negligent scribes did not make also difference (or made them only indistinctly) between *va* and *ba* and *ra* (particularly in Beṅgālī script); *pa* and *ya; ma* and *sa; ma* and *bha, ba, va,* and *ca* (particularly in Devanāgarī script); *ra* and *la; sa* and *śa; na* and *ṇa* and even *da* and *ṭa.*

36.1.1. And so, for instance, Vopadeva is called Bopadeva (No. 1560), Bijjākā – Vijjākā (No. 1476), Rāṅga – Vāṅga (No. 1225), Khipāka – Khiyāka (No. 313), Pāpāka – Yāyāka (No. 801), Saṁketa – Māṁkaḍa (No. 1728), Bopālita – Vopālita or Copālita (No. 929), Śūra (III) – Śūla (No. 1674), Śāradākāra – Sāradākāra (No. 1635), Daṅka – Ṭaṅka (No. 587), Śittipa – Cittipa (No. 1643), Śubhāṅka – Subhāṅga (No. 1668)[42], Vallaṇa – Vallana (No. 1370), Vāhvaṭa – Vāhuṭa (No. 1448) and many others.

36.2. Small changes, which could be considered as orthographic changes occurred in anthologies very often, e.g. Arasiṭhakkura (No. 47) is also spelt Arasīṭhakkura (or °ṭhakura), Arasiṁhakura and even Śrīthakkura; Āvantikadravya (No. 93) is also spelt Avantikadravya or Āvantikadhanya; Āllava (No. 91) is also spelt Alava; Sañcādhara (No. 1740) is also spelt Sāñcādhara, but also Saṁkaravaman is spelt Śakavarman (No. 1570), etc.

37.0. Because of the wrong spellings, orthography and other mistakes one author has often several *aliases.*

37.1. And so, Vittoka (No. 1474) is also known as Vibhoka, Vimboka, Vettoka, Chittoka, Tittoka and, possibly also, Ḍimboka, Ḍimbhoka, Bimboka, Vimboka, Hiṅgoka, etc. (No. 547) or Sonnoka is also known as Solloka, Sohṇoka, Sohnoka, Solhoka, Sonhoka, Solhūka, Solūka, Sāhnoka, Sāhloka, Sehṇoka, Sauhnoka or even Sauddhoka (No. 1848).

38.0. Sometimes we can correct these misspellings, but often not and we still do not know what the correct spelling of the name is; we can, however, sometimes assume the correctness of the name on linguistic basis.

[41] Cf. fn. 12.

[42] Here, in addition, °*aṅka* was changed to °*aṅga*; this is an often noticed change, (e.g. in No. 1225 where the author is called Rāṅga or Rāṅka or Vāṅga).

38.1. And so, the proper name of the author called Adbhutapuṇya/Adbhutaphulla seems to be Adbhutaphulla (a more sanskritized term). Sāñjānandin/Sāñjhānandin seems to be Sāñjhānandin (No. 1778), of Siṁhapeya/Siṁhapaiyya seems to be Siṁhapeyya, or better Siṅgappayya (No. 1794), Surucita/Sucarita seem to be Sucarita (No. 1810), Badhirakavi/Dhīrakavi, seems to be Dhīrakavi (No. 890), etc.

39.0. Sometimes we come across not differences in spelling of names *sensu stricto,* but double names or erroneous attributions.

39.1. And so, Bhallaṭa is in RJ. not called Bhallaṭa but erroneously Mallabhaṭṭa or Mallībhaṭṭa (No. 1079). All the verses attributed in RJ. to Mallabhaṭṭa (Mallī°) are in other anthologies attributed to Bhallaṭa. Also Muñja (No. 1147) has a double name: he is called Vākpatirāja (No. 1401).

(d) Abbreviations of Names of Authors

40.0. Very often anthologies use abbreviations of the names of authors, i.e. Aparājita instead of Aparājitarakṣita (No. 21), Amogha instead of Amoghadeva (No. 40), Kapilarudra instead of Kapilarudraka (No. 163) (the dropping of the final °*ka* or °*na* occurs very often, e.g. in Nos. 188, 194, 252, 295 [here with a change from Koka to Kokkoka], 122, etc.), Kekā instead of Kekākara (No. 279)(see alsoNos. 972, 1631), Pratāpa instead of Pratāparudra (No. 852), Maṅgala instead of Bilvamaṅgala (No. 1027), Rudra (IX), instead of Rudragupta (No. 1277), Rupaka instead of Rairupaka (No. 1290), Laṭṭa instead ob Bhallaṭa *(sic!)* (No. 1314), Varāha instead of Varāhamihira (No. 1361), Vallabha instead of Vallabhadeva (No. 1377), Śaṅkara instead of Śaṅkaraguru (No. 1585), Śalika instead of Śālikanātha (No. 1638), Sañjaya instead of Sañjayakaviśekhara (No. 1742), Soma instead of Somadeva (I) (No. 1852), Someśvara instead of Someśvaradeva (No. 1859) and many others.

40.1. Sometimes these abbreviations are misleading. And so, we find in SRHt. authors named Rāja or Rājaga, who were, generally, considered as two different persons, otherwise unknown. However Rāja and Rājaga are abbreviations of the author Rājagupta (No. 1227); this was discovered by V. Raghavan who analysed MSs. R. 3813 and R. 4197 of SRHt. in the Madras Governmant MSs. Library, not used for the edition of SRHt. in TSS. which, in the appropriate places attributed the verses to Rājagupta (instead of to Rāja or Rājaga).

40.2. Not all the „abbreviations" quoted above are, in reality, abbreviations *sensu stricto*; there are also amongst them names of authors with and without suffixes. For instance, in Amoghadeva (No. 40) or Somadeva (No. 1852) or Someśvaradeva (No. 1859)"deva" was a suffix to the proper name of the author; Amogha, Soma or Someśvara. Also "gupta", "nātha", "guru" are suffixes without which some authors are known[43].

[43] For other suffixes see below para. 42.

(e) Suffixes and Prefixes

41. The addition of suffixes and prefixes to the names of the poets, which change sometimes the names of the poets radically, occur very often in anthologies. On the first sight, it is, for instance, difficult to notice when we come across the names of the authors Tathagajendrasiṁha or Bhaṭṭendurājā that their proper names are Indrasiṁha (No. 107) and Indurāja (No. 99) respectively and that Tatha-gajendra° and Bhaṭṭa° were their prefixes.

42.1. The most popular suffixes are °bhaṭṭa, °ācārya, °kavi, °deva, °datta, °dāsa, °paṇḍita, °bhadanta, °bhāgavat, °rāja, °rājānaka, °śekhara, °śrī, but some of them, e.g. °bhaṭṭa, °śrī could also be used as prefixes[44].

42.2. Other suffixes often attached to the names of the author are: °upādhyāya, °gupta, °divākara, °dravya or °druva, °dhara, °dharma, °dharmādhikaraṇa, °nandana, °nayaka, °nātha, °nṛpati, °pādām or °pādānām, °bhaṭṭācārya, °bhaṭṭarikā (for a poetess), °mitra, °miśra, °muni, °rāghava, °vardhana, ° varman or °śarman, °vaidya, °siṁha , °sena and °svāmin.

42.3. Also prefixes were often added to the names of the author; the popular ones are: Amī°, Ākāśapālīya°, Gotithiya°, Tāladīya°, Tailapatīya°, Divira°, Mātāṅga°, Rakṣo(rā)°, Rāgghava°, Rājaputra°, Sarvajña° or Skandaskāra° (or Chadasaṁkāra°).

42.4. Most of the suffixes and prefixes are honorific; some of them denote the profession of the author (°guru or °rājāguru, °ācārya, °upādhyāya, °kavi, °dharmādhikaraṇa) or his origin (°sena, °rāghava), some his social position (°rāja, °rājaputra, °rājānaka) and some their faith; and so, for instance the suffix °sarasvatī denotes that the author belonged to one of the mendicant orders tracing to Śaṅkarācārya (No. 1751) and °bhadanta that the author was a monk,probably a Buddhist monk.

43. Often the prefixes and or suffixes denote the region from which the author comes. e.g. if the author comes from Kaśmīr the prefix of his is Kāśmīraka or Kaśmīraka;[45] if he comes from Beṅgāl, his prefix is Gauḍa[46], etc. Also prefixes and suffixes were used to denote authors coming from Mithilā[47], Tirhut[48], Māgadha[49]

[44] Some prefixes are attached to the same name as suffixes. And so, anthologies quote, for instance, Bhaṭṭa-Kumāra and Kumāra-Bhaṭṭa (No. 246) or Sarvajña-loṣṭa and Loṣṭa-sarvajña (No. 1330).

[45] For instance in the case of Jayavardhana (No. 506), Bilhaṇa (No. 914), Pracandamādhava (No. 848), Mahāmanuṣya (No. 1092), Śivasvāmin (No. 1656), Śyāmala II (No. 1684), Surabhicūla (No. 1825).

[46] For instance in the case of Abhinanda (No. 24), Gauḍavāsin (No. 400), Gauḍākumbhakāra (No. 401), Gauḍīmiśra (No. 402), etc.

[47] For instance in the case of Rāmeśvara (No. 1261).

[48] For instance in the case of Tairabhukta (No. 568) or Tīrabhuktīya-Sarveśvara (Nos. 563, 1768).

[49] For instance in the case of Māgadha-mādhava or Mādhava-māgadha (No. 1123).

or Ayodhyā[50]; if an author come from a certain place, the prefixes could denote this place, as for instance Āvantika (Nos. 92, 93), or Vāṇikūṭa (or Vāṇikuṭila or Bālīkūṭa) (No. 1305) [51]., etc.

44. Often one author is known to have more than one prefix and/or suffix [52]; and so, Bāṇa is quoted in anthologies as Bhaṭṭa-Bāṇa, or Bāṇa-bhaṭṭa, or Bāṇa-kavi, or Śrī-Bāṇa, or Rakṣorā-Bāṇa (No. 900); Vālmīki as Vālmīki-kavi, Vālmīki-muni, Bhagavad-Vālmīki-muni, Śrī-Bhagavad-Vālmīki-muni, Śrī-Vālmīki, Śrī-Vālmīki-kavi and even Śrī-Rāmāyāṇa and Bhagavata-Vyāsa (No. 1433); Vyāsa as Bhagavata-Vyāsa, Bhagavata-Vyāsa-muni, Śrī-Vyāsa, Śrimad-Vyāsa, Śrī-Vyāsa-pāda, Śrīmad-Vyāsa-pāda, Śrī-Bhagavata-Vyāsa-pāda, Śrī-Bhagavad-Vyāsa-muni, Deva-Vyāsa, Vyāsa-deva, Vyāsa-muni and Vyāsa-pada (No. 1564).

45. Sometimes more than one prefix and/or suffix were used, as can be seen from the preceding examples (Vālmiki or Vyāsa), or in the case of Arjuna (No. 53) who is called also Arjuna-deva or Arjuna-varma-deva. Sometimes a special particle was inserted between the name of the author and the suffix, for instance in the case of Andha-vaidya-nātha (No. 20).

46. Prefixes form sometimes an integral part of the name of the author, e.g. in the case of the Śrīharṣa (II) (No. 1716), for in anthologies we come across of the name Śrīharṣa (II) prefixed by Śrī° (i.e. Śrī-Śrīharṣa). Similar is the case of Bhaṭṭajayanta who is different from Jayanta (Nos. 939 and 502) or Bhaṭṭanīlakaṇṭha who is different from Nīlakaṇṭha (Nos. 941 and 763-5) and the like.

47. Exceptionally, some words commonly used as prefixes are the names of the author; and so PG. quotes as a poet Śrīmat who was contemporaneous to, and disciple of, Caitanya (No. 1710).

48.0. The prefixing and suffixing of names of poets renders the identification of many poets very difficult and sometimes even impossible, for often poets with different suffixes or prefixes are the same, but in other cases are different poets.

48.1. And so, for instance, the poet Kumāra (Nos. 245-251) is quoted in various anthologies as Kumāra, Kumāra-bhaṭṭa, Kumāra-bhadanta, Kumāra-Kālidāsa, Kumāra-datta, Kumāra-dāsa, Kumāra-nātha, Kumāra-nayaka and Kumāra-pāla Is this all one

[50] For instance in the case of Ayodhyāka Rāmacandra (No. 1246).

[51] We also come often across authors who are not quoted in anthologies by their name, but by the region from where they come; and so, we find in anthologies names of the authors which we could name "Southerners" (i.e. Dākṣiṇātya) (No. 1713) or authors from Kerala (as the poetess Keralī) (No. 282), Karṇāṭaka (as the poets Karṇāṭaka or Karṇātakadeva)(Nos. 183, 184), from Beṅgāl (as the poet Gauḍa, or Gauḍīya, or Vāṅga) (Nos. 399, 403, 1225), from Gujarat (as the poet Gūrjarakavi) (No. 362), from Utkal (as the poet Autkala) (No. 144), etc., etc. Sometimes the names of the authors reveal their descent or origin. And so, we can assume that the following poets are Kannaḍa born; Nammaiya (No. 711), or Nāgapaiya (No. 724), Nāgammā (No. 725), Siṁhapaiya (No. 1794).

[52] Consequently, several entries quoted in NCC. should be changed accordingly.

poet or nine different poets, or perhaps are some of them indentical with each other and other not? It seems that there are here not nine but five different poets, for Kumāra-dāsa (the poet generally known as the author of the Jānakīharaṇa) is identical with Kumāra-datta, Kumāra-nātha and Kumāra-nayaka. That can be proved, for all the verses attributed to these four Kumāra-s were culled from the Jānakīharaṇa. As far as other Kumāra-s are concerned, Kumāra quoted in PG. seems to be different from Kumāra-bhaṭṭa quoted in SkV., ŚP., and VS. and Kumāra-bhadanta quoted in SH. In this case an important role plays the fact that the three Kumāra-s occur in three different groups of anthologies: Kumāra is quoted in PG., but not in SkV., ŚP., VS. and SH.; Kumārabhaṭṭa is quoted in SkV., ŚP., and VS only, but not in PG. and SH.; Kumāra-bhadanta is quoted in SH. only and not in PG., SkV., ŚP. and VS.

48.2. We also know that Acala (No. 6) is identical with Acalasiṁha (since the same verse is attributed in SkV. to Acala and in Skm. to Acalasiṁha), with Acalanṛsiṁha (since the same verse is attributed in different MSs. of Skm. to Acalasiṁha or to Acalanṛsiṁha), with Acaladāsa and Pracaladāsa (since the same verse is attributed in SkV. and Kav. to Acala and in different MSs. of Skm. to Acaladāsa or Pracalasāsa), as well with Acalarudra (since the same verse is attributet in ŚP. and PG. to Acala and in Rasakalpadruma of Caturbhuja to Acalarudra [53]).

48.3. Similarly Kamalākara (No. 169) is identical with Kamalāyudha. Here the identity of the authors can be deduced from the fact that the verses quoted in different anthologies are attributed to authors who spell their names differently.

48.4. Also the poet Vṛddhi is identical with Bhaṭṭa-Vṛddhi, for the same verse (No. 1541.21) is in ŚP. attributed to Vṛddhi and in VS. to Bhaṭṭa-Vṛddhi; Umānātha-paṇḍita is probably identical with Umānātha-upādhyaya (No. 134), but Vallaṭa-bhaṭṭa (Nos.1367-8) is different from Vallaṭa-bhāgavata (No. 1369); or Śūra-bhadanta (No. 1672) from Śūra-bhāgavata (No. 1673); or Mukunda-bhaṭṭa (No. 1138) from Mukunda-bhaṭṭācārya (No. 1139). Also different are Govinda-śrī (No. 381), Govinda-bhagavad (No. 382), Govinda-paṇḍita (No. 383), Govinda-kavi (No. 385), Govinda-candra (No. 386), Govinda-bhaṭṭa (No. 387), Govinda-bhaṭṭa-śrī (No. 388), Govinda-jid-bhaṭṭa(No. 389), Govinda-miśra (No. 391), Govinda-rāja (No. 393), Govinda-rāja-bhaṭṭa (No. 392), Govinda-rāja-deva (No. 394) and Govinda-svāmin (No. 395).

49.0. Many such examples could be quoted, but never identifications of authors with different prefixes and suffixes can be made automatically.

49.1. And so, for instance, despite the fact that the same verse is in JS. and ŚP. attributed to Kṛṣṇapilla and in SuSS. to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita (No. 275.3) we cannot come to the conclusion that Kṛṣṇapilla is identical with Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita[54], for we find in ŚP. and JS. other verses also which are specifically attributed to Kṛṣṇapilla and in PV., SSS., SH.and SuSS. other verses specifically attributed to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita; in

[53] According to NCC_1 69 the Rasakalpadruma was never edited; therefore the entry could not be verified.

[54] See para. 35.0 and 35.1 above.

addition, SuSS. is not very worthy of confidence, as far as attributions contained in it, are concerned[55]; we may, therefore, assume that verse No. 275.3 was mistakenly attributed in SuSS. to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita instead of to Kṛṣṇapilla.

(f) Different Poets bearing the same Name

50.0. Examples given above show that different prefixes or suffixes added to the name of the author, or lack of them, cause great confusion and uncertainty for the proper identification of individual poets. The confusion increases even more, since some poets, bearing the same names, are often different persons.[56]

50.1. Some compilers of anthologies, realizing this difficulty, quoted such authors with the addition whose sons they were; and so, Vallabhadeva in VS. quoted separately Vidyādhara (No. 1480), Vidyādhara son of Lulla (No. 1481) and Vidyādhara son of Śuṣkaṭa(sukhavarman) (No. 1482), etc.

50.2.0. Usually we do not know whether poets bearing the same names and quoted in different anthologies are the same persons or not; this is, particularly, the case of unknown authors who are quoted in anthologies of different times and regions. On the other hand, we may assume that anthologies which show some affinities among themselves, if they quote authors bearing the same name, they cite the same person.

50.2.1. And so, SkV./Kav. and Prasanna.; JS. and SH.; SRHt. and SSSN.; PV., SSS., PdT. and SuSS. probably quote the same poets bearing the same names, but probably PG. and SkV. or Vidy. and VS. do not. Therefore, if there was no proof to the contrary, poets bearing the same names, but quoted in different, not related to each other anthologies, were considered as different poets and were quoted in the Catalogue as I, II, III etc.

51.0. Sometimes, it can be easily ascertained that poets of the same name are distinct poets, e.g. if their verses are quoted in different poems written by not the same authors bearing the same name.

51.1. This occurs, for instance, in the case of Śrīharṣa I and Śrīharṣa II; verses quoted in anthologies and identified in the Ratnāvalī, Nāgānanda, etc. were certainly composed by Śrīharṣa I (No. 1715), while verses quoted in anthologies and identified in the Naiṣadhīyacarita, were certainly composed by Śrīharṣa II (No. 1716); verses quoted in anthologies and identified in Rudraṭa's Śṛṅgāratilaka were certainly composed by Rudra I (No. 1269) and those identified in Rudra's Kāvyālaṁkāra were certainly composed by Rudra II (No. 1270).

[55] See para 32.0 above.

[56] Many such cases could be quoted, e.g. 17-18; 30-32; 73-75; 76-77; 135-138; 196-197; 207-208; 210-211; 215-217; 225-226; 265-267; 284-286; 195-297; 335-337; 354-355; 370-371; 387-389; 392-393; 424-427; 431-432; 458-459; 466-467; 495-499; 552-553; 578-580; 605-610; 635-636; 637-638; 682-684; 763-764; 868-869; 902-903; 927-928; 965-966; 984-988; 1057-1058 1084-1086; 1087-1089; 1093-1094; 1112-1119; 1344-1348; 1353-1358; 1359-1360; 1363-1364; 1367-1369; 1371-1376; 1377-1378; 1401-1402; 1409-1411; 1416-1417; 1418-1420; 1436-1441; 1450-1454; 1480-1484; 1517-1520; 1627-1628; 1715-1717; 1786-1790; 1901-1902 and many others.

51.2.0. The same situation occurs also in the case of inscriptions which usually contain the date when it was composed and often the genealogy of the author, so that they can be placed in the right region and time.

51.2.1. And so, for instance, Śiva III (No. 1648), who is the author of the anscription of the Pāṇḍava king from Bamhanī from the second half of the 5th century, is certainly different from Śiva IV (No. 1649), author of the inscription of Somavarmadeva from the 11th century and both are different from Śiva I who lived not later than the 15th century and was quoted in Vjv. (No. 1646) and Śiva II who lived not later than in the 17th century and was quoted in PV. (No. 1647).

51.2.2. It was also possible to differentiate authoritatevely between Vallabhadeva I (No. 1377) and Vallabhadeva II (No. 1378), since we know that Vallabhadeva II was the compiler of VS. and included in his anthology his own verses. He was certainly later than Vallabhadeva I who was already quoted in JS. and ŚP.

51.3.0. In other cases, however, we can assume that poets of the same name quoted in non related anthologies are different poets, though this is, by no means, certain. Each case must be analysed separately on its merits.

51.3.1. And so, the author, bearing to common name, Nārāyaṇa and quoted only in Skm. was considered as a different author from Nārāyaṇa quoted in Vjv. only and different from Nārāyaṇa III quoted in the inscription from the first half of the 9th century and, finally different from Nārāyaṇa IV (Nos. 737-740) quoted in the inscription from the second half of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century.

51.3.2. Also Bhadra I quoted in SkV. only was considered different from Bhadra II quoted in Regnaud II only (Nos. 948-9).

51.3.3. Similarly, Maṅgalārjuna I quoted in SkV. and Skm. only was considered different from Maṅgalārjuna II quoted in JS. only (Nos. 1030-1), but there is no proof that these two Maṅgalārjuna-s are two different authors, particularly, because of the small difference in time which separate SkV. and Skm. on the one side and JS. on the other. However the contents of the verses quoted in SkV./Skm. and those quoted in JS. are different and on this basis Maṅgalārjuna I was considered as another author than Maṅgalārjuna II.

51.3.4. Also verses of Viśvanātha Vāhinīpati (No. 1512) which were on the one hand included in PV. and SuSS. (No. 1512.1) and on the other in Pad. and PdT. (No. 1512.2) were considered as having been written by the same author because of the similarty of poetry of these two sets of verses, though it is possible that there existed two distinct authors bearing the name of Viśvanātha Vāhinīpati.

51.3.5. Rudra (Rudrabhaṭṭa) was divided into Rudra I, the author of RŚ.; Rudra II, the author of KāRu.; Rudra III whose verses are quoted in PV. only, Rudra IV, whose verses are quoted in SkV./Kav., Skm., JS., VS. and PG.; Rudra V with a prefix Dharmādhikaraṇika°, showing that he was connected with the legal profession; Rudra VI quoted in RJ. and Regnaud II and VI; Rudra VII quoted in JS. only (but

with the prefix Śrī°); Rudra VIII quoted in SH. only (also called Rudra-kavi); Rudra IX quoted in SRHt. only (also called Rudragupta and Rudrabha); and Rudra X quoted in Pad. only (Nos. 1269-1278).

52. The differentiation made between authors bearing the same name, depending on their inclusion in different independent anthologies, was a mechanical differentiation; it was done, because no other criteria for the differentiation existed.

53.0. The differentation of authors bearing the same name can also be made, though it is not always reliable, on the basis of the contents, type and style of the poetry of the authors as preserved in anthologies[57].

53.1. And so Govindarājadeva II (No. 394) quoted in ŚP. was considered different from Govindarājadeva I (No. 392.7) quoted in ŚP., JS., Vjv. and Regnaud II. The first Govindarājadeva, as the contents of the verse shows, was probably an author of a treatise of medicine, while the second Govindarājadeva was a lyrical poet[58].

53.2. Similarly, Śaraṇa I seems to be different from Śaraṇa II, though both are quoted in Skm., for Śaraṇa I wrote mostly lyrical verses describing country-life and Śaraṇa II wrote mostly devotional verses (Nos. 1607 and 1608) [59]. Many such examples could be quoted[60].

54.0. Another criterium for differentiation between authors of the same name was their faith.

54.1. And so, Maṅgala I (Līlāśuka) (No. 1027) was an ardent worshipper of Kṛṣṇa, while Maṅgala II (No. 1028) was a Buddhist-Śaiva. Maṅgala I was quoted in JS., ŚP., PG., PV., PdT., SG., RJ. and Regnaud II and Maṅgala II in SkV. and Skm. It was assumed, therefore, that Maṅgala I was different from Maṅgala II.

54.2. Also Govinda I (No. 381) quoted in PG. was an ardent worshipper of Kṛṣṇa, while Govinda II (No. 382) quoted in Skm. did not show these leanings; Govinda-s were divided accordingly.

55.0. A further criterion for differentiation between poets bearing the same name, was the external form of the verses quoted over the name of the authors.

55.1. And so, for example, Govardhana I (No. 379) quoted in JS., ŚP., PG., SG., SH., Pad., PV., RJ. and Vidy. was considered different from Govardhana II (No. 380) quoted in Skm., Prasanna. and PG.; the former was the author of the Āryāsaptaśatī which, as the title of the work indicates, was written in *āryā*-metre, on the other hand, verses of the second Govardhana and preserved in Skm. were written in different metres, mostly long metres. Consequently, the two Govardhana-s were divided into Govardhana I and Govardhana II[61].

56.0. On the other hand, it was possible to come to the conclusion on the basis of the analysis of different anthologies, that authors bearing the same name and considered as different persons were in some cases the same person.

56.1. And so, for instance, Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa (No. 276), quoted in ŚP. and cited in NCC_4 334*b* was the same person as Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa quoted in SkV. and cited in NCC_4 335*b*, since the same verses (No. 276.1) attributed in both anthologies to Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa is found in ŚP. 175 and in SkV. 1713, as well as in SH. 312, RJ. 1410, etc.[62].

(g) Ficticious or Mythical Authors; Surnames

57.0. An additional difficulty in considering the attributions as reliable, is the fact that the compilers of anthologies themselves confounded different authors.

57.1. And so, for instance, Jayadatta was usually confounded with Nakula (Nos. 493-4) or vice-versa, for both were authors of treatises on horses and dealt with the same subject matter. Kṣemendra (No. 309) was also often confounded with Kṣemeśvara or Kṣemīśvara (No. 308); Amaru(ka) (No. 37) with Amara (Nos. 30-1) or Amarasiṁha (No. 35) or Amarānanda (No. 36); Śilhaṇa (No. 1645) with Bilhaṇa (No. 914); Śrīharṣa I (No. 1715) with Śrīharṣa II (No. 1716) [63]; Kuntalapati (No. 240) with Siṁhalapati (No. 1796); Dharmāśoka with Dharmaśloka (No. 688), etc.

57.2. This particular confusion, with the exception of the first quoted, was due to the resemblance or even identity of the names of different authors, but – what is more perplexing -- some compilers confounded sometimes quite different authors bearing dissimilar names. And so, for instance, Argaṭa (No 51) was sometimes confounded with Ravigupta (No. 1217); Amara (No. 30) with Acala (No. 6), Yogeśvara (No. 1181) and even Dharmakīrti (No. 676); Gaṇapati I (No. 329) with his son Bhānukara (No. 972), etc.

58.0. Another type of confusion was caused by the fact that compilers of antologies attributed some verses to ficticious or mythical authors or their attributions were not to the authors designated by their proper names, but to their surnames, sobriquets, pseudonyms, epithets, titles, etc.

58.1. And so, many verses were attributed to Vyāsa (No. 1564), the mythical author of the Mahābhārata, compiler of the Veda-s, the 18 Purāṇa-s, the Vedanta-

57 See para. 51.3.3 above.

58 On the same basis Lakṣmaṇasena was divided into Lakṣmaṇasena I and II (Nos. 1296-7).

59 Verse No. 1608.1 is, consequently rather a Śaraṇa I verse than a Śaraṇa II verse.

60 Cf. Kaviśekhara I and II (Nos. 215-216) and Kāmadeva I and II (Nos. 225-226).

61 It must be emphacized that none of the verses of the Āryāsaptaśati are quoted in Skm. Śrīdharadāsa probably did not know Govardhana I or considered the Āryāsaptaśatī as not worth quoting.

62 The rectification of the entries in NCC_4 334*b* and 335*b* is, therefore, called for.

63 For explanation see para. 51.1.

sūtra-s, or to Vālmīki (No. 1433), the probable author of the Rāmāyaṇa; many verses attributed to the two authors were not composed by them, but by other authors or culled from different works and, as far as Vyāsa is concerned, were mainly old sayings attributed for their high antiquity and moral value to Vyāsa, due to the venerability of the author[64].

59.1. Other not proper names of the authors used in anthologies to designate authors were already studied by V. Raghavan who called them sobriquets[65]. In his study "Sobriquets in Sanskrit"[66], V. Raghavan defined the sobriquet as an "epithet or a name given to a poet by virtue of a striking simile or fancy conceived by him"[67].

59.2. As V. Raghavan stated, sobriquets are of two classes (1) in which "the author's real name is also preserved, and another, more numerus (2) in which we know poets only by these fancy names" which are "sometimes similes or a fancy and sometimes a striking turn of expression or a charming of effective word"; occasionally "it is also a theme which has been well-handled by the poet that bestows the sobriquet on him".[68] To these, epithets deriving from special skills of the author (e.g. Daśāvadhāna – a man who can attend to ten or more things at the same time), titles of their works (e.g. Śabdarṇāva), titles bestowed on the author (e.g. Śarīpha), code-letters (e.g. Ci or Nu), designations of relationship to other authors without mentioning the real name of the author (e.g. Bāṇapaṇḍitaputra), designations of the provenance of the authors (e.g. Dākṣiṇātya), surnames, pen names, pseudonyms, alliases, in general, all attributions which do not give the real name of the author, should be added.

59.3. Often these surnames do not change the name of the author, but are prefixes or suffixes, already mentioned before.

60.0. Some of the sobriquets or surmanes are part of the verse quoted as *subhāṣita-s.*

60.1. And so, for instance, verse No. 1149.131, is attributed to Murāri because *d* ends with the word *murāreh,* or verse No. 821.1 is attributed to Punaruktapadapaṇḍita because the word *punarukta* appears in *b*.

60.2. In other cases the name of the metre *jaghanacapalā* (Nāṭyaśāstra 16.167)[69] became the name of the author. And so, verse No. 480.1 was attributed in some anthologies to the poetess Jaghanacapalā (it came from *d* of this verse).

64 Cf. fn. 34 and paras. 24.1 and 72.2.

65 After F.W. Thomas, Introduction to Kav. p. 67 and Krishnamachariar, *Classical Sanskrit Literature* pp. 404-406.

66 JOR (Madras) 18.246-262.

67 ibid. p. 246.

68 op. cit. pp. 247-248.

69 Literally "a woman who shakes her buttock" or a "libidinous woman"; a subdivision of the *āryā*-metre according to the Nāṭyaśāstra. Similarly Vikaṭanitambā.

61. The following were not the proper names of the authors to whom some verses were attributed in anthologies:

Akabarīya-Kālidāsa (No. 2); it was a pen name of Govinda-bhaṭṭa used to please emperor Akbar;
Akālajalada, sobriquet from No. 3.1 (V. Raghavan 18.251);
Aparādharasundara, sobriquet of an anonymous author from Nr. 22.1 (Raghavan 18.252);
Avilamba-Sarasvatī II (No. 62) considered as title of Mādhavasarasvatī or Madhusādana's brother Yādāvananda Nyāyācārya (but see No. 62 A);
Asthibhaṅga (No. 67) sobriquet of an unknown poet (Raghavan 18.262);
Uñcchavṛtti (No. 116), the gleaner, probably sobriquet of an unknown author (Raghavan 18.262);
Utpalarāja (No. 121), pseudonym of king Muñja;
Utprekṣavallabha (No. 122), sobriquet of Gokula; his name was taken after the figure he was most fond of (Raghavan 18.248);
Kaṇikākāra (No. 156) probably sobriquet for someone who wrote a commentary;
Kanaka (No. 157) sobriquet or a name of the author;
Kapola (No. 165) surname from verse No. 165.1 describing the moon as two cheeks of a woman (Raghavan 18.252);
Karṇikāra-Maṅkha (No. 185) designation of poet Maṅkha in the form of a prefix taken from Śrīkaṇṭhacarita 6.13 (Raghavan 18.251);
Karṇotpala (No. 186.1) sobriquet taken from No. 186.1 *d* (Raghavan 18.252-3);
Kavikaṅkaṇa I and II (Nos. 196-7) probably sobriquet from *kaṅkaṇa*, a ring or a ring-shaped ornament;
Kavidarpaṇa (No. 203), probably sobriquet of an unknown author (Raghavan 18.262);
Karviratna (No. 207) probably title of an unknown author;
Kavirāja I (No. 210) sobriquet or title of many poets including Rājaśekhara;
Kavirāja II (No. 211) sobriquet or title of Mādhava-bhaṭṭa;
Kaviśekhara (No. 215) sobriquet or honorific title of many poets; could be used as suffix;
Kavisārvabhauma (No. 218) probably title of a work of an unknown author;
Kāmāraja (No. 228) sobriquet of an unknown poet or a name of a poet;
Kulaṭā (No. 1927), probably a designation of an unchaste woman;
Kūrmabārhata (No. 263) sobriquet of Bārhata in the form of a prefix taken from No. 263*d* (Raghavan 18.253);
Krīḍācandra (No. 303) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 303.4*d* (Raghavan 18.253);
Gauḍakumbhakāra (No. 401) nickname given by Kṣemendra to Abhinanda, i.e. Abhinanda from Bengāl (ABORI 16; 141);
Ghaṇṭāmāgha (No. 1104) sobriquet of Māgha in the form of a prefix taken from Śiś. 4.20*c* (Raghavan 248-9);
Caṇḍālacandra (No. 419) sobriquet of the Tamil Saṅgam poet Neḍu-veṇ-ṇilavanār taken from No. 419. 1*d* (Raghavan 18.254);
Candrodaya (No. 443) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 443.1*d* (Raghavan 18.254);
Ci (No. 450) code letter of some codex in a monastic library common in Tibet and quoted in SkV. denoting Bhavabhūti (SkV. lxxxvii);

Ci-ākā an *upanāma*; the name of the author is Āka;
Chamacchamikāratna (No. 1199) onomathopaeic sobriquet of Ratna I in the form of a prefix taken from No. 1199.*2d*; another sobriquet of Ratna I is Sītkāra (Raghavan 18.254);
Jaghanasthalīghaṭaka (No. 481), instead of Jaghanasthalī-Argaṭa, sobriquet of Argaṭa in the form of a prefix taken from No. 481.*1d*; 51.*17d* (Raghavan 18.255 , 262);
Jangamasarasvatī (No. 482) probably sobriquet of an inscription author of Kadamba Vijayāditya;
Jalacandra (No. 515) probably sobriquet of an inscriptional author of Kadam- 18.262);
Jalamānuṣīrudra (No. 516) sobriquet of Mālavarudra taken from No. 1133.*3d*;
Tapasvin I, II (Nos. 552-3) probably designation of an ascetic and not the real name of the author;
Tāmara(sa) (No. 558), day-lotus, probably sobriquet or a title of a work of an unknown poet;
Tilacandra (No. 562) probably sobriquet of an unknown author (Raghavan 18.262);
Tutātita (No. 566) a tattler, probably sobriquet of an unknown author;
Turuṣkarāja (No. 567) designation of a "Turkish king";
Tho Āka, Tho Ānanda see Ci Āka (No. 463);
Dagdhamaraṇa (No. 586) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 586.*1c* (Raghavan 18.256);
Daśāvadhāṇa (No. 597) designation generally given to a man who can attend to ten or more things simultaneously;
Devabhadra (No. 645) epithet given to the author of the inscription found in Russelkoṇḍa),
Dorlatīkādarśanīya or Dorlatikābhīma (No. 594) sobriquet of Darśanīya in the form of the prefix taken from No. 594; *1a*;
Dharmādhikaraṇamadhu (No. 1050.2) title of Madhu in the form of a prefix denoting that the author was connected with the legal profession;
Dharmādhikaraṇikarudra (No. 1273.1) title of Rudra in the form of a prefix denoting that the author was connected with the legal profession;
Nidrādaridra (No. 756) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 756.*1d* (Raghavan 18.256);
Niśānārāyaṇa (No. 748) sobriquet of Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa (I), author of the Veṇīsaṁhara-nāṭaka taken from No. 748.5 (Raghavan 18.256);
Nu (No. 771) code letter of some codex in a monastic library common in Tibet (see above Ci);
Netratribhāgabrahmayaśaḥsvāmin (No.773)sobriquet of Yaśaḥsvāmin in the form of a prefix taken from No. 773.2 (Raghavan 18.257);
Paramānandagosvāmin or Paramāndasena (No. 198) title or alias of Kavikarṇapura;
Pikanikara (No. 807) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 807.*1d* (Raghavan 18.257);
Punaruktapada (No. 821) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 821.*1b* (Raghavan 18. 257-8);
Pradīpavasundhara (No. 857) sobriquet of Vasundhara in the form of a prefix taken from No. 852.*1d* (Raghavan 18.258);
Prabhu (No. 866) honorific title of Śrīmat-Sanātana-Gosvāmin;

Priyāviraha (No. 883) sobriquet taken from the theme dealt with in two *subhāṣita-s* quoted in VS.; the author's name was probably Sāhasāṅka (Raghavan 18.258);
Bālā-Vālmīki (No. 1149) pen name of Murāri; Murāri called himself Bāla-Vālmīki;
Bhagavat (No. 933) honorific designation of Caitanya;
Bhavabhīta (No. 963) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 963.1 (Raghavan 18.258-9);
Bhikṣāṭana (No. 993) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 993.*1c* (Raghavan 18.259);
Bherībhāṅkāra (No. 1011) sobriquet of an unknown author (Raghavan 18.262);
Bherībhramaka (No.1012) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1012. *1d* (Raghavan 18. 259);
Madhuravāṇī (No. 1936) probably sobriquet of an unknown authoress;
Manovinoda (No. 1065) probably sobriquet of an unknown author (Raghavan 18.262);
Malayaja (No. 1076) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1076.*1d*;
Mahākavi I, II, III (Nos. 1084, 1085, 1086) probably sobriquet or title given to unknown authors;
Mārjāra (No. 1129) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1129.*1d*;
Medhārudra (No. 1155) sobriquet of Kālidāsa, but none of the verses quoted in anthologies over this name are known Kālidāsa's verses; verse No. 1155.1 is quoted by A. Scharpé in his *Kālidāsa-Lexicon* amongst Kālidāsa's incerta;
Yamunā-Trivikrama (No. 582) sorbiquet of Trivikramabhaṭṭa (I) in the form of a prefix taken from the Nalacampū 6.*1d* (Raghavan 18.249);
Yuvatīsaṁbhogakāra (No. 1177) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from the theme of verses Nos. 1177.1, 3 (Raghavan 18.259);
Yuvarāja (No. 1178) probably sobriquet or a designation of an unknown author;
Yuvasena (No. 1179) probably sobriquet or a designation of an unknown author;
Rāghukavidarpaṇa (No. 203) or Kavidarpaṇa-rāghava sobriquet in the form of a prefix or suffix of Kavidarpaṇa;
Rājakanyā (No. 1939) designation of the paramour of Bilhaṇa and not a proper name;
Rāvaṇa (No. 1264) perhaps sobriquet of an unknown author;
Rudatībrāhmaṇa (No. 1.268) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1268*d* (Raghavan 18.260);
Laḍahacandra (No. 1316) probably sobriquet of an unknown author in the form of a prefix to the poet Candra (*laḍaha* – beautiful, charming) (Raghavan 18.262);
Līlācandra (No. 1322) probably sobriquet of Amaruka or another poet (Raghavan 18.262);
Vākkūṭa (No. 1397) probably sobriquet of an unknown author
Vākpatirāja(deva) (No. 1401) epithet of king Muñja;
Vāgvīna (No. 1407) sobriquet of an unknown poet taken from No. 1407.*1a* (Raghavan 18.260);
Vārtikakāra (No. 1430) designation of an unknown author or a commentary; Kumārila was also known as Vārtikakāra or Vārttika; sometimes identified with Vararuci;
Vārttika (No. 1431) (see Vārtikakāra);
Vikaṭanitambā (No. 1449), probably sobriquet of a poetess whose real name is un-

known; *vikaṭa* prākritic form of *vikṛta + nitambā*, a woman of broad or beautiful buttocks (Cf. Jaghanacapalā, above and Raghavan 18.262);
Vikramāditya I-V (Nos. 1450-4) epithet given to a king, perhaps a legendary one, who reigned in Ujjayinī in the first century B.C. and probably sobriquets of some unknown authors;
Viṭa (No. 1470) probably designation of a paramour/rogue used as a sobriquet;
Viṭavṛtta (No. 1471) (see Viṭa) probably sobriquet of an unknown author;
Vṛttikara (No. 1540) probably title bestowed on Jayanta, father of Abhinanda;
Veṇīkṛpaṇa (No. 33) alias or sobriquet of Amaracandra taken from the Bālabhārata 1.11.6 *ac* (Raghavan 18.250);
Vyāsadāsa (No. 1567) alias of Kṣemendra, but none of the verses quoted in anthologies over this name appears in any known work of Kṣemendra;
Śatānanda (No. 1597) sobriquet of Rudraṭa II (No. 1270), but none of the verses of Rudrata II quoted over the name of Satānanda in SkV./Kav., Skm. or Prasanna. occurs in his known works;
Śabdārṇāva-Vācaspati (Nos. 1409, 1600) epithet of the poet Vācaspati as author of the lexicon Śabdārṇava;
Śaripha (No. 1613) Persian title of honour bestowed on an unknown poetess;
Śaśikāra (No. 1621) sobriquet of an unknown poet taken from No. 1621.1*d*;
Śiromaṇi (No. 1644) title of the logician Raghunātha, father of Rāmakṛṣṇa from Mithilā;
Śivabhakta (No. 1652) probably sobriquet of an unknown author;
Śrīvaiṣṇava (No. 1713) designation of an author who belonged to the ŚrīVaiṣṇava sect of the South (also called Dākṣiṇatya); probably identical with Gopālabhaṭṭa, one of the six Gosvāmins;
Saṁgrāmāṅgaṇa (No. 1731) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1731.1*a*;
Sakalavidiyā-cakravartin (No. 1735) epithet of poet Cakravartin in the form of a prefix;
Sakalavidyā-dhara (No. 1736) epithet of poet Dhara in the form of a prefix;
Sārvabhauma I-V (Nos. 1786-1790) probably epithets of unknown authors;
Sāhasāṅka (No. 1792) probably sobriquet of poet Priyāviraha (No. 883);
Sikāraratna (No. 1199) sobriquet of Ratna taken from verse 1199.3*d* (Raghavan 18.260);
Subhadra (No. 1822) sobriquet of an unknown author taken from No. 1822.1*d*;
Sūcīgobhaṭa (No. 378) sobriquet of poet Gobhaṭa in the form of a prefix taken from No 378. 10*a*,
Sūryadasasārkhel (No. 1838) Persian title of honour bestowed on Sūryadāsa in the form of a suffix;
Hastipaka (No. 954) alias of Bhaṛtmeṇtha taken from his work Hayagrīvavadha (No. 954.5) [70].

62.0. To these 107 poets quoted in anthologies and whose names were not theirs, eleven poets who are designated by the place of origin from where they came, four poets not quoted by their proper names but by their family relationship to other persons and sixty-one personages whose names are not mentioned at all, should be added.

62.1. The following are the poets who were bearing names which correspond to their place of origin[71]: Autkala (no. 144), Karṇāṭaka (No. 183), Karṇāṭakadeva (No. 184), Keralī (No. 282), Gūrjarakavi (No. 362), Gauḍa (No. 399), Gauḍīmiśra (No. 402), Gauḍīya (No. 403), Tairabhukta (No. 568), Dākṣiṇātya (Nos. 598-602) and Maithila (No. 1157).

62.2. Poets designated by their relationship to other persons are: Bāṇapaṇḍitaputra (No. 901) in BhPr., Māghapatnī (No. 1105) in BhPr., Lakṣmaṇasenaputra (No. 1298) in PV. and Sarasvatīkuṭumbāduhitṛ (No. 1753)[72] in ŚP.[73].

62.3. Personages whose names are not quoted at all, but who, particularly in *prabandha-s* recite verses, sometimes of poetical value, are more abundant[74]; these are: Bhoja's comptroller of treasury (6 verses), Bhoja's prime-minister (3 verses), Bhoja's chowry bearer, Bhoja's group of poets, Bhoja's court-panegyrist (1 verse each), a poet from Jālandhara (6 verses), a poet from Kaliṅga (5 verses), a Vaiśya (4 verses), a weaver (4 verses), thieves (3 verses), the family of Vilocana (3 verses), a sorcerer (2 verses), an astrologer (2 verses), a milkmaid (2 verses), a Yogi (2 verses), a poet from Puṣkara (2 verses), an anonymous poet (2 verses), a poet from Kaśmīr (1 verse), a poet from Koṅkan (1 verse), lute-poet (1 verse), the mistress of Kālidāsa (Vīlāsavatī) (one verse), her servant (one verse), door keepers (one verse), father (one verse), garland-maker's wife (one verse), a potter (one verse), a slave-girl (one verse), a stage-manager's wife (one verse). These verses are "signed verses" in some anthologies; they also appear sometimes exclusively in the *prabandha-s* and then are of no particular value for the purpose of the present Catalogue; some of them, though written in verse, are not poetical verses (e.g. Nos 1002, 1074, 1572).

63.0. The surnames, sobriquets, etc. conveyed often a special meaning, particularly if they were epithets or were taken from the text of the verses composed by the poets.

63.1. Particularly interesting were some onomathopaeic surnames, as Jhalajjhala° (or Jhalajjala° or Jhalaṁjhala° or Galajjala°) added as a prefix to the name of the author Vasudeva (No. 345) (in reality an Amaruka's verse) or the sobriquet Tutātita (No. 566). The first (No. 345.1) depicts the sobbing of a *nāyikā* on hearing that her

[70] V. Raghavan, *op. cit.* mentions also other sobriquets, but these do not occur in anthologies and, therefore are not mentioned here. Possibly Gaurīpriya (No. 405) and other similar ones are also sobriquets.

[71] See above para. 43. Names which are prefixed only by their place of origin are not mentioned here.

[72] Perhaps identical with Sītā, for the verse attributed to the daughter of Sarasvatīkuṭumba is in BhPr. attributed also to a woman – Sītā (No. 180; BhPr. 289).

[73] Names of authors showing their family relationship only, but whose names were not clearly quoted are not mentioned here; see also para. 50.1.

[74] It is well-known that only a small part of verses quoted in anthologies are "signed verses"; the remaining verses, often of great poetical value, are quoted anonymously.

beloved is leaving on a journey; her sobbing illustrated by the onomathopaeic prefix *jhalajjhala*° (taken from verses No. 345.1*d*) prevented her beloved to leave. Tūtatita's verse, also attributed to the poetess Vidyā and Mātaṅgadivākara,describes fame as a tattler or chatterbox. Although the verse does not use the expression *tutātita* (which does not mean anything), it seems that it was considered as an onomathopaeic sobriquet taken from the theme of the verse.

(h) Multiple Attributions

(i) In Different Anthologies

64. The greatest difficulty in giving credence to attributions included in anthologies occurs when one verse contains double or multiple attributions at the same time. And so, the same verses are often attributed in different anthologies and, sometimes even in different MSs. of the same antology, to more than one author. There are cases when the same verse is attributed to seven different poets[75], or where verses of one author are attributed to 29 different authors in other anthologies[76]. In the first case, for instance, verse No. 204.1 was attributed to Kavinanda or Nandina in Skm. and Vidy.; to Mālacarudra in ŚP.; to Vararuci in JS.; and to Bhallaṭa in SSSN. Only if it is possible to establish the origin of such verses, as for instance in the case of the verse quoted above, (it appears in the Bhallaṭaśataka), one of the attributions can be considered as correct,[77] while the others must be rejected as false. In other cases of double or multiple attributions the authorship of the verse remains doubtful.

65.0. It can be considered only as likely, that a verse which cannot be traced in a primary source, was composed by the author to whom it was attributed when the same attribution is repeated in two or more independent anthologies and if no alternate attribution exists.

65.1. For instance verse No. 117.1 which is attributed in different anthologies (JS., ŚP., RJ., SG. and SuSS.) to Uḍḍīyakavi[78] seems to have been really composed by this author, after all, completely unknown.

[75] See para. 102.2. and fn. 143.

[76] E.g. verses attributed to Kālidasa are also attributed in different anthologies to Kāñcana, Kauṭilya, Krīḍācandra, Candaka, Daṇḍin, Dhanadeva, Dhanapāla, Paramārajagaddeva, Bhartṛhari, Bhavabhūti, Bhāravi, Bhoja, Maṅgalārjuna, Yaśovardhana, Rājaśekhara, Lakṣmīdhara, Vararuci, Vallabhadeva, Vasunāga, Vāmanasvāmin, Vidyā, Vyāsa, Śaṅkara, Śīlābhaṭṭārika, Śrīpāla, as well as to Akabarīya-Kālidāsa,Bhārati-Kālidāsa and Kālidāsanandin: or verses attributed to Rājaśekhara are also attributed to different authors in anthologies, such as to Acalasiṁha, Abhinanda, Kālidāsa, Kṣemendra, Gandhikabhullaka, Gopāditya, Dharmakalpadruma, Dhanada, Nandana, Bhāvadevī, Bhojedeva, Yogeśvara, Ravaṇa, Rāmanāṭaka, Rāmila and Somila, Vadaruci, Vasuka, Vasukalpa, Vārtikakāra, Vātsyāyana, Vikaṭanitambā, Vīryamitra, Sadhora,Subhadra or Hanūmat. Many such examples, particulary among well-known poets, could be quoted.

[77] It is, consequently, a Bhallaṭa verse.

[78] In SuSS. the name of the author is spelt Uddīpakakavi.

65.2. In the case of double attribution, e.g. verse No. 1147.19, which is in ŚP., Pad. and RJ. attributed to Parimala and in JS. to Muñja, seems to be a Parimala verse, for it is in three anthologies attributed to Parimala and only once to Muñja. However, Muñja is a special case, for many verses of Muñja, the probable uncle and predecessor of king Bhoja of Dhārā, were only *in majorem gloriam* attributed to the king[79].

66.0. While the determination of the authorship of some verses with multiple attributions is difficult, and very often impossible[80], it is easier sometimes to determine that one of the multiple attributions is wrong, than to conclude which of the attributions is correct.

66.1. And so, verse No. 776.1 which is in Vidy. attributed to Pakṣadharamiśra (who lived in the 15th century) and in JS. to Mahīpatimandalīka, cannot be a Pakṣadharamiśra's verse, for it was already known in the middle of the 14th century, since it was included in JS.

67.0. Also in the *prabandha-s* (although they are inter-related as far as stories are concerned) we find sometimes double attributions.

67.1. And so, for instance, verse No. 230.238 is in BhPr. (306) attributed to Kālidāsa and in PrC. to Dhanapāla and verse No. 1622.1 is in BhPr. attributed to Śākalya (I), while in PrC. it is attributed to Dhanapāla. Why Ballāla chose to attribute these verses to Kālidāsa and Śākalya respectively, while they are attributed in PrC. to Dhanapāla, is not clear.

(ii) In the same Anthology

68.0. Another sort of multiple attributions accurs when the verse is in the same anthology attributed to two or more authors, e.g.a verse was attributed to Aśvīnīkumārau in JS, 400.118; to Rāmila-Somila in JS. 311.35; to Kalaśaka-Śaśivardhana in VS. 1685; the same applies to *samasyā-s* with double, triple or quadruple attributions. Different are the reasons for these double or multiple attributions.

68.1. Aśvinīkumārau (No. 66) are two Vedic deities, twin sons of the sun or the sky, known *inter alia* for their curative power and as physicians of *svarga*; Aśvinīkumārasaṁhitā is, therefore, a medical work. In BhPr. Aśvinau are those whom king Bhoja addressed when sick and they replied in verse which was attributed to both of them.

68.2. In the case of Rāmila-Somila (No. 1259), two authors Rāmila(ka) and Somila (or Saumila) were meant. They were quoted together, for they were supposed

[79] In cases of multiple attributions it can be often assumed on the basis of the frequency of attributions to different authors, by whom the verse was really composed.

[80] See, for instance, No. 169 J.

[81] He transcribed the Viṣṇupurāṇa in A.D. 1464.

to be co-authors of the Śūdraka-kathā; in this case of simultaneous attributions, the verse was supposed to be composed by the two authors simultaneously (or attributed to two authors) who must have lived at the same time[82].

(iii) Samasyā-s and Riddles

69.0. Similar is the situation with *samasyā-s*, i.e. verses of which some parts are composed by one author and the other parts by another or by other authors.

69.1. *Samasyā* was an intelligence game, a game of skill, in which the giver of the *samasyā* recited the beginning of the verse (one, two, three *pāda-s*) and the receiver of the *samasyā* was supposed to complete it by composing in the same metre the rest or a part of the verse. Sometimes four different poets composed a *samasyā*[83].

69.2. And so, for instance, verse No. 418.1 was composed by four authors: Vikramāditya, Caṇḍāla, Vidyā and Kālidāsa (according to Skm. 390) or by Caturṇa, i.e. four poets (according to SkV. 927). Consequently, Caturṇa was not the name of a poet, but a designation of "four poets". Similar is the designation of Bhojarājakavivarga (or poets at the court of king Bhoja od Dhārā [Nos. 1017.5[84], 1017.93]).

69.3. Many *samasyā-s* are quoted in BhPr. Perfect *samasyā-s*, i.e. which made good sence and were poetically well construed, formed *subhāṣita-s* often quoted in anthologies. *Samasyā-s* in BhPr. were, very often, contrary to what was said before, *subhāṣita-s* which Ballāla divided in his *prabandha* and ascribed parts of them to different authors; in the *samasyā* game each part of the *samasyā* had to be completed by different persons who were together at the court of a king or another gathering; consequently these persons had to live at the same time and place; however, that was not the case of BhPr.'s *samasyā-s*, for some of them were supposed to be composed by Bhoja, Bhavabhūti and Kālidāsa, or Bhoja and Śaṅkara, or Bhoja, Bāṇa, Maheśvara and Kālidāsa, etc.[85].

70. Another game of skill, abundantly represented in anthologies, consists in solving riddles. Riddles belong to the folkloristic literature[86] and are mostly quoted in anthologies anonymously. Exceptionally riddles quoted as exemples of the teachings included in the theoretical treatise on riddles, the Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana, are attributed to Dharmadāsa (No. 680). Also *praśnottara*-riddles and *kuṭāni*-riddles,

[82] Kalaśaka and Śaśivardhana (Nos. 188 and 1620; verse No. 1620.6).

[83] Cf. L. Sternbach, *Samasyā-s and other Games of Skill in Ancient India* in *Proceedings of the Berlin Sanskrit Conference*, 1975; *Wiss. Zeitschrift d. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Ges. Sprachw.* R. XXV (1976) 3; pp. 367-9.

[84] In Vidy. attributed to Bhoja and Kālidāsa.

[85] Cf. para. 13.2.1 above.

[86] Cf. L. Sternbach, *Indian Riddles, a Forgotten Chapter in the Histories of Sanskrit Literature*, Vishveshvaranand Indological Series No. 67; pp. 132 sqq.

which are on the border line between technical verses and pure poetry, are sometimes attributed to individual authors, e.g. to Hariharadeva (No. 1900)[87].

(i) Extent of Attributions

71.0. The confusion caused by unreliable attributions included in anthologies is hightened by the fact that the attributions themselves are often unclear. The question arises namely how many verses preceding the attribution *ete* and the name of the author should be considered as having been attributed to a given author.

71.1. If the attribution says, for instance, *etau Kālidāsasya*, it is clear that two verses preceding the attribution were considered as having been composed by Kālidāsa; but if the attribution simply says *ete Kālidāsasya* was it three, four, ten verses preceding the attribution? No authoritative answer to this question exists. P. Peterson, the editor of ŚP. and VS., considered all the verses preceding such an attribution up to the preceding one, as having been composed by the author in question. This method is generally accepted and followed in this Catalogue, though it is often unsatisfactory, for it is often incorrect. Experience has shown that sometimes five or six verses preceding such an attribution were composed by the author, but not all the verses up to the preceding attribution.

71.2. If the attribution says simply *Kālidāsasya*, it is generally accepted that only the verse which preceded this attribution was written by Kālidāsa, but that again proves to be often wrong; sometimes more than one verse preceding such an attribution, was in fact, written by Kālidāsa.

71.3. Such inaccuracies occur very often in anthologies[88] and each case must be considered individually; often, particularly as far as unknown authors are concerned, the question remains unresolved. That is, for instance, the case of Bhaṭṭa-Pṛthvīdhara (No. 943) in VS. or Īśvaravarman (No. 114)[89].

(j) General Characteristics

72.1. Wrong attributions of verses to authors, who have not composed the repective verses, is not exclusively due to the negligence or ignorance of the compilers or scribes, but also to theit intention to ascribe some verses, showing common traces, to authors known to have written poetry of the same genre. Therefore, for instance, many so-called "erotic verses" are attributed to Amaru(ka) and many ethical *subhāṣita-s* to the Mahābhārata.

72.2. Also not all faults of wrong attributions are due to the compilers or scribes, for oral tradition played also in important role in false attributions. A great number

[87] Also one *antar-ālāpa* riddle is attributed to Rāmeśvaramithila (No. 1261).

[88] The verses are then marked by "a. (?)" (which follows the number).

[89] See also remarks to Īśvaravarman (No. 114 J) and Caṇḍeśvara (No. 420 J).

of verses which belonged to the floating mass of oral tradition were considered at the time of the compilation of anthologies as composed by some known authors; the compilers followed only this tradition considering it as just and certain. That is the reason that many verses were ascribed to Vyāsa, as author of the Mahābhārata, or directly to the Mahābhārata, or to Kālidāsa, etc. It should be also not forgotten that a great part of well-known verses ceased to be identified with individual authors and became the property of all, as today many proverbs and maxims. That was, particularly, the case of so-called Bhartṛhari's epigrams or Cāṇakya's sayings.

72.3. It is also possible that some poems, written by poets to whom some verses included in anthologies are attributed, do not exist any more, since they got lost and, consequently, their verses became not traceable. Anyway, that is the case of some works written by Kṣemendra; he himself attributed many, otherwise unknown verses, to himself *(mama)* or to his works specifically named by him, the existence of which is only known from his treatises on poetics and prosody.

73. Anthologies contain sometimes attributions to works instead of authors. That is particularly the case of SRHt. and ŚP. Since this Catalogue has for its aim to list poets known from anthologies, etc., works are not included here, unless it is known that the works quoted were written by the authors of verses already quoted in anthologies and included in the present Catalogue; that is , for instance, the case of Kalāvilāsa of Kṣemendra, Nītisāra of Kāmandaka[90], etc. but not of the Mahābhārata Rāmāyaṇa, Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa, Khaḍakośa, etc.

POETS QUOTED IN ANTHOLOGIES. CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE

74. The poets quoted in anthologies are in their majority unknown poets and many of them are not even mentioned in the histories of Sanskrit literature. In addition, we come across some well-known names of poets, such as Abhinanda, Amaracandra, Amaru(ka), Aśvaghoṣa, Ānandavardhana, Kalhaṇa, Kāmandaka, Kālidāsa, Kumāradāsa, Kṛṣṇamiśra, Kokkoka, Kṣemendra, Kṣemeśvara, Govardhana, to mention only a few[91]. Particularly these well-known poets are frequently quoted in anthologies and some of them are represented in different anthologies by hundreds of verses[92], while others unknown or less known authors by one, two, or three verses only. In many cases we do not have any information abouth these authors, who they were and when they lived. Many of them are not even mentioned in the recently published *New Catalogus Catalogorum* [93] which also omits several authors

[90] They were noted among Kṣemendra's and Kāmandaka's verses respectively.

[91] For a fuller list of well-known authors, quoted in anthologies, see para. 76 below.

[92] E.g. Bhartṛhari by 590 verses (No. 956).

[93] At the time of the preparation of the present Catalogue only the first eight volumes of the NCC. appeared.

quoted in anthologies and inscriptions[94]. The *Catalogus Catalogorum* of Th. Aufrecht, of which the last addition appeared in 1903 is now out of date and, for all practical purposes, valueless; it did not use many anthologies published in the 20th century nor any inscriptions. As many as 409 authors (or nearly one fourth) quoted in anthologies, not counting inscriptions and beginning only with the letter *di*° were omitted in CC_1[95].

[94] Viz. Aṅgoka (No. 5), Abhinava-Kālidāsa (No. 25) Aṣṭamūrti(No. 1924), Ājānaśūra (No. 1925), Ātreya (No. 70), Ānanda (Rāṇḍānanda) (No. 75), Ānandakaramiśra (No. 78), Ānāphita (No. 82), Uttyarāma (No. 119), Udātta (No 129), Uddāmakavi (No. 1926), Uddāmabhāratī (No. 130), Kaṭaṅkoddhara (No. 154), Kaṭukāditya (No. 155), Kamala (No. 166), Kamalākara (No. 170), Karṇa (No. 181; though seven other Karṇa-s are quoted), Kalyāṇa (No. 191), Kāvya (No. 232), Kīkākavi (No. 236), Kuntalapati (No. 240), Kumāra-bhadanta (No. 247), Kumāra-Kālidāsa (No. 248), Kumāranāyaka (No. 250), Kulaṭā (Kuṭalā) (No. 1927), Kulīna (No. 260), Kṛṣṇa IV (No. 1928), Kṛṣṇadevaśarman (No. 269; Kṛṣṇadevaśarman mentioned in NCC_4 seems to be another author), Keśava III (No. 286), Khañjaka (No. 310), Khoravaṭabhaṭṭa (No. 316), Gaṅgananda (No. 323), Gaṅgeśvara (No. 325), Gadyapadya (No. 341), Gālava (No. 347), Guṇapatiśarman (No. 352), Gotithīyadivākara (No. 365), Govinda-paṇḍita (No. 383), Govinda (son) (No. 384), Govindakavi (No. 385), Govinda-jid-bhaṭṭa (No. 390), Govindarājadeva (No. 394), Gauḍīmiśra (No. 402), Ghoraka (No. 410), Caṇḍeśvara (No. 420), Candraśrī (No. 427), Candrakavi (No. 429), Cāṭeśvara (No. 447), Jagannāthadeva (No. 478), Tathāgata (No. 550), Tapasvin I (No. 552), Taruṇabāṇa (No. 556), Taruṇavācaspati (No. 557), Tāmara (No. 558), Tāradeva (No. 1933), Turuṣkarāja (No. 567), Trilocana Trivāḍīka (No. 576), Trilocananātha (No. 1934), Trivikrama II (No. 579), Tryambaka (No. 584), Daḍallanakavi (No. 588), Daṇḍanātha (No. 589), Dampati (No. 592), Dayitāṅga (No. 1928), Daśāvadhāna (No. 597), and most authors of the inscriptions (in the first volumes these authors were not quoted at all; later many were omitted, as for instance, Kakkāka (No. 148), Kāñcana I (No. 221), Kāmacandra (No. 224), Kīrtidhara (No. 237), Kumārapāla (No. 251), Kṛṣṇa II (No. 266), Kṛṣṇa III (No. 267), Kekā (No. 279), Keśava IV (No. 287), Keśavadeva (No. 291), Koṭṭikuṇḍarāja (No. 300), Guṇadhara (No. 350), Guha (No. 360), Caṭyaṇārya (No. 417), Candananandīyayyana (No. 423), Candrabhaṭṭi (No. 437), Candrākara (No. 442), Cūḍāmaṇi I and II (Nos. 466, 467), Jambhala (No. 488; mentions only one inscription), Jayadeva Paracakrakāma (No. 500), Tāmara (No 558), Trivikrama II (No. 579), Trivikramanātha (No. 581), Trivikramabhaṭṭa II (No. 583) and Tryaṃbaka (No. 584).

[95] Beginning with the letter *di*° 604, 613, 634, 646, 647, 651, 655, 660, 675, 678, 683, 691, 698, 710, 712, 713, 717, 719, 729, 733, 736, 745, 751, 755, 758, 759, 761, 763, 764, 765, 766, 771, 774, 775, 780, 783, 787, 790 (common name), 758, 806, 808, 812, 813, 814, 821, 822, 828, 833, 834, 837, 838, 844, 845, 851, 852, 853, 857, 877, 879, 884, 888, 889, 891, 899, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 908, 912, 917, 920, 921, 922, 926, 927, 932, 936, 939, 941, 946, 948, 949, 951, 958, 960, 962, 973, 976, 977, 979, 985, 986, 988, 991, 995, 996, 998, 999, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1013, 1018, 1019, 1025, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1045, 1047, 1056, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1068, 1073, 1074, 1077, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1094, 1102, 1105, 1112-7, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1138, 1151, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1168, 1171, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1192, 1193, 1195, 1196, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1205, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1224, 1227, 1229, 1232, 1234, 1240, 1242, 1243, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1252, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1262, 1264, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1281, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1294, 1295, 1301, 1302, 1308, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1320, 1321, 1323, 1333, 1334, 1337, 1338, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1354-8, 1359, 1360, 1362, 1363, 1365, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1379, 1382, 1383, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390, 1401, 1403, 1408, 1410, 1416, 1417, 1419, 1420, 1428, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1439, 1447, 1461, 1465, 1466, 1470, 1475, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1497, 1501, 1503, 1506, 1507, 1509, 1512, 1513, 1515, 1518, 1521, 1523, 1528, 1535, 1537, 1538, 1544, 1546, 1549, 1550, 1553, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1566, 1572, 1577, 1580, 1585, 1588, 1589,

75.0. The analysis of anthologies from the point of view of authors included in them, allows also to correct some mistakes and to add some additional information to NCC., CC. and other standard works.

75.1.1. And so, for instance, the entries in NCC_2 75 and 72 concerning Ādityaka and Ādityabhaṭṭa, being the same person(No. 72) should be combined in one.

75.1.2. NCC_2 170*b* the entry should be corrected to Āryabhaṭṭa (No. 89).

75.1.3. NCC_3 149*a* Bhaṭṭa-Kapardin and Kapardin (No. 159) should be combined in one entry, for both refer to the same person.

75.1.4. NCC_3 265*b* Kavikaṅkana 3 and 4 (and partly 2) should be combined in one entry; in Kavikaṅkaṇa 3 (NCC_3 265*b*) the entry "Q. also in Rasikajīvana . . ." should be deleted, for RJ. refers to Kaṅkaṇa and not to Kavikaṅkaṇa (No. 196, 152).

75.1.5. NCC_3 265*b* (Kavikaṅkaṇa II; No. 197) should mot be identified with Kavikaṅkana 2 whose verses are included in PV. and Pad.

75.1.6. NCC_3 274*ab* Kavicandra, son of Kavikarṇapura and Kauśalyā, etc. and author *inter alia* of the Cikitsaratnāvalī written in A.D. 1661 and of Dhātusādhana written in A.D. 1489 cannot be the same person, as well as author of verses included in PG. from the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century; he could, however, be the author of the Dhātusādhana or a follower of Caitanya and contemporaneous to him (No. 202).

75.1.7. NCC_3 299*a* Kāñcana II, should be corrected to "is earlier than the middle of the 13th century" (instead of A.D. 1431), for his verses were already quoted in JS. (No. 222).

75.1.8. NCC_4 235*b* Kuladdhara; should be corrected to A.D. 1119-1151 instead of 1419-51 (No. 257).

75.1.9. NCC_4 258 contains a wrong entry: Kusumadeva (Kavikusuma) Skm. p. 118 (not Dṛṣṭāntakalikā (*sic!*). The verse Skm. 118 is a Kavikusuma amatory verse which has nothing in common with the Dṛṣṭāntaśataka (No. 262).

75.1.10. NCC_4 258*b* Dṛṣṭāntaśataka; should be corrected by deleting "except 305", this verse is also included in the Dṛṣṭāntaśataka (Veṅkaṭeśvara Press edition 88) (No. 262).

1594, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1612, 1617, 1618, 1621, 1630, 1631, 1635, 1642, 1643, 1646, 1647, 1652, 1655, 1657, 1662, 1666, 1682, 1686, 1692, 1695, 1696, 1705, 1706, 1711, 1713, 1717, 1718, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1729, 1731, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1741, 1746, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1761, 1764, 1784, 1785, 1788, 1790, 1791, 1795, 1796, 1804, 1810, 1813, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1822, 1824, 1831, 1832, 1846 (erroneously), 1850, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1857, 1859, 1863, 1865, 1872, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1901, 1902, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

75.1.11. NCC_4 344*b* and 335*b* Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa should be combined in one; the same Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa (No. 276) is quoted in ŚP. and in SkV. (the verse in SkV. is in reality quoted anonymously).

75.1.12. NCC_6 189 Govinda; the author quoted over the name of Govinda in Skm. is another author than Govinda quoted in PG. and still another than Govinda quoted in SRHt.; this entry should be divided into three separate entries (Nos. 381, 382, 385).

75.1.13. NCC_7 88*a* Caurakavi; this entry should be corrected by adding Vidy. 96 which was also attributed to the author (No. 470).

75.1.14. NCC_7 200*a* Jayāpīḍa (Vippaṭa) (No. 512); this entry should be corrected by adding that the author is quoted in anthologies.

75.1.15. NCC_7 343*a* Jñānāṅkura (No. 540); correct to SkV. 1627 (instead of 126).

75.1.16. NCC_7 344*a* Jñānānanda (No. 541); this entry should be corrected by adding that in SkV. the verse is attributed wrongly to Jñānānta.

75.1.17. NCC_8 84*a* Tathāgatadāsa (No. 551); this entry should be corrected by adding that the author is also quoted in SkV. 1389.

75.1.18. NCC_8 109*b* Taraṇinandin (no. 555); this entry should be corrected by adding that the author is alo quoted in SkV. 726, 1082, 1086 and that the verse Skm. 1894 (attributed in SkV. to the author) is quoted over the name of Bhānukara.

75.1.19. NCC_8 349*a* Daśaratha (No. 596); the entry should be corrected by adding that the author is also quoted in SkV. 1211 and 1637.[96]

75.1.20. Corrections to CC_1 are very numerous and are not quoted here.

75.2. Also P. Peterson's remarks in part I of VS. require corrections.

75.2.1. And so, P. Peterson's remarks (in VS. 11-12) identifying Indurāja with Indubhaṭṭa seem to be wrong (see No. 99 J)

75.2.2. The reference to Īśāna (No. 110) in RT. 248 does not seem to refer to Īśāna quoted in VS. (See No. 110 C);

75.2.3. P. Peterson's identification of Īśvarakṛṣṇa of VS. with Īśvarakṛṣṇa of Vindhyavāsin (No. 111) seems not to be correct, for the latter Īśvarakṛṣṇa lived in the 3rd century B.C. and it is unlikely that he was included in the 15th century VS.[97].

[96] Generally, SkV. was in volumes VII and VIII rarely used.

[97] So also NCC_2 273; see No. 111 D.

75.2.4. P. Peterson's identification of Utprekṣavallabha with Vallabha (No. 122) does not seem to be correct; his remark that verse No. 122.13 is from Bhikṣaṭanakāvya is wrong, it is not found in this *kāvya* and it does not fit it; it is not composed in the *vasantatilakā*-metre as all verses of this *kāvya* are (see No. 122 **H**).

75.2.5. See also Nos. 152 **H**, 175 **H**, 193 **H** and many others.

75.3.1. F.W. Thomas's suggestion (Kav. p. 51) that Kav. 507 could be another verse of Parameśvara (No. 788) can now, after the discovery of SkV., be discarded; the final °*śvara* belonged to Yoge-śvara and not to Parame-śvara.

75.3.2. A further contention of F.W. Thomas (Kav. p. 66) that Mādhavaśīla (No. 1124) might be the same author as Madhuraśīla (No. 1053) is not tenable, for Madhuraśīla is identical with Madhuśīla and is quoted in SkV./Kav., Skm. and Prasanna. while Mādhavaśīla is identical with Mādhavaśiva (No. 1124) and is quoted in JS. only[98].

75.4. In A. Scharpé's *Kālidāsa-Lexicon*, 26 Kālidāsa's *incerta* should be corrected and several other Kālidāda's *incerta* from lesser known anthologies should be added; they are quoted in Nr. 230 **J**.

75.5. Some readings of verses quoted in the sources on which the present Catalogue was based, may be corrected, E.g. in No. 79 **J**.

75.6. It was also proved that the Bhandarkar Report, as far as it deals with JS. as it is based on one MS. only, is often not correct (see No. 135 **J**).

75.7. Many smaller inaccuracies, not mentioned here, are noted in the body of the Catalogue under **H** and **J**.

WELL–KNOWN AUTHORS QUOTED IN ANTHOLOGIES AND THEIR WORKS

76. As far as well-known authors quoted in anthologies are concerned, the majority of their verses can be traced to their known works. That is paricularly the case of:
Amaracandra (No. 33) (32 out of 35 were identified in the Bālabhārata);
Amaru(ka) (No. 37) (all 139 verses were identified in the text of the Amaruśataka);
Utprekṣavallabha (No. 122) (out of 20 verses 17 were identified in the Bhiṣaṭanavallabha);
Kalhaṇa (No. 195) (out of 17 verses 15 were identified in RT.);
Kāñcana II (No. 222) all verses were identified in the Dhanaṁjayavijaya Vyāyoga);
Kāmandaka (No. 227) (out of 163 verses 113 were identified in KN.);
Kālidāsa (No. 230) (out of 273 verses 162 were identified in the Abhijñānaśākuntala (44); Kumārasaṁbhava (40); Raghuvaṁśa (37); Vikramovarśīya (13); Meghadūta (11); Mālavikāgnimitra (9); Ṛtusaṁhāra (4); *incerta* (4);

[98] See also remarks on Kumāra (No. 245 **H**).

Kumāradāsa (No. 249) (out of 43 verses 42 were identified in the Jānakīharaṇa);
Kulaśekhara (No. 259) (out of 9 verses 8 were identified in the Mukundamālāstotra);
Kusumadeva (No. 262) all 21 verses were identified in the Dṛṣṭāntaśataka;
Kṛṣṇamiśra (No. 277) (out of 27 verses 24 vere identified in the Prabodhacandrodaya);
Kokkoka (No. 295) (out of 37 verses 32 were identified in the Ratirahasya);
Kauṭilya (No. 302) (out of 32 verses 22 were identified in the Kauṭilīya Arthaśāstra);
Kṣemīśvara (No. 308) (out of 8 verses 7 were identified in the Caṇḍakauśikanāṭaka and 1 in the Naiṣadhānandanāṭaka);
Kṣemendra (No. 309) (out of 363 verses 49 were identified in the Kalāvilāsa; 73 in the Cārucaryā; 13 in the Caturvargasaṁgraha; 15 in the Darpadalana; 10 in the Bṛhatkathā; 9 in the Deśopadeśa and 57 in the lost Kṣemendra's works, as noted in Auc., Kavi. and Suvṛ.).
Govardhana I (No. 379) (out of 29 verses 26 were identified in the Āryāsaptaśatī);
Jagaddhara I (No. 475) (out of 30 verses 28 were identified in the Stutikusumañjalī);
Jagannātha Paṇḍitarāja (No. 477) (out of 21 verses 12 were identified in the Bhāminīvilāsa; 3 in the Lakṣmīlaharī; 2 in the Sundhalaharī and 1 in the Praṇabharaṇa);
Jayadatta/Nakula (Nos. 493-49) (out of 58 verses 23 were identified in the Aśvacikitsa and 28 in the Aśvavaidyaka);
Jayadeva I (No. 495) (all 28 verses were identified in the Gītagovinda);
Jayadeva II (No. 496) (all verses were identified in the Prasannarāghava);
Trivikramabhaṭṭa I (No. 582) (out of 45 verses 41 were identified in the Nalacampū);
Daṇḍin (No. 590) (out of 28 verses 20 were identified in the Kāvyādarśa and 2 in the Daśakumāracarita[99];
Dāmodaragupta (No. 611) (out of 22 verses 18 were identified in the Kuṭṭanīmata);
Devabodhi (No. 644) (out of 3 verses 2 were identified in the Satyavrata Rukmāṅgalanāṭaka);
Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa I(No. 748) (out of 35 verses 23 were identified in the Veṇīsaṁhara);
Bilhaṇa I (No. 914) (out of 150 verses 67 were identified in the Vikramaṅkadevacarita; 7 in the Bilhaṇakavya [=Caur] and 1 in the Karṇasundarīnāṭikā);
Bhaṭṭasvāmin (No. 944) (out of 6 verses 5 were identified in the Bhaṭṭikāvya);
Bhartṛhari (No. 956) all were identified in BhŚ;
Bhallaṭa (No. 957) (out of 117 verses 90 were identified in the Bhallaṭaśataka);
Bhavabhūti (No. 964) (out of 109 verses 38 were identified in the Mālatīmādhava; 27 in the Uttararāmacarita and 10 in the Mahāvīracita;
Bhānukara (No. 972) (out of 242 verses[100] 45 were identified in the Rasamañjarī; 8 in the Rasataraṅgiṇī and 4 in the Gītagauriśa);
Bhāmaha (No. 975) (out of 5 verses 4 were identified in the Kāvyālaṁkāra);
Bhāravi (No. 978) (out of 124 verses 109 were identified in the Kirātārjunīya),[101]

[99] In Sar. 143 verses of Daṇḍin's Kāvyādarśa are quoted.

[100] Most of the Bhānukara's works were not available to me for checking.

[101] Bhāsa is another well-known author but, though 17 verses attributed to Bhāsa occur in anthologies, none is found amongst his 13 plays.

Maṅkha (No. 1026) (out of 36 verses 25 were identified in the Śrīkaṇṭhacarita);
Māgha (No. 1104) (out of 147 verses 125 were identified in the Śiśupālavadha);
Murāri (No. 1149) (out of 156 verses 124 were identified in the Anargharāghavanāṭaka);
Ratnākara I (No. 1210) (out of 28 verses 12 were identified in the Haravijayakāvya);
Rājaśekhara (No. 1231) (out of 260 verses 70 were identified in the Viddhaśālabhañjikā; 60 in the Bālarāmāyana; 8 in the Lāvyamimāṁsā; 6 in the Bālabhārata and 3 in the Karpūramañjarī);
Rudra I (No. 1269) all 57 verses were identified in the Śṛṅgāratilaka;
Rudra II (No. 1270) all 10 verses were identified in the Kāvyālaṁkara;
Lakṣmīdhara II (No. 1304) all 4 veres were identified in the Bhagavan-Nāmakaumudī;
Varāhamihira (No. 1361) (out of 26 verses 7 were identified in the Bṛhatsaṁhitā, 5 in the Yogayātra and 1 in the Bṛhatjātaka);
Vātsyāyana (No. 1423) (out of 14 verses 9 were identified in the Kāmasūtra);
Vālmīki (No. 1433) (out of 40 verses 11 were identified in the Rāmāyaṇa);
Viśākhadatta (No. 1508) (out of 27 verses 18 were identified in the Mudrārākṣasa);
Viṣṇanuśarman (No. 1525) (out of 10 verses 8 were identified in the Pañcatantra);
Śaktibhadra (No. 1574) all 3 verses were identified in the Āścaryacūḍamaṇi;
Śaṅkarācārya (No. 1591) (out of 4 verses 3 were identified in the Gaṅgāstuti, Saundaryalaharī and Ṣaṭpadī);
Śambhu I (No. 1604) (out of 25 verses 23 were identified in the Rājendrakarṇapūra);
Śivasvāmin (No. 1656) (out of 32 verses 17 were identified in the Kapphiṇabhyu - dhaya),
Śūdraka (No. 1670) (out of 6 verses 4 were identified in the Mṛcchakaṭika);
Śrīharṣa I (No. 1715) (out of 71 verses 38 were identified in the Ratnāvalī; 6 in the Nāgānanda and 1 in the Priyadarśikā);
Śrīharṣa II (No. 1716) (out of 148 verses 133 were identified in the Naiṣadhīyacarita);
Subhandhu (No. 1819) (out of 19 verses 13 were identified in the Vāsavadatta);
Somadeva I (No. 1852) (out of 6 verses 5 were identified in the Kāthasaritsāgara); and in
Harikara III (No. 1898) (out of 18 verses 15 were identitied in the Suktimuktāvalī).

77. As stated above[102], not all verses attributed to the respective authors were written by them. Consequently the ratio of verses identified in most of the works of well-known authors quoted above to those attributed to them is often much higher; on the other hand, the differentiation of authors marked I, II, III, etc. is sometimes made on the basis of their works[103].

78.0. The analysis of the verses of some authors identified in their works and those quoted in anthologies permits to assume that some verses in anthologies are interpolations.

[102] See para. 20 above.

[103] That is the case of Govardhana, Jayadeva and Rudra.

78.1. And so, verse VS. 2614 is probably an interpolation, for verses VS. 2612-2628 contain Śambhu's verses culled from the Rājendrakarṇapūra; however verse VS. 2614 is not a Śambhu's verse and does not suit the Rājendrakarṇapūra, particulaly, as far as its form is concerned[104].

"NEW VERSES" OF WELL-KNOWN POETS

79.1. While the verses of well-known authors could have been often identified in his known works, that was not the rule. In many cases they could not be traced in his works; this, errors excepted, can be either due to the fact that the verses were falsely attributed to the authors quoted in anthologies or their works were lost and not yet found.

79.2. In most cases verses attributed to well-known authors in reliable classical anthologies can be considered as "new verses" of these authors (i.e. not known from other works of the author) or as *"incerta"* of the given author. Such "new verses" are quite important for the history of Sanskrit literature, because they show us what additional poetry, even if in fact not composed by the authors to whom they were attributed, were considered by tradition, as having been composed by them[105]. We also discover in them otherwise unknown poetry of the respective authors.

80.1. Here we should, particularly bear in mind 65[106] "new verses" of Kālidāsa[107], some of which (44) were already collected by A. Scharpé in his *Kālidāsa-Lexicon* (No. 230 J)[108], three Krsnamiśra's verses (No. 277 J), 3 Kokkoka's verses (No. 295 J), two Kauṭilya's verses (No. 302 J)[109], 137 Kṣemendra's verses which

[104] It is written in *āryā*-metre, while the Rājendrakarṇapūra is written in the *śardūlavikrīḍita*-metre; See also para. 55.

[105] E.g. those included in BhPr. (see paras 24.0, 69.3).

[106] Not counting 21 verses attributed to Kālidāsa in BhPr.

[107] Several poems were wrongly attributed to Kālidāsa, e.g. the Śṛṅgāratilaka and the Ghaṭakarpara. In Skm., dated A.D. 1205, one verse (No. 106.1) was culled from the Śṛṅgāratilaka (2); this verse was, however, attributed not to Kālidāsa, but to Indraśiva (No. 106), an otherwise unknown author. It is, therefore possible that it was Indraśiva who wrote the Śṛṅgāratilaka. Also one verse from the Ghaṭakarpara-kāvya (No. 407.1) is not attributed in SG. to Kālidāsa, but to Ghaṭakarpara, the probable author of this *kāvya* (see also fn. 27). Although the attributions are often erroneous, they often indicate that at the time when the respective anthologies were composed, the two *kāvya*-works were generally believed as having been written by Indraśiva and Ghaṭakarpara respectively.

[108] See also L. Sternbach, *Verses attributed to Kālidāsa in Subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* in *Śrī Ghanshyanam Das Birla Felicitation Volume. Modern India. Heritage and Achievement*, pp. 842-875; *N.R. Subbanna, Kālidāsa Citations in Works of Poetics, Dramaturgy, Anthologies, Commentaries, etc.*, Delhi (not available to me, known from title only).

[109] See also L. Sternbach, *Some Unknown Stanzas attributed to Kauṭilya* and *An Additional Note on "Some Stanzas attributed to Kauṭilya"* in *Rajasthan Studies* I.3; pp. 1-5 and *idem* (1970). pp. 15-17.

were probably taken from his lost works and, in particular, 6 Kalāvilāsa verses (No. 309 **J**), one Govardhana's I verse, probably from the Āryāsaptaśatī (No. 379 **J**), 5 Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa's verses, possibly from the Veṇīsaṁhara (No. 748 **J**), 54 Bilhaṇa's verses (No. 914 **J**), 2 Bhartṛhari's verses (No. 956 **J**), 26 Bhallaṭa's verses (No. 957 **J**), 20 Bhavabhūti's verses (No. 964 **J**), 14 Bhāravi's verses (No. 978 **J**). 17 Māgha's verses (No. 1104 **J**), 28 Murāri's verses (No. 1149 **J**), 16 Ratnākara I verses, probably from the Haravijayakāvya (No. 1210 **J**), numerous verses of Rājaśekhara (No. 1231 **J**), 9 Varāhamihira's verses (No. 1361 **J**), 24 Viśākhadatta's verses (No. 1508 **J**), 2 verses of Śūdraka (No. 1670 **J**), 9 verses of Śrīharṣa (No. 1716 **J**), 17 Sundarapāṇḍya's verses (No. 1817 **J**), 2 Subhandhu's verses (No. 1819 **J**), etc.

80.2. Once more, however, it should be emhacised that these "new verses" were not necessarily written by the authors to whom they were ascribed, but could also be aprocryphal verses.

ANONYMOUSLY QUOTED VERSES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

81.0. Compilers of anthologies quoted often verses of well-known authors anonymously[110]; they can be traced in several primary sources. They were probably inadvertedly quoted by the compilers of anthologies from the floating mass of oral tradition, for at the time of the compilation of the respective anthologies, they lost already their authorship.[111]

81.1. And so, we find *inter alia* in anthologies anonymously quoted 8 verses of Amaru(ka) traced in his Amaruśataka (No. 37 **J**), 9 verses of Kāmandaka traced in his Nītisāra (No. 227 **J**), 3 verses of Kumāradāsa traced in his Jānakīharaṇa (No. 249 **J**), 5 verses of Kṛṣṇamiśra traced in his Probodhacandrodaya (No. 277 **J**), 27 verses of Kokkoka traced in his Ratirahasya (No. 295 **J**), 2 verses of Kṣemīśvara traced in his Caṇḍakauśika (No. 308 **J**), 1 verse of Kṣemendra traced in his Kalāvilāsa (No. 309 **J**), numerous verses of Cāṇakya (No. 448 **J**), 2 verses of Trivikramabhaṭṭa I traced in his Nalacampū (No. 582 **J**), numerous verses of Daṇḍin traced in his Kāvyādarśa (No. 590 **J**)[112], 5 Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa's verses traced in the Veṇīsaṁhara (No. 748 **J**), 3 Bāṇa's verses traced in the Kādambarī and Harṣacarita (No. 900 **J**), 6 Bilhaṇa's verses traced in the Vikramaṅkadevacarita and the Bilhanakāvya (No. 914 **J**), 13 Bhallaṭa's verses traced in the Bhallaṭaśataka (No. 957 **J**), 4 Bhānukara's verses traced in the Rasamañjarī (No. 972 **J**), 36 Bhāravi's verses traced in the Kirātārjunīya (No. 978 **J**)[113], 1 verse of Maṅkha traced in the Śrīkaṇṭhacarita (No. 1026 **J**)[114], numerous verses of Maṅgala 1 (Līlāśuka) traced in the Kṛṣṇakarnāmṛta (No. 1027 **J**), numerous Manu's verses which lost their identity and belonged to the floating mass of oral tradition (No. 1060 **J**), 37 Māgha's verses traced in the Śiśupālavadha (No. 1104 **J**), 9 Murāri's verses traced in the Anargharāghava (No. 1149 **J**), some Rājaśekhara's verses (No. 1231 **J**), 2 Rudra's verses traced in the Śṛṅgāratilāka (No. 1269 **J**), 4 Vātsyāyana's verses traced in the Kāmasūtra (No. 1423 **J**)[115], 3 Viśākhadatta's verses traced in the Mudrārākṣasa (No. 1508 **J**), numerous Viṣṇuśarman's verses traced in the Pañcatantra[116] (No. 1525 **J**), 1 Śūdraka's verse traced in the Mṛcchakaṭika (No. 1670 **J**), 1 Śrīharṣa's I verse traced in the Nāgānanda (No. 1715 **J**), 1 Subhandhu's verse traced in the Vāsavadatta (No. 1819 **J**) and others.

ANTHOLOGIES AS THESAURUS OF POETRY

82.1. It was already said before that anthologies preserve the poetry of known and unknown authors which would have been lost for ever if it would not have been for the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*[118]. It may be added here that usually the verses included in anthologies are only seldom devoid of poetical merits; that does not mean, however, that all are of high standard. Particularly later anthologies quote many verses of no great poetical value. Generally, however, compilers of anthologies had a good feeling of poetry and included in their collections valuable, from the poetical point of view, verses, unless they included their own verses which often do not attain the high standard of other poets. That is, particularly the case of Sundaradeva, Veṇīdatta and even Śārṅgadhara.

82.2. Sundaradeva (No. 1816) included vernacular words in the Sanskrit text, a common feature of poetry of the 17th century. We even find in the verses attributed to Kṣemendra some vernacular words; and so, we find in ŚP. (1303) in a verse attributed to Kṣemendra the word *beṭī* which is not a Sanskrit but a vernacular word current in later times[119], particularly later than the 14th century; we may assume, therefore, that this verse was a later interpolation in the ŚP. text.

82.3. Other authors included in anthologies, wrote in Prākṛta (e.g. Cintāmaṇi II (No. 459), Piṅgala (No. 808), Śātavāhana = Hāla (No. 1629)[120], or Sanskrit and

[110] Sometimes they are wrongly attributed to other authors.

[111] Cf. Bhallaṭa (No. 957 **H**), Bhānukara (No. 972 **J**), etc. See also paras 3.1; 25.5.2, 72.2, 82.0.

[112] Daṇḍin's and Bhāravi's verses were very often quoted anonymously in *alaṁkāra*-works, particularly in Sar.

[113] Cf. fn. 112 above.

[114] This verse was wrongly attributed to Śrīharṣa II; it is a Maṅkha's verse.

[115] Some verses were attributed to other authors than Vātsyāyana.

[116] Only seldom were Pañcatantra verses attributed to Viṣṇuśarman; they were mostly quoted anonymously, for they often lost their identity and belonged to the anonymous treasure of popular maxims.

[117] This verse was attributed to Prabhākaradatta (No. 861).

[118] See paras 1-2.

[119] Cf. M. Mayrhofer, *Kurzgefasstes ethymologisches Wörterbuch des Alt-indischen* I 4.449.

[120] Cf. L. Sternbach, *On the Sanskrit Sūktiratnahara as Subhāṣita-saṁgraha of Prākrit Subhāṣita-s* in A.N. Upadhye Commemoration Volume. Sambodhi: pp.81-93.

Prākṛta, as Bhoja (No. 1017), Rāmacandra Āganin (No. 1247), Vallabhadeva I (no. 1377) [121], Śrīkaṇṭapaṇḍita (No. 1688), Śrīharṣa I (No. 1715.8, 21) or Sanskrit and Maithilī (Rāmādasa IV [No. 1252]) and numerous inscriptional authors who wrote in some Dravidian languages and Sanskrit (e.g. Bhaṭṭaguṇḍa [No. 938], Śrīnāthabhaṭṭāraka [No 1701], Vijayadāsa [No. 1460]) and others.

83. As stated above anthologies contain in the first place *subhāṣita-s* and moral sayings all of them, with only a few exections, are couched in poetical language and are first rate poetry. Sometimes, anthologies contain also illustrations of some maxims [122]. In this case the maxim is quoted and repeated each time when it illustrate another example; that, obviously, diminishes the poetical value of individual verses.

84. Though, generally, all verses included in anthologies [123] are of greater or lesser poetical value, Sanskrit poetry uses often clichés, stereotypical comparisons which often repeated become tedious; the comparisons of the moon with a girl's face, the lilies with her eyer, the tresses with the swarm of bees, etc. occur hundreds of times in Indian poetry; [124] therefore new similes or a new approach to similar situations are most refreshing, but rare. Anthologies, with the choice of poetry of different, mostly unknown authors, underscore the original approach of some authors, e.g. in the case of complete unknown authors, as Saṁkarṣaṇa (No. 1726) or a later poet Sadāśiva (No. 1746).

* * *

85.0. Anthologies do not bring only to the fore the originality of the poetry of the authors quoted but also plagiarism and show which verses were influenced by the poetry of other authors.

85.1. And so, for instance, verse No, 951.2 of Bhayyāvabhaṭṭa quoted in SSS. was based on Keśavasenadeva's (No.293) verse quoted in Skm., Bhavabhīta's verse (No. 963.1) was a paraphrase of Bhartṛhari's verse (190), numerous Śilhaṇa's verses (No. 1645 J) were paraphrases of Bhartṛhari's verses (No. 1645 J)(similarly Jñānānanta's verses [No. 541]), verses of Śālihotra quoted in ŚP., SRHt. and SSSN. were plagiarized from Jayadatta/Nakula's verses (No. 1639); so also Ānandakaramiśra (No. 78.1) plagiarized or paraphrased from a well-known Pañcatantra verse [125].

85.2. On the other hand we can easily notice that Bhāskarasena's verse (No. 992.1) was influenced by the Bhāgavadgītā's verse (10.33), Vikramāditya's IV verse (No. 1453.1) was influenced gy Aśvaghoṣa's Saundarananda verse (8.35), Āryabhaṭṭa's verse (No. 89.2) was influenced by Bāṇa's Kādambarī verse (6), Saṁgramāṅgaṇa's verse (No. 1731.1) was influenced by Subandhu's poetry (No. 1819), Gopāditya's verses (No. 369.1) seem to be influenced by another poet from Kaśmīr – Jayavardhana (No. 506) and many verses included in BhPr. and attributed to different authors were verses of other authors or variants of well-known verses, e.g. Harihara's I verse (No. 1896.2).

85.3. The same remarks apply also to inscriptional poets. We can, for instance, notice that verses of Harṣa II (No. 1903), an inscriptional poet from the second half of the 9th century, was influenced by Māgha's poetry included in Śiś.

TECHNICAL VERSES

86.1. Anthologies are not the appropriate place for technical verses. All anthologies with the exception of one [126] accepted this principle. However the Śārṅgaddhara-paddhati devoted several of its *padhati-s* to technical verses which have nothing to do with poetry. Śārṅgaddhara was of the opinion that everything that could be useful should be included in a *subhāṣita-saṁgraha;* an anthology, according to him, should be rather a directory, a guide, than a book of beautiful sayings; it should not only be a repository of beautiful and sententious verses but be useful to everyone: farmers, as well as one interested in *ars amatoria* etc:, therefore, he included chapters on horticulture, treatises on horses, or on Kāmasūtra; in the later part he quoted some verses of Padmaśrī (No. 784); it was noted, however, that two verses attributed to Padmaśrī (Nos. 784.7,14) are from the Samaradīpika of Mīnanātha; could that mean that Mīnanātha is identical with Padmaśrī or that Padmaśrī borrowed from Minanātha or viceversa? Regarding *aśvaśāstra,* in addition to verses of Nakula and Jayadatta (Nos. 493-494), who were hopelessly confounded, we also find in anthologies verses attribured to Śalihotra (No. 1639) which have no poetical merit [127].

86.2. Also the Padyāvalī is a strange anthology, unsimilar to other ones; it contains verses which, *sensu stricto* are not technical verses, but are verses of specific character; they are devotional Kṛṣṇaite verses which could fit any anthology, if they would not accupy the greatest part of this *subhāṣita-saṁgraha*. PG. is, due to the religious leaning of its compiler – Rūpa Gosvāmin, a Caitanya disciple, – a devotional anthology with only few other verses dealing with a variety of subjects.

QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER LITERARY WORKS

87. Many verses included in anthologies were also quoted in other literary works probably not composed by the authors of these verses. We find them often among Bhartṛhari's epigrams (e.g. Nos. 1269, 1303, 1388, 1450, 1467, 1637, 1745, and many others), amongst so-called Cāṇakya's sayings, the Pañcatantra, some *kathā-*

121 Out of 64 verses quoted in anthologies one was written in Prākṛta.

122 E.g. "success in actions depends on one own's character and not on the assistance of the great".

123 Except technical verses; see para. 86 above.

124 See, for instance, Nos. 896, 937, 1129, 1407, 1687, 1718, 1724, 1786. Cf. A.B. Keith, *A History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 343.

125 He might have taken it from the floating mass of oral tradition.

126 See also No. 1464 J.

127 Some of the verses quoted in anthologies are also devoid of poetical merits, e.g. of Yaśovarmadeva I (No. 1170).

works (e.g. Nos. 900, 911, 914, 921, 957, 1072, 1101, 1142, 1149, 1210, 1217, 1231, 1306, 1321, 1330, 1377, 1388, 1403, 1433, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1458, 1482, 1530, 1752, 1857, 1907, 1934 and many others), or Amaru(ka)'s verses (e.g. No. 1269). In many cases it is difficult to conclude whether they were verses of the latter authors or works or verses of the poets to whom they were attributed in anthologies. The borrowing could have been made in both directions. That is, however, not the case of verses which we find also in the Mahānāṭaka or Khaṇḍapraśasti attributed to Hanūmat (No. 1869); these verses seem to have been composed by authors to whom they were attributed in anthologies, for both works of Hanūmat contain mostly verses composed by different authors who dealt with any aspect of the Rāmāyaṇa story. Anthologies were or could have been an excellent source for Dāmodara's and Madhusūdana's versions of the Mahānāṭaka.[128]

AUTHORS OF TECHNICAL TREATISES AS POETS

88.0. Anthologies prove also that authors of technical and theoretical treatises were also good and known poets, so that their poetry was quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

88.1. And so, Abhinavagupta (No. 26), the author of some 50 works of which nearly 40 are on philosophy, but best known for his Dhvanyālokalocana, was also a lyrical poet[129].

88.2. Amaradatta (No. 34), the lexicographer and author of the (Amara)mālā was also a poet who wrote a flattery verse.

88.3. Amarasiṁha (No. 35), the famous lexicographer and author of the Amarakośa, who was praised by Śālika(nātha) as lexicographer and poet, was a lyrical poet, whose 11 verses are quoted in SkV./Kav., Skm., Prasanna and Vidy.

88.4. Aśvaghoṣa, (No. 64) the celebrated Buddhist teacher and theologian was the author of several sententious verses quoted in SkV./Kav. and VS.

88.5. Ānandavardhana (No. 80), the author of the treatise on poetics and author of the *dhvani* theory was also a poet whose 25 amatory, devotional, descriptive and sententious verses were quoted in old and more recent anthologies.

88.6. Indrabhānu (No. 105), the foreign minister of Bhīma Śāhi from Kaśmīr was also the author of a flattery verse.

88.7. Utpalarāja (No. 121), probably a Kaśmīrian king, was the author of amatory, lyrical verses quoted in SkV./Kav. Skm., ŚP., Prasanna. as well as by Kṣemendra and in Dhv.

[128] E.g. Nos. 904, 911, 964, 1041, 1149, 1172, 1181, 1231, 1349, 1411, 1433, 1609, 1612, 1676, 1731, 1861 and many others.

[129] No attention was yet paid to Abhinavagupta as poet.

88.8. Udbhaṭa (No. 131), the well-known writer on poetics was also the author of some amatory and devotional verses.

88.9. Kalyāṇa Upādhyāya (No. 192), a *dharmaśastrin* from Mithilā, was also the author of six lyrical verses dealing mainly with women.

88.10. Kalhaṇa (No. 195), the famous historian and chronicler was also the author of 17 lyrical and sententious verses quoted in VS.

88.11. Citrapatiśarman (No. 455), a *dharmaśastrin* and *mīmāṁsāka*, was the author of 3 verses included in Vidy.

88.12. Jonarāja (No. 535), the chronicler from Kaśmīr who continued Kalhaṇa's Rājataraṅgiṇī, wrote also sententious verses and *anyokti-s.*

88.13. Dharmakīrti (No. 676), the celebrated Buddhist logician and philosopher, was the author of 29 mostly lyrical verses quoted in SkV./Kav., Skm., JS., ŚP., VS., Prasanna., etc.

88.14. Pāṇini (No. 799) was not only the famous grammarian but also the author of some lyrical verses quoted in SkV./Kav., Skm., JS., ŚP., VS., Prasanna., Pad. and RJ. It is, however not yet determined whether Pāṇini, the author of the grammar, is identical with Pāṇini, the author of the lyrical verses.

88.15. Bopālita (No. 929), the lexicographer, was also the author of a lyrical verse quoted in SkV./Kav.

88.16. Bhāgura (No. 969), probably the grammarian and lexicographer, was also the author of a lyrical verse containing the description of a young girl quoted in SkV./Kav.

88.17. Bhāmaha (No. 975), the well-known *alamkara*-writer, was also the author of some lyrical, descriptive and religious verses.

88.18. Mammaṭa (No. 1070), the famous author of a treatise on poetics, was also the author of a verse quoted in VS.

88.19. Vācaspati I (No. 1409), the lexicographer and grammarian, was also the author of 11 lyrical (amatory) and devotional verses quoted in SkV./ Kav., Skm. and Prasanna.

88.20. Vācaspatimiśra (No. 1412), a *dharmaśastrin* and author on *dharmaśāstra* and *darśana* was also a poor author of two lyrical verses.

88.21. Vātsyāyana (No. 1423), the authority on *kāmasūtra,* was also the author of 14 mostly sententious verses quoted in JS., SRHt. and SSSN.

88.22. Vāmana (No. 1426), the well-known author on poetics, was also the author of 12 lyrical verses quoted in Skm., JS., ŚP., VS. and Pad.

88.23. Vijñāneśvara (No. 1468), the famous jurist of the 11th century, was also the author of a sententious verse.

88.24. Viśvanātha (No. 1511), the rhetorician, was also the author of lyrical verses quoted in PG.

88.25. Viśveśvara III (Nos. 1519, 1521), the *dharmaśastrin* and author of a digest, Smṛtisamuccāya, was also the author of a poor lyrical verse.

88.26. Vaidya Gandādhara (No. 340), the physician and author of the Cikitsārāsaṁgraha, was also author of 35 devotional lyrical verses mostly based on the description of wildlife; they are quoted in Skm.

88.27. Śaraṇadeva (No. 1610), probably a grammarian, was also the author of 5 lyrical and devotional verses quoted in Skm.

88.28. Śālikanātha (No. 1638), probably a *mīmāṁsāka* from Beṅgāl, was also the author of 5 verses, mostly *anyokti-s*, sententious verses and verses praising poets, quoted in SkV. and Skm.

88.29. Śiromaṇi (No. 1644), the logician, was also the author of a verse quoted in Vidy.

88.30. Śrīkara (No. 1690), probably a jurist from Mithilā, was the author of 2 lyrical verses quoted in Skm.

88.31. Sacalamiśra (No. 1738), a *dharmaśastrin* and High Court Judge of Bihar from the end of the 18th century, was also the author of 3 verses quoted in Vidy.

88.32. Haricandra II (No. 1880), a physician from the 12th century, was also the author of a flattery verse quoted in VS.

88.33. Halāyudha (No. 1909), probably the famous lexicographer and author of the Abhidhānaratnamālā, was also the author of some punning verses as well as theological and devotional verses quoted in SkV./Kav. and Skm.

88.34. Hallīśarman (No. 1913), a *dharmaśastrin*, grammarian and *tāntrika*, was also the author of a verse quoted in Vidy.

89. Some of the verse written by these unexpected authors contain good poetry, some not, particulaly those quoted in Vidy., for Vidyākaramiśra wanted to include in his anthology as many verses of authors from Mithilā as possible, even if their poetry was poor.

90. Although, generally, the authors of theoretical and technical treatises were not expected to compose lyrical poetry, it was usual and, in any case not out of place, for any intelligent man in ancient India to compose some devotional verses and, should the occasion arise, some flattery verses.

INSCRIPTIONS

91. Inscriptions are an importand source for the present Catalogue, as far as they contain the name of the author who composed it or quote verses of other poets whose names they cite[130].

92. Inscriptions are not so readily accessible as the anthologies and do not have the same importance as anthologies. The text of inscriptions are scattered in different places, in different periodicals and publications, in addition to the standard publications, viz. The *Epigraphia Indica* and the *Corpus Inscriptorum Indicarum*. Therefore, the list of inscriptions cannot be as complete as the list of poets quoted in anthologies and must be considered as a selective list only[131].

93. The value of the verses quoted in inscriptions is often exaggerated. Only rarely "signed verses" included in inscriptions have poetical value. Inscriptions contain mostly versified texts of grants, gifts and other legal acts and contain some versified invocations, panegyrics, imprecatory and eulogistic verses of doubtful poetical value; only seldom they contain *stuti-s*, aphorisms[132] or descriptive verses which represent real poetry.

94.0. Verses in inscriptions of some poetical value are infrequent. As a rule they were composed by little known or generally unknown authors and exceptionally are quoted also in anthologies. Authors quoted in inscriptions and anthologies are, for instance, Umāpati(dhara) (No. 135), Cittapa (No. 451), Bhoja (No. 1017), Nārāyaṇa IV(No. 740) and, probably, Trivikramabhaṭṭa (No. 583) and Devasāgaragaṇi (No. 649).

94.1. Umāpati(dhara) (No. 135) is a poet from Beṅgāl who lived in the 12th century. He speaks of himself (Deopāra inscription, verse 35) as a poet "whose understanding has been refined by the study of words and their meanings". He is also mentioned by Jayadeva in his Gītagovinda (1.4) as a prolific author "who lengthens verses by addition of adjectives", as well as by Merutuṅga in his Prabandhacintāmaṇi, as minister of king Lakṣmaṇasena of Beṅgāl; he is mentioned in Skm. as author of the Candracūḍamaṇi (Skm. 2141), an otherwise unknown work, and appears also as author of the inscription from Deopāra containing the Viyasena *praśasti*; the latter is composed of 36 verses[133]. In addition, 109 verses of Umāpati(dhara) are preserved in anthologies (Skm., JS., PG., SH., Vidy. and Regnaud II

130 I.e. "signed verses"; e.g. Cakrapāṇi I (No. 413).

131 L. R. Diskalkar tried to compile a full list of poets known from inscriptions (JOIB [1957] 7.76-88), used *inter alia* for the preparation of the present Catalogue, but his list is far from complete; he also realized the difficulaty in the preparation of his list.

132 E.g. Ayyapilārya's inscription from A.D. 1185-6 (No. 45) or Kakkūka's inscription from A.D. 862 (No. 149) contain interesting *subhāṣita-s*.

133 Though this *praśasti* contains several verses dealing with the genealogy of the Sena kings, the verses quoted there have poetical value. Four of the verses of the *praśasti* are also included in Skm. (1114, 1455, 1395, 1454 = *praśasti* 7, 23, 24, 30); two verses are of little poetical value; they contain the colophon only (verses 35-36).

and VI), of which four appear also in the Deopāra inscription[134] and two in the Mādhanaigar inscription[135] of Lakṣmaṇasena. The latter inscription is little known and is poorly preserved; it is an inscription on two copper-plates written in prose and in verse. After the twelfth verse, the inscription is often illegible and seems to have been written in prose only. The colophon, if it ever existed, is completely illegible, so that it is impossible to know by whom and when the inscription was composed. It may be argued that some parallels exist between this inscription and the Deopāra inscription [136], but the language in both inscriptions is different and, therefore, it is difficult to come to the conclusion that Umāpati(dhara) was also the author of the Mādhainagar inscription[137]. It is, however, certain that the Deopāra inscription was composed by Umāpati(dhara), for it is so stated clearly in the colophon of the latter inscription and some of its verses were also quoted in anthologies over the name of Umāpati(dhara).

94.2. Cittapa or Chittapa (No. 451), from the middle of the 11th century, was the court-poet of king Bhoja who wrote a *stuti* to the Sun-god, as well as a *kāvya* illustrating grammar (Gaṇaratnamahodadhi) and perhaps also of the Śṛṅgāraprakāśa attributed to Bhoja; none of the verses of the Bhilsa inscription are found in anthologies.

94.3. Bhoja, the king of Dhārā (No. 1017), from the first half of the 11th century was supposed to be *inter alia* author of two stone inscriptions found at Dhārā; containing 109 *āryā*-verses each, written in Mahārāṣṭrī, but most probably these inscriptions, were only *in majorem gloriam* attributed to the author and were not composed by him.

94.4. Nārāyaṇa IV (No. 740) was the author of the inscription found at Pūjāripāli (A.D. 1167 or 1088) and the *kāvya* Rāmābhyudāya ;none of the verses of the inscription are quoted in anthologies, though some of them contain Nārāyaṇa's IV verses.

95. While the Deopāra inscription and some others, mentioned above, show a relatively high poetical value, other inscriptions are, in general of little importance from the poetical point of view[138]. There are, however, several exceptions to this, e.g. the Nāna inscription written by Amara III of Bundelkhand (A.D. 1287) (No. 32), the Pṛtvīdeva II inscription from Koni written by Kāśala from the fourth quarter of the 12th century (No. 233), the Govindapur inscription written by Gaṅgādhara II (A.D.

[134] E.I. 1.307-311; JASB. (1865) 142-154, etc.

[135] *Inscriptions of Beṅgāl*, ed. by R.C. Majumdar, Vol. III. Rajshahi 1929; pp. 106-115.

[136] For instance, between verses 4 and 6 of the Mādhainagar inscription and verses 5 and 16 of the Deopāra inscription (JASB. 5 [1909]; p. 409 and *Inscriptions from Beṅgāl, op. cit.* [fn. 135 above] p. 107).

[137] The two verses of Umāpati(dhara) which occur in the Mādhainagar inscription and Skm. 1613 and 569 can be reconstruted according to Skm.

[138] All inscriptions are, however, important from the historical point of view. They, usually, contain important historical, genealogical data of reigning kings, princes, etc. and very interesting data on social contitions in usually well defined periods and regions of India.

1137) (No. 320), the Kumāradevī inscription of Kunda from the 11th century (No. 241), the Ratnadeva III and Jajalladeva II inscription written by Kumārapāla (A.D. 1167-8) (No. 251), the inscription written by Tribhuvanapāla (A.D. 1163-4) (No. 573), the Maṇikaṇṭha(sūri)'s inscription from the second half of the 11th century (No. 1036), the Mahādeva's III inscription from the second half of the 10th century (No. 1089), the Vatsabhaṭṭi's inscription from the middle of the 13th century (No. 1343), the Harṣa's II inscription from the second half of the 9th century (No. 1903) and several others. Also verses of Cāritraratnagaṇi (No. 449) included in the inscription from Citragaḍh from the middle of the 14th century must have been quite famous, for it was recopied at Devagiri and at Jodhpur [139].

96. In addition to authors known from inscriptions and mentioned above, another author, also known from an inscription, should be mentioned: he was otherwise completely unknown; he was Śrīpāla I (No. 1707); his verses were included in the inscription from Arjun-Bāri near the Sāmalā-tank at Vaḍnagar (A.D. 1147-8) and in Auc (*ad* 20[64]).

97. Some inscriptions quote also already known verses or works, e.g. Nārāyaṇadeva's inscription (No. 747) from Sañcor (A.D. 1387) contains quotations from Kālidāsa's Abhijñānaśākuntala (1.1), Śrīdhara's III inscription (No. 1697) from Caurupore (A.D. 1120-1) contains some verses culled from the Mahābhārata and Puruttyamapaṇḍita's inscription (No. 823) from Kureṭhā (A.D. 1248) contains a verse of Śivasvāmin'sKapphinābhyudaya(1.24) [140]. Also Bhāratasvāmin's inscription (No. 952) from Añjaneri (6th century) contains some well-known Vaiṣṇava invocatory verses which are repeated by Dhanaṁjaya. So also the Harṣadeva's inscription (No. 1905) from Godarpura (A.D. 1260) contains some verses known already from the inscription of Madana II (No. 1042); the Devāpaṇi inscription from the middle of the 11th century repeats verses already quoted in several of his own inscriptions. Generally speaking, since inscriptions usually contain several invocatory verses, these are repeated quite often in several different inscriptions, for they are often stereotyped invocatory or imprecatory verses.

98. Some inscriptions are important for the history of Sanskrit literature, for they contain sometimes information on the literary activity of their authors which would not have been known otherwise. And so, for instance, the inscription of Kṛṣṇa III (Bālasarasvatī) (No. 267) mentions an otherwise unknown work of Kṛṣṇa III, the Kuvalayāśvacarita, which is not even mentioned in NCC.; also Gaṅgādhara II (No. 320) mentions (verse 33) his otherwise unknown Advaitaśataka.

99. Inscriptions preserve also sometimes new readings of known verses. And so, the Deopāra and Mādhainagar inscriptions preserve different readings of some verses of Umāpati(dhara) quoted in anthologies and the Mayinpāgan inscription

[139] Also the inscription of Tribhuvanapāla (No. 573) (*op. cit.*) was recopied.

[140] Since the verse is also quoted in Kpr. it could have been culled not directly from the Kapphinabhyudaya but through Kpr. or from the floating mass of oral tradition.

from Burma quotes a verse of Kulaśekhara in another version than the text preserved in the extant Mukundamālā and in Skm.

100. The present Catalogue lists 295 authors of inscriptions. Because of the poor poetry of most verses included in the inscriptions or poor state of their preservation often none of the verses quoted in them seemed to be worthy noting [141] and, if they were worthy noting for their poetical value, they were comparatively non numerous. Only 24 (out of 295) authors known from inscriptions contain 10 or more verses which were worth noting for their poetical value[142].

101. In short, the inscriptions, despite their limited poetical value, are impotant as source of Sanskrit poetry, for 1° they almost all are signed and dated; 2° they give us names of usually completely unknown poets who, with few exceptions only, lived earlier than those quoted in anthologies and cite their verses; 3° they contain sometimes some information about the literary activity of their authors and their position in the society or at the king's court, otherwise unknown; and 4° they preserve in some cases verses already known in different new readings.

PRESENTATION OF THE CATALOGUE

102.1. In the first line each author quoted in anthologies and, sometimes, in inscriptions, is quoted in the Catalogue in *devanāgarī* alphabetical order. If the author is known under two or more names or *aliases* all the names are listed; when need arises, reference to other authors are noted[143].

102.2. Information available about the author and verses of his quoted in anthologies or inscriptions follow in. **A**, **B**, **C** to **J**.

A contains information available about the author and remarks concerning his possible identity with other authors.

B comprises information about the probable date when the author flourished[144];

C gives the names of person(s) who, or work(s) which, mention the author or what person(s) or work(s) the author mentioned, of available [145];

D registers the title(s) of work(s) the author wrote, if available[145];

[141] In the case of 163 authors.

[142] Nos.32 (36 verses), No. 109 (14 verses), No, 363 (39 verses), No. 241 (11 verses), No. 251 (15 verses), No. 320 (39 verses), No. 425 (50 verses), No 451 (15 verses), No. 483 (11 verses), No. 491 (18 verses), No. 641 (11 verses), No. 692 (10 verses), No. 697 (14 verses), No. 714 (36 verses), No. 843 (11 verses), No. 919 (10 verses), No. 987 (17 verses), No. 1036 (14 verses), No. 1046 (11 verses), No. 1118 (19 verses), No. 1239 (18 verses), No. 1343 (17 verses), No. 1739 (12 verses), No. 1903 (13 verses).

[143] Since anthologies contain very often multiple attributions of the same verse quoted in more than one anthology (see para 64 above), one and the same verse with double or multiple attributions must appear more than once under the name of each poet to whom it was attributed.

[144] Cf. para. 5 above.

[145] These data are important for the dating of the authors.

E mentions the anthologies and/or inscriptions in which the verses s p e c i f i - c a l l y attributed to the author are quoted, as listed in **G**;

F gives the number of verses attributed to the author in anthologies and/or inscriptions[146];

G lists in *devanāgarī* alphabetical order exact, as far as possible, data concerning the verses quoted and attributed to the author in genuine anthologies[147] or quoted anonymosly or with different attributions, if available; respective abbreviations with numbers and without any additions denote that the verse is attributed in the given source as being written by the author to which the reference belongs; numbers followed by "an." denote that the verse in the appropriate source is quoted anonymously and numbers followed by "a." with a name of an author, denote that the verse is attributed to the author following "a.". In this colum information is also given after the sign "=" to primary source in which the appropriate verse was identified, if available. The full *pratīka* of each entry is quoted in SACA., refererred to in **I**;

H contains a commentary on the name of the author, his *aliases*, sobriquets, etc.;

I notes bibliographical references to the author, in particular, in NCC[148], CC and different editions of the anthologies in which the respective authors are quoted. Other bibliographical references to the authors quoted are sometimes mentioned, but references to well-known authors are only mentioned, as far as they refer to verses quoted in anthologies[149];

J includes general comments on the verses quoted in **G** and their attributions, their authenticity, sources, if available, their popularity and type of poetry of the author[150].

[146] Since the extent of the attributions is not always clear; in case of doubt the number of the verse is followed by a. with an interrogation point (see para. 71 above).

[147] I.e. anthologies which contain original attributions.

[148] NCC_1 - NCC_8. At the time of the preparation of the present Catalogue the other volumes of NCC. nid not appear yet.

[149] Otherwise they would fill in several pages.

[150] In the broadest sence. Not in all cases the type of poetry is given in **J**; particularly no mention is made of the type of poetry of well-known authors, since their poetry is described with full details in histories of Sanskrit literature, e.g. in the case of Kālidāsa, Bilhaṇa, Bhāravi, Māgha, etc.. No differentiation was made between some technical nuances of some types of poetry; consequently the term "*anyokti*" comprises also "*anyapādeśa*" and "lyrical verses" refer to amatory verses, as well as descritive verses, etc.

Descriptive Catalogue

अ (A)

1. अंशुधर — AṀŚUDHARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 370, (POS) 1.74.5]; **(2)** Skm [(B) 67; (POS) 1.14.2].
I NCC_1 1, Skm (POS) 39, SACA 1.

2. अकबरीयकालिदास = गोविन्दभट्ट IV — AKABARĪYA-KĀLIDĀSA = GOVINDABHAṬṬA IV

A Akabarīya-Kālidāsa is probably a pen-name (to please the emperor Akbar) and not the real name of the author. The real name of the author is Govindabhaṭṭa. Poet of the court of Akbar. Contemporary of Rāmacandra of Rewa. No information about his parentage. Praises Rāmacandra of Rewa (in Rāmacandrayaśaḥ-prabandha; refers to Gurjarendra, Jallāla, Vaghela, Dulapati, Vīrābhanuputra, Akbar. Did not belong to any particular religious sect; prays or pays homage to Viṣṇu. Śiva, Bhavānī, Gaṇeśa, Kṛṣṇa, Durgā, Jvālapā or Jvālāmukhī. Most of his verses are devoted to description and praise of kings, invocations to gods, description of nature usually connected with sentiments of love, love, etc.
B Second half of the 16th century.
C See A.
D Akabārī-vilāsa pbl. *Indian Culture* 13.1, Birudāvalī, Rāmacandrayaśaḥ-prabandha, Stūtimālikā pbl. *Indian Culture* 13.1.
E PV, PdT, SSS, SuSS, RJ, Pad, Regnaud II, SH, SU.
F 41 verses.
G **(1)** PV 786, Ava 575 an., SMS 1341; **(2)** RJ 1204, SMS 5351; **(3)** PV 126, SSS 124, SMS 6124 (v. COJ 137, PdT LIV); **(4)** PV 36, SMS 6694 = Stūtimālikā 24; **(5)** PV 46, SMS 8548 = Stūtimālikā 47 (v. PdT XLIX); **(6)** PV 33, SMS 9845 = Stūtimālikā 18 (v. PdT LX); **(7)** PV 25, SMS 9856 = Stūtimālikā 2 (v. PdT L); **(8)** PV 620, SuSS 330, SMS VI (v. PdT LII); **(9)** SH 268, SMS VI (v. IHQ (1934) p. 484); **(10)** PV 35, SMS VI (v. PdT LII); **(11)** PV 38, SMS VI (v. PdT XLIX); **(12)** PV 76, SMS VI = Akabārī-vilāsa 1 (v. PdT LV); **(13)** SuSS 329 (v. PdT LII); **(14)** PV 15, SMS VIII); **(15)** SH 269, SMS VIII (v. IHQ (1934) p. 485); **(16)** PV 168, SSS 174, SMS VIII (v. COJ 3.5, p. 137, PdT XLIV); **(17)** Pad 11.14, SSS 63, SMS VIII (v. COJ 3.5; 137); **(18)** PV 111, SMS VIII (v. SR 125.8); **(19)** PV 34 = Stūtimālikā 19 (v. PdT LII); **(20)** PV 611, SuSS 309, SH 2067 an.; **(21)** PV 609 (v. PdT LIII); **(22)** PV 14 = Stūtimālikā 1 (v. PdT L); **(23)** SuSS 205 (a. Akabarīya-kālidāsa and Kālidāsa), PV 580 (a. Kālidāsakavarī-kālidāsayoḥ) (v. PdT LIV); **(24)** PV 139 (v. PdT XLV); **(25)** PV 16 = Stūtimālikā 16; **(26)** PV (v. PdT XLV); **(27)** PV 11, PdT 6 (v. PdT LI); **(28)** PV 259; **(29)** PV 67; **(30)** SSS 168, PV 133 (a. Bhānukara), PdT 91 (a. Bhānukara), Pad

18.14 (a. Bhānukara); **(31)** PV 77, SSS 80 (v. COJ 3.5.137, PdT XLIV); **(32)** PdT 53, SSS 158 (v. COJ 3.5., p. 13); **(33)** PV 66, PdT 72, SSS 121 = Akabarīvilāsa 4 (v. COJ 3.5, p. 137); **(34)** PV 53; **(35)** PV 47 = Stūtimālikā 44 (v. PdT XLVIII); **(36)** PV 37 = Stūtimālikā 62; **(37)** SH 121 (v. IHQ (1934) 484, PdT p. 21), PV 138, PdT 89, RJ 139, Pad 20.27, Regnaud II 44 = Akabārīvilāsa 5 (v. PdT); **(38)** PV 65 (v. PdT XLV); **(39)** PV 732 (v. PdT LV); **(40)** SU 806, ŚP in MS C AKS 311, Kālidāsa (v. Kav p. 34, SKL 1.3; 224) = Kālidāsa *incerta;* **(41)** BhŚ 823 (doubtful).

H Real name Govindabhaṭṭa (v. V. Raghavan IHQ 17, 257-8).

I NCC_1 2, PdT XLIII-XL, LVI, SMS I; p. 319, SACA 2; v. V. Raghavan in IHQ 17, 257-8, J.B. Chaudhuri, A new work of Aka° in *Indian Culture* 13.1; Calcutta Oriental Journal (COJ) 3.5, pp. 136-7.

J The earliest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* which quotes Aka° is SH. Afterwards his verses are often quoted in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* particularly PV, SSS and PdT. One of the verses (No. 30) was probably wrongly attributes to Aka°; it is probably a Bhānukara's verse (v. below). Also doubtful is verse No. 23 attributed to Aka° and Kālidāsa; verses Nos. 40 and 41 belong to Kālidāsa's verses *(incerta)* and appear also amongst doubtful BhŚ verses; No. 40 is rather an Aka° than a Kālidāsa verse. A number of verses could have been identified in Akabārī-vilāsa and Stūtimālikā, since only these poems of Aka° are avaible in print.
See A.

3. अकालजलद — AKĀLAJALADA

A Great-grandfather of Rājaśekhara (Bālarāmāyaṇa 1.13[1], Viddhaśālabhañjikā 1.5[8]). Probably from the South, for ŚP (777) ascribes one verse to Akā°, while the same verse is acribed in VS (843) to Dākṣiṇātya. Akā° is probably not the real name of the author, but is a sobriquet from *c* of ŚP 777, VS 873. (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 19.251). He must have been a known and celebrated author, since it is said that the dramatist Kādambarīrāma plagiarized from Akālajalada and thereby achieved fame as an excellent writer (S. Konov in HOS 4, p. 183; based on JS 46. 83-4, SH 448, SSB 280.1 = SMS 62-3, v. VS p. 102; these verses are ascribed to Rājaśekhara).

B As great-grandfather of Rājaśekhara he must have lived at the end of the 8th or beginning of the 9th century; his verse was quoted already in SkV over the name Dvandūka

C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara (v. A above, JS 46. 83-4) and by Somadeva in the Yaśastilaka-campū.

E ŚP, PV, PrC.

F 1 verse.

G ŚP 777, PV 727, PrC 70; IS 843 (a. Dākṣiṇātya), SkV 1059 (a. Dvandūka), in Skm [(B) 1755; (POS) 4.23.5] (a. Chittapa), BhPr 201 an.; Any 23.108 (v. BhPr), Pad 104.77 (= BhPr).

I NCC_1 7-8, VS 102, PV 83-4, BhrP 98, PrC 70, SACA No. 3; (v. S. Konov in HOS 4; p. 182-183, V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.252, Bhandarkar Report 1897, pp. X sqq. B. 23a).

J The only existing verse quoted over the name of Akālā° is quoted also over the name of Dākṣiṇātya and Dvandūka. It appears also in BhPr; Pad. attributes this verse specifically to Bhojaprabandha, where it is quoted anonymously.
An *anyāpadeśa* verse (allegorical epigram).

अग्निकुमार — AGNIKUMĀRA
v. विठ्ठलेश्वर — v. VIṬHṬHALEŚVARA (No. 1472)

4. अङ्गद — AṄGADA

A No information.

B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is included in PG; probably earlier; the verse is quoted anonymously in JS.

E PG 228; in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to Vāsudeva = Jhalajjhavāsudeva.

F One verse.

G PG 228; the same verse is attributed to Vāsudeva in ŚP 3513, VS 1418, SG 417 and is quoted anonymously in JS 165.3. V. also Kav p. 41 (a. Jhalajjha-Vāsudeva), SMS 3138.

I NCC_1 62, AP 34, SACA No. 5.

J The verse was popular, for it was already quoted in the middle of the 13th century (JS) as well as in the middle of the 17th century (SG).
Amatory verse.

5. अङ्गोक — AṄGOKA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.

E SkV 1448.

F One verse.

I NCC_1 – ; SkV LXVIII, SACA No. 6.

J Not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Flattery verse.

6. अचल = अचलदास = अचलनृसिंह = अचलमिश्र = अचलरुद्र = अचलसिंह = प्रचलसिंह = प्रचलदास — ACALA = ACALADĀSA = ACALANṚSIṀHA = ACALAMIŚRA = ACALARUDRA = ACALASIṀHA = PRACALASIṀHA = PRACALADĀSA

A No information. Buddhist name.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in SkV.

C Praised in ŚP 176 along with Abhinanda and Kālidāsa.

E SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP, Pad, SuSS, Vidy.

F 30 verses.

G (1) Skm [(B) 1994; (POS) 4.64.5], (a. Acalasiṁha); SMS 2237 (v. Kav p. 19); **(2)** SkV 1083 (a. Acala), Skm [(B) 1953; (POS) 4.63.3] (a. Acalasiṁha), SMS 2282 (v. Kav p. 19), JS 70.13 (a. Acala), ŚP 784 (a. Acala), SU 1138 (a. Acala), Skm [(B) 1940; (POS) 4.60.5] (a. Acalasiṁha) *cd/ab*, SkV 1029 an., Any 23.189 an., SMS 2494, (v. Kav p. 18,19, AP 4, ZDMG 27.626); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1892; (POS) 4.51.2]; SkV 1087 an., Prasanna 185*a* an., JS 111.24 an., ŚP 998 an., Any 116.73 an., SMS 5052, (v. Kav p. 19) = BhŚ 825; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1974; (POS) 4.67.4] (a. Acalasiṁha), SMS 8316, (v. Kav p. 19); **(6)** Skm [(B) 1716; (POS) 4.16.1] (a. Acala), SRHt 31.32 (a. Bhallaṭa), VS 898 (a. P.), SkV 1672 an., Any 89.36 an., IS 1526, SMS 8553, (v. Kav p. 18) = P (PT 1.36 etc.), HJ 2.71, Cr 232, GP 1.110, 14, Old Syriac 1.24 (v. JSAIL 24.118); **(7)** SkV 1115 (a. Acala), SMS 8826; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1955; (POS) 4.63.5] (a. Acalasimha), SMS VII, (v. Kav p. 19); **(9)** SkV 1116, SMS VII; **(10)** SkV 408 (a. Acalasiṁha), Kav 170 (a. Acalasiṁha); SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 19); **(11)** SkV 100 (a. Acalasiṁha) v. Amaru; **(12)** SkV 1186 (a. Acala), Skm [(B) 2013; (POS) 5.3.3)], (a. Yogeśvara), SMS VIII, (v. Kav p. 78); **(13)** Skm [(B) 447; (POS) 1.90.2] (a. Acala), SkV 1129 an., (v. Kav p. 110); **(14)** Skm [(B) 1952; (POS) 4.63.2] (a. Acalasiṁha), SkV 1080 an., JS 39.2 an., Any 23.186 an., IS 3360, (v. Kav p. 19) = Cāṭakāṣṭaka 1.8; **(15)** Skm [(B) 1985; (POS) 4.69.5] (a. Acalasiṁha), JS 72.9 (a. Acala), SkV 1051 an., Any 65.108 an., (v. Kav p. 19); **(16)** ŚP 3803 (a. Acala), Pad 64.32 (a. Acala), Vidy 517 (a. Acalamiśra), (v. AP 5); **(17)** Skm [(B) 1986; (POS) 4.70.1] (a. Acalasiṁha), (v. Kav p. 19); **(18)** Skm [(B) 457; (POS) 1.92.2] (a. Acala), SkV 1139 an., (v. Kav p. 18); **(19)** SkV 1084 (a. Acala); **(20)** Skm [(B) 622; (POS) 2.30.2] (a. Acalasiṁha); **(21)** SkV 647 (a. Acalamiśra), Kav 260 (a. Acalasiṁha), Prasanna 147*b* (a. Acalasiṁha), Skm [(B) 710; (POS) 2.47.5] (a. Acala), JS 201.20 (a. Acala), ŚP 3564 (a. Acala), SuSS 639 (a. Acala), SG 215 (a. Bhāvamiśra), (v. AP 5) = Amar (S) IV M 93 (143); **(22)** SkV 875 (a. Acalasiṁha), Skm [(B) 1196; (POS 2.145.1] (a. Malayarāja); **(23)** SkV 1114 (a. Acala), Skm [(B) 1272; (POS) 2.160.2] (a. Yogeśvara), JS 118.5 an., ŚP 1159 an., Any 106.106 an., **(24)** Skm [(B) 621; (POS) 2.30.1] (a. Acalasiṁha), SkV 537/Kav 273 an., Prasanna 127*b* an., JS 157.7 (a. Rājaśekhara), (v. Kav p. 19); **(25)** Skm [(B) 648; (POS) 2.35.3] (a. Acalasiṁha or Acalanṛsiṁha), SkV 554 an., Kav 290 an., Prasanna 130*b* an., (v. Kav p. 19); **(26)** Skm [(B) 1891; (POS) 4.51.1.] (a. Acalasiṁha), (v. Kav p. 19); **(27)** SkV 1081, Skm [(B) 1690; (POS) 4.10.5] (a. Kamalagupta); **(28)** SkV 1385 (a. Acala); **(29)** Skm [(B) 1885; (POS) 4.49.5] (a. Acalasiṁha), SkV 1042 an., Prasanna 183*b* an., JS 108.8 (a. Bilhaṇa), (v. Kav p. 19); **(30)** SkV 596 (a. Acala), Kav 320 (a. Acala), Skm [(B) 1174; (POS) 2.140.4] (a. Acaladāsa or Pracaladāsa), (v. Kav p. 18).

H Acala is identical with Acalasiṁha, for verses Nos. 2, 3, 15, and 21 attributed to Acala are attributed in Skm, Skm, Skm and SkV to Acalasiṁha; Acala is identical with Acalamiśra, since verse No. 16 attributed in ŚP to Acala is attributed in Vidy to Acalamiśra; Acala(siṁha) is identical with Acalanṛsiṁha, since verse No. 25 is in some MSS of Skm ascribed to Acalasiṁha and in some others to Acalanṛsiṁha; Acala is identical with Acaladāsa or Pracaladāsa, since verse No. 30 attributed in SkV to Acala is in Skm (B) 1174 attributed to Acaladāsa and in some MSS of Skm to Pracaladāsa.

I NCC_1 68, CC_1 5 and 348, SkV LXVIII, p. 18-9, JS 15, Skm (POS) 37, Skm (B) 1, Bhandarkar Report 1887-91 p. XXI, AP 4, ZDMG 27.4-5, SACA 7.

J Of the 30 verses attributed to Acala, verse No. 6 is not an Acala verse; it is a Pañcatantra verse which belongs to the oldest version, the Tantrākhyāika and was also included in the Old Syriac (it appears in H, Cr and GP and is attributed in SRHt to Bhallaṭa [also wrongly]). Also verse No. 11 is not an Acala verse; it is an Amaru verse; however, verse No. 21 is probably an Acala verse, despite the fact that is appears also among Amaruka's verses, since the verse of Amaruka belongs to Amaruka's incerta. The same applies to verse No. 4 which appears also amongst BhŚ verses, since that verse belongs also to BhŚ incerta. Some verses of Acala are in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* quoted anonymously, some others are in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* also attributed to Yogeśvara (in Skm; verses Nos. 12 and 23), some others to Rājaśekhara (No. 24); Bhallaṭa (in SRHt; No. 6); Kamalagupta (in Skm; No. 27); to Malayarāja (in Skm; Verse No. 22) or to Bhāvamiśra (in SG; No. 21). In most cases these different ascriptions are of no importance (v. particularly No. 21).

Lyrical verses (*anyokti-s*, amatory, description of nature).

अचलदास v. अचल — ACALADĀSA v. ACALA (No. 6)

अचलनृसिंह v. अचल — ACALANṚSIMHA v. ACALA (No. 6)

अचलमिश्र v. अचल — ACALAMIŚRA v. ACALA (No. 6)

अचलरुद्र v. अचल — ACALARUDRA v. ACALA (No. 6)

अचलसिंह v. अचल — ACALASIṀHA v. ACALA (No. 6)

अचित्तदेव v. अर्चितदेव — ACITTADEVA v. ARCITADEVA (No. 52)

7. अच्युत ACYUTA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.

E SkV, ŚP.

F 3 verses.

G **(1)** SkV 700/Kav 413, SMS VIII, v. Kav p. 19; **(2)** ŚP 1108 (v. Kav p. 19, AP 5-6); **(3)** ŚP 1185 (v. Kav p. 19, AP 6).

I NNC_1 73, SkV LXVIII, AP 5-6, Kav p. 19, SACA 8.

J The verse is quoted only in SkV and ŚP and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Lyrical, amatory and sententious verses.

8. अज्जोक AJJOKA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1796; (POS) 4.32.1], SMS VIII, (v. AB 509).
I NCC_1 88, Skm (B) 1, Skm (POS) 37, SACA 9.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical verse.

9. अतुल ATULA

A No information. There exists a poet Atula (from the South) and an author of Mūṣika-vaṁśa who lived in the 11th century. He is unlikely to be the author of SkV 1364 (Kr 67).
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1364, SMS 10230.
I NCC_1 100, SkV LXXVIII.
J The verse is quoted only in SkV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Sententious verse.

10. अद्भुतपुण्य = अद्भुतफुल्ल ADBHUTAPUṆYA = ADBHUTAPHULLA

A No information.
B *Terminus ad quem* middle of the 13th century, for verses are included in JS, but probably earlier; one verse is quoted in SkV (over the name of Keśaṭa).
E JS, ŚP, VS.
F 3 verses.
G (1) JS 277.6 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), ŚP 3680 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), VS 2076 (a. Adbhuta-phulla), RJ 1096, an., IS 990, SMS 5100 = Amar (S) 86; (2) JS 192.4 (a. Adbhuta-puṇya), ŚP 3528 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), SkV 512 (a. Keśaṭa), Skm [(B) 771; (POS) 2.60.1] (a. Keśaṭa), VS 2075 an., Any 42.35 an., Daś *ad* 4.14, Sar 5.120 (p. 610), SMS 5101; (3) VS 1588 (a. Adbhutapulla).
H Adbhutapuṇya is identical with Adbhutaphulla (a more Sanskritized term), for verse No. 1, given in JS and ŚP over the name of Adbhutapuṇya, is given over the name Adbhutaphulla in VS. VS ascribes 2 verses to Adbhutaphulla.
I NCC_1 116-7, VS 1, AP 6, SACA 11.
J Verse No. 2 attributed in JS and ŚP to Adbhutapuṇya is attributed to Keśaṭa in SkV and Skm; it is rather a Keśaṭa verse, for verse No. 2 is included also in *alaṁkara-s* which more likely used Keśaṭa's than the little known Adbhutapuṇya's verses. Amatory verses.

अद्भुतफुल्ल v. अद्भुतपुण्य ADBHUTAPULLA v. ADBHUTAPUṆYA (Nr. 10, H.)

11. अनङ्ग ANAṄGA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first year of the 13th century or earlier, for his single verse is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1220; (POS) 2.149.5], SMS 5421.
I NCC_1 156, Skm (B) 1, Skm (POS) 37, SACA 10.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṅgraha-s.* Lyrical verse (description of nature; the moon).

12. अनङ्गभीम AṄANGABHĪMA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 385 16, SMS 7869.
I NCC_1 156.
F The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical verse (deals with the god of love).

13. अनङ्गहर्ष (-) मलयराज = मायुराज = मात्रराज = मतिराज = मातङ्गराज ANAṄGAHARA (–) MALAYARĀJA = MĀYURĀJA = MĀTRARĀJA = MATIRĀJA = MĀTĀṄGARĀJA

A Kalacuri king, son of Śrī-Narendravardhana of Kashmīr; earlier than Ānandavardhana.
B Beginning of the 9th century.
C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara in JS (46.82), SH (335).
D Tāpasavatsarāja, a Buddhist drama ed. by H.H. Svāmiji of Melkote, Bangalore 1928-9; Udātarāghava, drama based on the Rāmāyaṇa (not extant), but quoted in Daś 2.59, 3.24, 4.28, Vakroktijīvita (ed. S.K. De, 1928, pp. 225, 244; Abhinavagupta's commentary on the Nāṭyaśāstra ch. 19; Nāṭyadarpaṇa pp. 66, 116, 194; and a *Kāvya* mentioned in Hemacandra's Kāvyānuśāsana (not extant) (R.C. Parekh's ed) I. 547.
E SkV, Skm, JS.
F 7 verses.

G (1) SkV 983 (a. Malayarāja), JS 215.19 (a. Anaṅgaharṣa), Nāṭyadrarpaṇa (GOS) 48 *ad* 19; p. 31.8-11 (a. Tāpa°), SMS 4765 = Tapa° 42.17 (43.17) (2) SkV 861 (a. Malayarāja), SMS 6653 = Tāpa° 1.21; (3) SkV 982 (a. Malayarāja), Skm [(B) 1191, (POS) 2.144.1])a. Malayarāja); SMS 7863; (4) Skm [(B) 2022, (POS) 5.5.2] (a. Matirāja or Mātaṅgarāja), SMS 10083 = Tāpa° 37.13 (= 3.13); (5) SkV 868 (a. Malayarāja) = Tāpa° 1.22; (6) SkV 981 (a. Malayarāja); (7) Skm [(B) 1196, (POS) 2.145.1] (a. Malayarāja), SkV 875 (a. Acalasiṁha) (see above).

H Anaṅgaharsa is also called Anaṅgaharṣa – Malayarāja and is identical with Malayarāja, for the verse No. 1 given in JS 215.19 as Anaṅgaharṣa is attributed to Malayarāja in SkV 983; (other verses, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are ascribed to Malayarāja. Malayarāja is also identical with Matirāja and Mātaṅgarāja, for verse No. 4, Skm (B) 2022, attributed to Matirāja and in other texts of Skm to Mātaṅgarāja, is a Tāpa° verse.

I NCC_1 158, SkV XC, JS 15, SACA 14.

J Verse No. 7 is ascribed in Skm to Malayarāja, but in SkV to Acalasiṁha (v. above).
Lyrical verses (description of nature).

14. अनन्तदेव ANANTADEVA

A No information. Very common name.

B Must have lived in the first half of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.

E ŚP, SH.

F One verse.

G ŚP 150, SH 391, (v. AAus 457).

I NCC_1 168, AP 6, SACA 15.

J The verse must have been well-known; it is quoted in the 14th century in ŚP and in the 17th century in SH.
The verse deals with poetry as such.

15. अनन्तनारायण ANANTANĀRĀYAṆA

A A Brāhmin from Koṭṭaiyūr who belonged to the Vasiṣṭha family. Author of a Sanskrit inscription of Rājarāja I on copper plates (a *praśasti*). The copper plates are in the University Museum at Leiden.

B 11th century.

D Vide A.

E Vide A.

F 42 verses.

G Verses 33, 3, 5, 2, 1 worth noting.

I NCC_1 170-1, EI 22.213-258, SACA 16.
Eulogistic verses.

16. अनन्तभ्रातृ ANANTABHRĀTṚ

A No information. Brother of Ananta(?).

B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in PV.

E PV, SuSS.

F One verse.

G PV 473, SuSS 734, SACA 17.

I NCC_1 177, PV 85, (v. J.B. Chaudhuri in B.C. Volume II, p. 146.

J The verse is quoted only in PV and SuSS, two late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

17. अनिरुद्ध I ANIRUDDHA I

A Author of the incription of Dharmapālavarmadeva, ruler of Prāgjyotiṣa, found at Puṣpabhadra near Gauhati.

B Inscription not dated.

C Vide A.

DE Vide A.

F Verses 9 and the following ones.

G Nothing worth noting.

I NCC_1 197, EI 21. 288, BhL 2062, SACA 18.
Genealogical verses.

18. अनिरुद्ध II = अनिरुद्धशर्मन् ANIRUDDHA II = ANIRUDDHAŚARMAN

A No information. From Mithilā.

B Middle of the 17th century. Lived during the reign of Emperors Akbar and Shah Jehān.

C Kavindracandrodaya 110-1 mentions that the author was in Benares and presented his verse to Kavindracarya after the abolition of the pilgrim-tax by Shah Jehān in the middle of the 17th century.

E Vidy, Caturbhuja's Rasakalpadruma from A.D 1689 (not published).

F 3 verses.

G (1) Vidy 799, SMS 7135; (2) (3) Caturbhuja's Rasakalpadruma (NCC_1 198) (a. Aniru

I Vidy 3-4, NCC_1 198, SACA 19.

J It is not certain whether Aniruddha mentioned in the Rasakalpadruma is identical with Aniruddhamiśra mentioned in Vidy. The verse is quoted in Vidy only and does not occur in other anthologies.

अनिरुद्धमिश्र v. अनिरुद्ध II ANIRUDDHAMIŚRA v. ANIRUDDHA II (No. 18; J)

19. अनुरागदेव ANURĀGADEVA

A No information.

B *Terminus ad quem* first years of the 13th century for the verse is quoted in Skm, but probably earlier: the same verse, attributed to Sucarita or Surucita, is included in SkV.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1715, (POS) 4.15 5] SkV 1118 (a. Sucarita), Prasanna 175b (a. Surucita).
I NCC_1 212, Skm (B) 1, Skm (POS) 37, SACA 20.
J The only verse attributed in Skm to Anurāgadeva is attributed in SkV to Sucarita and in Prasanna to Surucita; Sucarita and Surucita are probably the same person. Otherwise not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti.

20. अन्धनाथ =(?) ANDHANĀTHA = (?)
अन्धवैद्यनाथ ANDHAVAIDYANĀTHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first part of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in JS.
E JS.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** JS 71.6 (a. Andhavaidyanātha), SMS 116; **(2)** JS 72.7 (a. Andhavaidyanātha), SMS 2086; **(3)** JS 86.2 (a. Andhanātha), SMS VI.
H It is probable that Andhanātha is identical with Andhavaidyanātha; all verses attributed to one or other poet appear in JS only.
I NCC_1 232, SACA 21.
J The verses are quoted only in JS and do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti-s.

अन्धवैद्यनाथ v. ANDHAVAIDYANĀTHA v.
अन्धनाथ ANDHANĀTHA (No. 20 v. **H**)
अपराजित v. APARĀJITA v.
अपराजितरक्षित APARĀJITARAKṢITA (No. 21)

21. अपराजितरक्षित = APARĀJITARAKṢITA =
अपराजित = APARĀJITA =
भट्टापराजित = अपराजिति BHAṬṬĀPARĀJITA = APARĀJITI

A No information. Contemporary of Rājaśekhara (Karpūramañjarī 1.8³). See **C**. A Buddhist.

B Beginning of the 10th century (v. **A**).
C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara in the Karpūramañjarī 1.8³ and in the Kāvyamīmāṁsā as Aparājiti.
D Mṛgāṅkalekhākathā (a "story" probably based on KSS 65.121 sqq.) (not extant).
E SkV, Skm, VS, PG.
F Six verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 367; (POS) 1.74.2] (a. Aparājitarakṣita), SkV 924 an., KaVa *ad* 4.2.2 an., Sar 1.193 an., Cit p. 16 an., Alk 21 an., Amd 174 a., ŚbB 2.238; 3.188 an. SMS 6784, (v. Kav p. 20), **(2)** VS 1024 (a. Bhaṭṭāparājita), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 20), **(3)** Skm [(B) 434, (POS) 1.87.4] (a. Aparājitarakṣita or Aparājita), SkV 925 (a. Aparājita), SMS VIII, (v. Kav p. 20); **(4)** PG 373 (a. Aparājita), Skm [(B) 289; (POS) 1.58.4 an.], Ujjvalanīlamaṇi p. 395 (a. PG), Dhv an., Vakrokti-jīvita 2.59 an., KH 73 an., KaVa 54 an.; **(5)** SkV 5 (a. Aparājitarakṣita), Kav 5 (a. Aparājitarakṣita) (v. Kav p. 20), **(6)** SkV 730 (a. Aparājitarakṣita), Kav 443 (a. Aparājitarakṣita) (v. Kav p.20).
H Aparājita is identical with Aparājitarakṣita for verse No. 3 given in Skm as Aparājitarakṣita's is in SkV attributed to Aparājita. S.K. De in PG (p. 181) doubts that Bhaṭṭāparājita is identical with Aparājita of Skm and SkV. Differently Kav. Since verses 1 and 4 are quoted in *alaṁkara-s* it is probable that the two authors are identical.
I NCC_1 246, SkV LXVIII, Kav p. 20, Skm (B) 1, Skm (POS) 37, VS 1, S. Konov in HOS 4; p. 197, SACA 23.
J Vide **H**. The verses were well-known for they are quoted in early anthologies and later *alaṁkāra* works.
Buddhist devotional and descriptive verses (nature, wild-life).

22. अपराधसुन्दर APARĀDHASUNDARA

A No information. Not the proper name of the poet, but a sobriquet of an anonymous author taken from *d* of the verse ascribed to him (see below). A Śaiva.
B Must have been known in the first half of the 13th century, or before, for the only verse ascribed to him is included in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 460.12. JOR (Madras) 18.252.
I NCC_1 248, V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.252, SACA 24.
J See **B**. The verse is not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

23. अपिदेव = आपदेव APIDEVA = ĀPADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm, Prasanna.
F Four verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 354; (POS) 1 71.4] (a. Apideva), SMS VI; **(2)** Prasanna 36a (a. Apideva), SkV 135 (a. Raghunandana), Skm [(B) 184; (POS) 1.37.4] (a. Raghunandana), SU 970

an., **(3)** Skm [(B) 1322; (POS) 2.170.2] (a. Apideva and Vāmanadeva); **(4)** Skm [(B) 387; (POS) 1.78.2] (a. Apideva or Āpadeva).

H Apideva is identical with Āpadeva, for verse No. 4 is in some MSS of Skm attributed to Apideva and in some others to Āpadeva.

I NCC_1 255, NCC_2 125, Skm (B) 1, Skm (POS) 37, SACA 25.

J Probably verse No. 2 is not a verse of Apideva's but of Raghunandana, since it is so attributed in Skm and SkV; attributions in Prasanna are not reliable If we accept this point of view, Apideva or Āpadeva is quoted only in Skm and is not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verses (on poetry, etc.).

24. अभिनन्द(न) = अभिनन्दिन = गौडाकुम्भकार = गौडाभिनन्द = प्रतिनन्द (v. प्रतिनन्द)

ABHINANDA(NA) = ABHINANDIN = GAUḌĀKUMBHAKĀRA (v. No. 401) = GAUḌĀBHINANDA = PRATINANDA (v. PRATINANDA) (No. 855)

A Son of Śatānanda (and not the Kaśmīrian Abhinanda, son of Jayanta); patronized by Hāravarṣa Yuvarājadeva, son of Vikramaśīla of the Pāla line. Belonged to the Pāla court and was a Bengalī. (cf. **J**).

B Second half of the 9th and beginning of the 10th century. (See also **C**).

C Soḍḍhala in his Udayasundarīkathā (GOS 11) mentions Abhinanda before Rājaśekhara in the sequence of poets and patrons, showing that he preceded Rājaśekhara; he was his elder contemporary. Abhinanda is also praised by Kṣemendra in Suvṛ for *anuṣṭubh -s,* but this reference probably refers to Abhinanda, son of Jayanta, a Kaśmīrian, since Kṣemendra tended to quote Kaśmīrian authors rather than other authors. Abhinanda mentions Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa, Kamalāyudha, Keśaṭa, Vākpatirāja (Skm (B) 2129), Vagura (SkV 1689) and Rājaśekhara (Skm (B) 1422).

D Rāmacaritamahākāvya (GOS 46) and probably Yogavāsiṣṭhasaṁkṣepa attributed to Gauḍa Abhinanda.

E 51 verses.

F SkV/Kav, Skm, JS, ŚP, Prasanna, PG, SH, SG, (Suvṛ), Auc.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1331; (POS) 2.172.1], SMS 1640, (cf. Kav p. 20); **(2)** SkV 1192, SMS 2281; **(3)** Skm [(B) 682; (POS) 2.43.3], JS 202.26 an., SMS 3071 (v. Kav p. 20); **(4)** SkV 303, Prasanna 102, Skm [(B) 1351; (POS) 2.176.1], SbB 3.178 an., SMS 5006 (v. Kav p. 20); **(5)** SkV 589/Kav 313, Skm (B) 1151; (POS) 2.136.1 (a. Rājaśekhara), Prasanna 137a (a. Rājaśekhara), JS 282.5 an., SMS 5405 (v. Kav p. 20); **(6)** SkV 282, SMS 5737; **(7)** SkV 947, Prasanna 58b an., SMS 5998; **(8)** SkV 1001, Prasanna 76a, SMS 6420; **(9)** Skm [(B) 2129; (POS) 5.26.4], SkV 1733 (a. Yogeśvara), SMS 6954, (v. Kav p. 20); **(10)** JS 263.19, SMS 7647 (v. Kav p. 21) = Rāmacarita 2.99; **(11)** Skm [(B) 717; (POS) 2.26.1] (a. Abhinanda or Amaru), SkV 731/Kav 444 an., Prasanna 139b an., Sar 4.193 an., ŚbB.386; 4.610 an., SMS 10470 (v. Kav p. 20; OH 52); **(12)** Skm [(B) 1102; (POS) 2.126.2], SMS 10503 (v. Kav p. 20); **(13)** Skm [(B) 392; (POS) 1.79.2] (a. Abhinanda or Pratinanda), SMS 10580; **(14)** SkV 762 (a. Abhinanda or Abhinandin), SMS VIII;

(15) SkV 1472, Skm [(B) 2265; (POS) 5.53.5] (a. Śūlapāṇi), JS 441.5 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Vācaspati), SH 971; 163 *ter** (a. Vācaspatibhaṭṭa), Kavi *ad* 5.1 (41) (a Bhaṭṭa-Vācaspati), PV 756 (a. Jagajjīvrājya); VS 3264 an., Pad 113.52 an., RJ 1450 an., SU 1535 an., SuM Appendix V 3 an., SuMañ 81.19-22 an., Kpr 5.124 an., KāP 139.5-8 an., AlR 89 an., KH 127.2-5 an., Sāh *ad* 4.226 (114) an., AlK 297.27-298.2 an., Amd 127.295 an., SMS VIII = Han 10.24, (Kav p. 111); **(16)** JS 182.33, Skm [(B) 374 and 837; (POS) 1.75.4 and 2.73.2] (a. Murāri), SkV 425 (a. Vāmadeva), SH 1659 an., SMS VIII; **(17)** Skm [(B) 1949; (POS) 4.62.4], SMS VIII, (v. Kav p. 20); **(18)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.16 (78); (v. Kav p. 21), **(19)** SkV 1699, Skm [(B) 2136; (POS) 5.26.1] (a. Bhāvananda), SMS VIII; **(20)** SkV 744 / Kav 457, (v. Kav p. 21); **(21)** Skm [(B) 1223; (POS) 2.150.3] = Rāmacarita 2.84; **(22)** SkV 1384; **(23)** Skm [(B) 262; (POS) 1.53.2], PG 147 (a. Vāsudeva or Sudeva), (v. Kav p. 20); **(24)** SkV 595/Kav 319, (v. Kav p. 20); **(25)** SkV 1295 = Rāmacarita 3.51; **(26)** Skm [(B) 1644; (POS) 4.1.4], ŚP 1214 an., JS 122.6 an., Sar 4.94 an., KH 314.3-315.2, Khaṇḍapraśasti 25, (v. Kav p. 20); **(27)** Skm [(B) 1276; (POS) 2.161.1], (v. Kav p. 21); **(28)** ŚP 3917, SG 598, JS 230.29 an., (v. Kav p. 21, AP 6, ZDMG 24. 626); **(29)** JS 300.3, ŚP 3763, (v. Kav p. 21); **(30)** Skm [(B) 2100; (POS) 5.20.5], Sar 5.20 an., KH 356.10-3 an., (v. Kav p. 20) = Rāmacarita 15.67; **(31)** SkV 304; **(32)** Skm [(B) 401; (POS) 1.81.1.], SkV 948 an., Prasanna 51b an., (v. Kav p.20); **(33)** ŚP 1090 (a. Gauḍābhinanda), Skm [(B) 1693; (POS) 4.11.3] (a. Subhaṅga), SkV 1044 an., Prasanna 70*b* an., JS 27.14 an., SK 3.216 an., (v. Kav p. 20, AP 27); **(34)** Skm [(B) 267; (POS) 1.54.2], (v. Kav p. 20); **(35)** JS 313.3; **(36)** Skm [(B) 1416; (POS) 3.10.1], SkV 1391, SH 203 an., SK 1.44 an., Sar 5.467 an., SbB 2.402 an., (v. Kav p. 20) = Devīpañcastavī 3.18; **(37)** SkV 1552, Auc *ad* 20 (58) (a. Gauḍākumbhakāra) = Rāmacarita 15.64, Han (Madhusūdana) 5.32; **(38)** JS 263.20, (v. Kav p. 21) = Rāmacarita 2.98; **(39)** Skm [(B) 256; (POS) 1.52.1], SH 67, PG 149, SkV 144/Kav 46 an., ŚP 4066 (a. Hanūmat), Khaṇḍapraśasti 37, (v. Kav p. 21); **(40)** SkV 173/Kav 75, Skm [(B) 1235; (POS) 2.152.5] (a. Vīryamitra), (v. Kav p. 20); **(41)** SkV 252 / Kav 130, Skm [(B) 1305; (POS) 2.166.5] an., (v. Kav p. 20); **(42)** SkV 317, Skm [(B) 1347; (POS) 2.175.2] (a. Bhāsa), Auc *ad* 15 (20) *dc/ab* (a. Mālavarudra), JS 63.5 *dc/ab* an., SRHt 251.1 *dc/ab,* Prasanna 103**b** an., KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 291 *dc/ab* an., KaVa 104 *dc/ab* an., Sar 1.183 (131); 5.482 (522) *dc/ab* an., Amd 167.437 *dc/ab* an., ŚbB 2.236; 2.391; 3.172 *dc/ab* an., **(43)** SkV 1058, Prasanna 71*a,* Skm [(B) 1681; (POS) 4.9.1], (v. Kav p. 21); **(44)** Skm [(B) 1759; (POS) 4.24.4], (v. Kav p. 21); **(45)** Skm [(B) 1881; (POS) 4.49.1], (v. Kav p. 21); **(46)** Skm [(B) 159; (POS) 1.32.4], SkV 77 an., Prasanna 13*b* an., (v. Kav p. 21); **(47)** ŚP 3455 (a. Gauḍābhinanda), (v Kav p. 21); **(48)** JS 182.35; **(49)** Skm [(B) 1422; (POS) 3.11.2], SkV 1714 an., (v. Kav p. 21); **(50)** Skm [(B) 385; (POS) 1.77.5], (v. Kav p. 21); **(51)** JS 312.2.

H Abhinanda is identical with Abhinandin, for the verse (14) given in SkV is in some MSS attributed to Abhinanda and in others to Abhinandin; Abhinanda is also identical with Gauḍakumbhakāra, for verse 37 is given in SkV as Abhinanda's and in Auc as Gauḍakumbhakāra's; it is also a Rāmacarita verse (Gauḍakumbhakāra is a nickname given by Kṣemendra; v. ABORI 16.141). Abhinanda is further identical with Gauḍābhinanda, i.e. Abhinanda from Bengāl; he is so called in ŚP (verse 33 and 47). Finally, Abhinanda is identical with Pratinanda, for verse (13) is given in Skm as Abhinanda's or Pratinanda's.

I NCC_1 297, NCC_6 221, SkV LXVIII-LXX, Skm (B) 1-2, Skm (POS) 37, JS 15-6, Kav

p. 20-21 (often incorrect), PG 182-4, SACA 26; (v. AP 6, 27. Cf. G. Bühler, *Indian Antiquary* 2.102-6, P. Peterson, *Fourth Report* p. VII, ABORI 16.141).

J It seems that Abhinanda quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and in any case Abhinanda quoted in SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP and Auc must have been Abhinanda, the son of Śatānanda (from Beṅgāl) and not the Kaśmīrian Abhinanda, for verses quoted in SkV, Skm, JS and Auc are Rāmacarita verses (verses 10 [JS], 20 [Skm], 23 [SkV], 27 [Skm], 37 [SkV, Auc], 38 [JS]), and ŚP names the author specifically Gauḍa-Abhinanda (verses 33, 47). (cf. A).

Some verses attributed to Abhinanda in one *subhāṣita-saṁigraha* are sometimes attributed in another *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* to another poet, e.g. to Rājaśekhara (verse 5), Yogeśvara (verse 9), Amaru (verse 11; a. Abhinanda or Amaru), Vāsudeva (verse 23), Hanūmat (verse 39; this verse occurs also in the Khaṇḍapraśasti), Vīryamitra (verse 40), Brahmanandin (verse 13), Bhāvananda (verse 19) or Subhaṅga (verse 33). There are also verses with multiple attributions, e.g. to Murāri and Vāmadeva (verse 16), Bhāsa and Mālavarudra (verse 42, which often reads also *dc/ab*) and Vācaspatibhatta; Śūlapāṇi and Jagajjīvrajya (verse 15); this verse is probably a Vācaspati verse and not an Abhinanda verse. These verses with different attributions, as well as other verses attributed to Abhinanda, are often also quoted anonymously in different *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (including those which mention Abhinanda, i.e SkV, Skm, JS) and *alaṁkāra-s* (e.g. verses 15, 16, 26, 28, 30 (= Rāmacarita), 32, 36, 39, 41, 42, 46, 48.

Some verses attributed to Abhinanda are also found in other sources than the Rāmacarita, viz. the Hanumannāṭaka (verses 15, 39) or Dvīpañcastavī, but the nature of the Hanumannāṭaka excludes the possibility that it was the primary source of the verse attributed to Abhinanda (v. Hanumān, No. 1869).

The verses deal with different subjects but are mostly lyrical (description of nature amatory); they also deal with poets, flattery; some are devotional, *anyokti-s*, etc.

अभिनन्दिन् v. अभिनन्द — ABHINANDIN v. ABHINANDA No. 24

25. अभिनवकालिदास — ABHINAVAKĀLIDĀSA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in Vidy.
E Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Vidy 236, SMS 3866; **(2)** Vidy 235.
I NCC_1 – (cf. pp. 298-299 and NCC_4 70-74). Vidy –, SACA 27.
J Not quoted in NCC_1. The verses are quoted only in Vidy and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses.

26. अभिनवगुप्त = अभिवनगुप्त (श्रीमद्°) — ABHINAVAGUPTA = ABHIVANAGUPTA (ŚRĪMAD°)

A Son of Nṛsiṁhagupta (Cukhala), grandson of Varāhagupta; brother of Manorathagupta; disciple of Utpaladeva, Bhaṭṭendurāja, Bhaṭṭa Tota (or Tauta); *praśiṣya* of Somānanda; *guru* of Kṣemarāja and Kṣemendra. Native of Kaśmīr.
B End of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century; (wrote between A.D. 993 and 1915).
C Mentioned very often by his disciples and others; mentions his *guru*-s and teachers.
D Author of some 50 works, of which nearly 40 are on philosophy. Best known mostly for his Dhvanyālokalocana. Nāṭyaśāstravivṛti – Abhinavabhāratī and his *stotra-s.* (For bibliography see NCC_1 300-302; add lately edited *Hymnes de Abhinavagupta* par L. Silburn, *Publications de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne,* Fasc. 31, (1970)).
E JS, ŚP, SRHt, SSSN, SH, RJ.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** SRHt 1.1, SSSN 3.1 an., SMS 2101 = Locana *ad* Dhv. Intr. **(2)** JS 121.4, SMS 9448; **(3)** SRHt 230.6, SSSN 177.6; **(4)** JS 120.6, ŚP 1152 (both a. Abhinavagupta), RJ 285 (a. Abhivanagupta); **(5)** JS 155.43, SH 2075 (in JS a. Śrīmad-A°) = Locana *ad* Dhv. 2.42 (152) (a. *mama).*
H In RJ verse 4, which in JS and ŚP is attributed to Abhinavagupta, is attributed to Abhivanagupta (this is probably a printing error). In any case, Abhivanagupta is identical with Abhinavagupta.
I NCC_1 300-302, JS 16, SMS II, p. 930, SACA 28; v. J.L. Mason, *Abhinavagupta as Poet* in JOIB 19.3; 247-253; V. Raghavan, Writers quoted in Abhinavabhāratī in JOR (Madras) 6.149-170; 199-223; V. Raghavan, *Abhinavabhāratī; is there a second work of that name?* in The *Mysore Orientalist* I, 43, A.K. Warder, *Indian Kāvya Literature,* Vol. I, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi 1972 paras 77 sqq., R. Gnoli *The Aesthetic Experience according to Abhinavagupta;* ChSS Vol. 62 (1968) and the bibliography cited there and in NCC_1.
J No attention was paid hitherto to Abhinavagupta as poet outside the Locana (plus descriptive verses) The verses must have been well-known, for they were quoted in the 13th century (JS) and 16-17th century (SH).
Lyrical and sententious verses.

27. अभिमन्यु — ABHIMANYU

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for two verses attributed to Abhimanyu are included in Skm.
E Skm, Vjv.
F Three verses.
G **(1)** Vjv (p. 1.146). JS 626 an; **(2)** Skm [(B) 746; (POS) 2.55.1], JS 143.19 (a. Kṣemendra or Kṣemeśvara), SH 2018 (a. Kṣemendra), SMS 3241; **(3)** Skm [(B) 931; (POS) 2.92.1] .
I NCC_1 308, Skm (B) 2, Skm (POS) 38, SACA 29.
J One verse (No. 2) is attributed to Kṣemendra in JS and SH, while it is attributed to Abhimanyu in Skm. The alternative attribution in JS to Kṣemeśvara is probably a

mistake, since in SH the verse is attributed also to Kṣemendra and SH generally follows the JS text; it must have been an error of the scribe; Kṣemeśvara and Kṣemendra were often confounded (see Kṣemeśvara H).

Religious verses.

28. अभिरामपशुपति — ABHIRĀMAPAŚUPATI

A No information. A Vaiṣṇava.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 14th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP.
F One verse.
G ŚP 533 (v. AP 6, ZDMG 27.627).
I NCC$_1$ 309, AP 7-8, SACA 30.
J The verse is quoted only in ŚP and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Religious verse.

अभिवनगुप्त v. अभिनवगुप्त — ABHIVANAGUPTA v. ABHINAVAGUPTA (No. 26)

29. अभिषेक — ABHIṢEKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, since the verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV / Kav.
E SkV/Kav.
F One verse.
G (1) SkV 225/Kav 133.
I NCC$_1$ 311, SkV LXX, SACA 31.
J The verse is quoted only in SkV/Kav and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse (description of nature; rainy season).

30. अमर I — AMARA I

A No information. Cf. Amaracandra (No. 33), Amarasiṁha (No. 35) and Amaru(ka) (No. 37). Very common name.
B Must have lived at the end of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SH. If the verse in JS 47.97 (see C) refers to Amara I, then he must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier.
C In JS (47.97) we find a verse in which Amara is praised along with Acala, Abhinanda and Kālidāsa. It is not certain whether this verse refers to Amara I.
E SH, PV. (See J).
F 14 verses.
G (1) SH 1650; (2) SH 1618, SMS 6457; (3) SH 1623, SMS 8630; (4) PV 832, Pad 108.19 an., IS 1803, SMS 9179, (v. Kav p. 22) (riddle); (5) PV 833, SMS 9861, (v. Kav p. 22); (6) SH 1734, SMS 10309; (7) SH 1775, SMS VII; (8) SH 1769, SMS VIII; (9) SH 1797; (10) SH 1610; (11) SH 1685, SG 115 (a. Śakavṛddhi); (12) SH 1759; (13) SH 1773; (14) SH 1745.
H The verses (4) and (5) might have been written by Amaracandra (No. 33) (See also J).
I NCC$_1$ 316, SACA 32.
J Those verses which were not composed by Amaracandra (No 33), Amarasiṁha (No. 35) and Amaru(ka), as well as those which did not appear in any text of the Amaruśataka (No. 37) and Bālabhārata (No. 33) were included here. It is however possible that verses (4) and (5) were written by Amaracandra, since he was also called Amara (IV) or were written by Amara II. If so, only verses attributed to Amara I would be those which are included in SH. Those verses are not quoted in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* One verse (No. 11) attributed in SH to Amara is atrributed in SG to Śakavṛddhi.
The verses deal in particular with the beauty of women.

31. अमर II — AMARA II

A No information. See Amara I (J). Probably verses quoted in Amara I and included in PV (and Pad) were written by another Amara than those which are included in SH. See Amara I verses (4) and (5). It is also possible that they were written by Amaracandra (No. 33). See Amara I (J)
B Must have lived in the first half of the seventeenth century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author were included in Pad anonymously and in PV as Amara verses.
E PV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PV 832, Pad 108.19 an., IS 1803, SMS 9176, (v. Kav p. 22) (riddle); (2) PV 833, SMS 9831,(v. Kav p. 22).
I (NCC$_1$ 316), SACA 32.
J See Amara I (J) and above A.
Verse No. 1 is a riddle and verse No. 2 is a Kṛṣṇaite verse.

32. अमर III — AMARA III

A Author of the inscription of Nāna, son of Ratnasiṁha, hereditary minister of the Candellas; the inscription was found in Ajayagaḍ (Bundelkhand [Jejākabhukti]) and recorded the establishment of a temple at Jayadurga with the image of Keśava. The author was from Bundelkhand.
B Second half of the 13th century. The inscription is dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1345 = AD. 1287.
C It is doubtful that the verse JS 47.97 (See Amara I C) referred to Amara III.
DE Author of the inscription described in A.
F 39 verses of which 36 are worth noting (all with the exception of the colophon).
G Verses 33, 36, 31, 3, 11, 19, 12, 13, 6, 15, 16, 23, 18, 20, 28, 25, 22 24, 9, 30, 21, 2, 1, 26, 4, 34, 27, 35, 17, 29, 8, 5, 14, 32, 10, 7.
H Probably not identical with Amara I, II, IV nor with Amaracandra or Amarasiṁha.

I NCC$_1$ 317, EI 28.98-107, BhL 620, SACA 33.

J See H.

The verses record the establishment of a temple.

अमर IV v. AMARA IV v.

अमरचन्द्र AMARACANDRA (see No. 33)

अमर V v. AMARA V v.

अमरसिंह AMARASIṀHA (see No. 35)

अमर(क) VI v. AMARA(KA) VI v.

अमरु AMARU (see No. 37)

33. अमरचन्द्र = वेणीकृपण = AMARACANDRA = VEṆĪKṚPAṆA
अमर IV (v. अरसिंठक्कुर) = AMARA IV (v. ARASIṬHAKKURA (No. 47)

A Śvetāmbara Jain; pupil of Jinadattasūri, the author of Vivekavilāsa written in AD. 1220; pupil of Arisiṁha, the author of Sukṛtasaṁkīrtana; patronized by Vīsaladiva of Dholkā (AD. 1243-61)

B Middle of the 13th century.

C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara in his Prabandhakośa. He also mentions Amaracandra's works Sūktāvalī, Kalākalāpa (PrK 61).

D **(1)** Alaṁkāraprabodha (KSS 90) **(2)** Kalākalāpa (Not extant); **(3)** Kaviśikṣā or Kāvyakalpalatā (KSS 90); **(4)** Kāvyakalpalatāmañjarī (not extant); **(5)** Kāvyakalpalatāvṛtti (KSS 90); **(6)** Caturviṁśati Jinendra Saṁkṣipta Carita (GOS 58); **(7)** Chandoratnāvalī (not extant); **(8)** Padmānandamahākāvya (GOS 58); **(9)** Bālabhārata-mahākāvya (KM 45); **(10)** Muktāvalī (not extant); **(11)** Sukṛtasaṁkīrtana Sargāntaśloka (at the end of Arisiṁha's Sukṛtasaṁkīrtana; 4 verses (BBRAS 1786; Bombay 1879-82 p. 8 D.p. 194; **(12)** Sūktāvalī (not extant); **(13)** Syādiśabdhasamuccaya (Benares 1915, Candraprabhā Press).

E PV, SG.

F 39 verses.

G **(1)** SG 348 = Bāla° 1.9.22; **(2)** SG 424 = Bāla° 1.10.14; **(3)** SG 354; **(4)** SG 363 = Bāla° 1.9.33; **(5)** SG 514 = Bāla° 1.11.11; **(6)** SG 469 = Bāla° 1.10.46; **(7)** SG 402 = Bāla° 1.9.84; **(8)** SG 413 = Bāla° 1.9.90; **(9)** SG 408 = Bāla° 1.9.9; **(10)** SG 428 = Bāla° 1.10.30; **(11)** SG 365 = Bāla° 1.9.34; **(12)** SG 344 = Bāla 1.9.4; **(13)** PV 267, SMS 8664; **(14)** SG 482; **(15)** SG 343 = Bāla° 1 9.16; **(16)** SG355 = Bāla° 1.9.7. **(17)** JS 334.16 (a. Arasiṭhakkura), SH 1599 (a. Arasiṭhakkura) = Bāla° 1.11.6 (cf. JOR (Madras) 18.250 (Veṇīkṛpāṇa; see **H** below); **(18)** SG 364 = Bāla° 1.9.32; **(19)** SG 586 = Bāla° 1.7.76; **(20)** SG 585 = Bāla° 1.7.72; **(21)** SG 524 = Bāla° 1.11.51; **(22)** SG 66 = Bāla° 1.9.69; **(23)** SG 584 = Bāla° 1.7.71; **(24)** SG 407 = Bāla° 1.9.95; **(25)** SG 523 = Bāla° 1.11.45; **(26)** SG 427 = Bāla° 1.10.20; **(27)** PV 252 = Bāla° 1.1.23; **(28)** PV 98 (a. Amara) = Bāla° 1.1.69; **(29)** SG 480 = Bāla° 1.10.73; **(30)** SG 425 = Bāla° 1.10.32; **(31)** SG 678 = Bāla° 1.7.52; **(32)** SG 356 = Bāla° 1.9.23; **(33)** SG 359 = Bāla° 1.9.28; **(34)** SG 512 = Bāla° 1.11.7; **(35)** SG 511 = Bāla° 1.11.3; **(36)** SG 401 = Bāla° 1.9.70; **(37)** SG 352; **(38)** SG 481 = Bāla° 1.10.7. Also **(39)** SG 583 an. = Bāla° 1.7.67.

H Identical with Amara IV, for verse 28 is given in PV as an Amara verse, while it is a Bāla° verse. Amaracandra's sobriquet was Veṇīkṛpaṇa from *a* and *c* of Bāla° 1.11.6 verse which is in JS and SH attributed wrongly (see above) to Arasiṭhakkura (v. below). (v. JOR (Madras) 18.250-1). Perhaps identical with Amara II.

I NCC$_1$ 330-3 (v. 371), PV 84, SACA 34, v.V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.250-1.

J It is strange that this author from the 13th century is only quoted in the late 17th century *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* i.e.SG and PV. One verse of Amracandra is only quoted in the 13th century JS and that over the name Arasiṭhakkura and not Amracandra. Out of 39 verses attributed to Amaracandra or quoted anonymously (No. 39) in SG it was possible to identity in the Bāla° as many as 33 verses (only verses 3, 14 and 27 attributed to Ama° in SG could not be identified) and out of 3 verse attributed to Ama° in PV (13, 27, 28) only one could not be identified (verse 13); ist seems to be one of the verses of Amara II. The verses occur in Bāla° in the following manner:

Bāla°	No.	Sources	Bāla°	No.	Sources
1. 1.23	27	PV	1. 9.84	7	SG
1. 1.69	28	PV	1. 9.90	8	SG
1. 7.52	31	SG	1. 9.91	9	SG
1. 7.67	39	SG an.	1. 9.95	24	SG
1. 7.71	23	SG	1.10.14	2	SG
1. 7.72	20	SG	1.10.20	26	SG
1. 7.76	19	SG	1.10.30	10	SG
1. 9. 4	12	SG	1.10.32	30	SG
1. 9. 7	16	SG	1.10.46	6	SG
1. 9.16	15	SG	1.10.73	29	SG
1. 9.22	1	SG	1.10.77	38	SG
1. 9.23	32	SG	1.11. 3	35	SG
1. 9.28	33	SG	1.11. 6	17	JS, SH
1. 9.32	18	SG			a.Arasiṭhakkura
1. 9.33	4	SG	1.11. 7	34	SG
1. 9.34	11	SG	1.11.11	5	SG
1. 9.69	22	SG	1.11.45	28	SG
1. 9.70	36	SG	1.11.51	21	SG

All the verses attributed to Amaracandra appear only in these two and not in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* It was never noted before (in NCC or by any other author) that so many verses from Bāla° were quoted in anthologies, nor that so many verses by Amaracandra were included in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

34. अमरदत्त AMARADATTA

A Lexicographer older than Amarasiṁha.

B Preceded Amarasiṁha, the author of Amarakośa (written in the 6th to 8th century A.D.).
C Referred to by Halāyudha (Abhidhānaratnamālā 1.2), Kṣirasvāmin (who said that he misread in his Amaramālā Bhaguri's lexicon), Ujjvaladatta, Vardhamāna (Gaṇaratna-mahodadhi p. 499), Bharatasena, Bhanuji, Rāyamukuṭa, Sarvānanda, Trikāṇḍacintā-maṇi and Jagaddhara on Mālatīmādhava (9.39).
D Amaramālā (also called Mālā) (?)
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1454
I NCC_1 333, SkV LXXVII (v. Th. Zachariae, *Die indischen Wörterbücher* in *Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philologie* Vol. I B, Fasc. 3B; p. 76, ZDMG 28.111 sqq.
J The verse attributed to Amaradatta occurs only in SkV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with flattery of a king and could have been composed by Amaradatta, the lexicographer. (cf. Amarasiṁha, No. 35).

35. अमरसिंह = अमर I = नरसिंह III — AMARASIṀHA or AMARA I = NARASIṀHA III

A No information, unless identical with Amarasiṁha, author of the Amarakośa and famous lexicographer.
B Could not have lived later than in the beginning of the 12th century, for his verses are included in SkV (cf. C below). If identical with the author of the Amarakośa, he lived between the 6th to 8th century A.D.
C Amarasiṁha, poet and lexicographer, was praised in SkV (1724) and Skm (B) 213.
D Amarasiṁha, the lexicographer was the author of the Amarakośa.
E SkV / Kav, Prasanna, Skm, Vidy.
F Eleven verses.
G **(1)** Prasanna 76*b*, Skm [(B) 1634; (POS) 3.53.4] (a. Murāri), SkV 1007 an., SMS 867; **(2)** SkV 1008, Prasanna 77**a**, SMS 2252; **(3)** SkV 1028, Skm [(B) 1737; (POS) 4.20.2], JS 102. 5 an., SP 1122 an., Any 102.77 an., SMS 4486 (v. Kav p. 22, AB 362): **(4)** Prasanna 76**b**, Skm [(B) 1623; (POS) 3.51.3] (a. Hari), SkV 1006 an., SMS 5592; **(5)** Skm [(B) 596; (POS) 2.25.1], SkV 750/Kav 463 (a. Narasiṁha), SMS VI (v. Kav 22, AB 362); **(6)** SkV 1362, Skm [(B) 1951; (POS) 4.63.1] (a. Bhartṛhari), Vidy 77 (a. Bhartṛhari), SP 1205 an , SH 1409 an., SK f. 147*a* an , SSD 2 f. 26*a* an., = BhS 516; **(7)** Skm [(B) 2219; (POS) 5 44.4], SkV 1515 (a. Joyīka), SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 22; AB 363); **(8)** SkV 1071, Skm [(B) 1890; (POS) 4.36.5] *cd/ab*, Prasanna 201*a* an., (v. Kav p. 22); AB 362); **(9)** Skm [(B) 1834; (POS) 4.39.4] (a. Arasiṁha or Narasiṁha), Vidy 57; **(10)** Skm [(B) 453; (POS) 1 91.3] (v. Kav p. 22, AB 363); **(11)** SkV 403 /Kav 165, Skm [(B) 583; (POS) 2.22 3] (v. Kav p 22, AB 363).
H Amarasiṁha, the author of the Amarakośa, was called very often Amara. In *subhāṣita-saṁgrahas* Amarasiṁha is identical with Narasiṁha, for in verse No. 9, in some MSs of Skm, that verse was attributed to Amarasiṁha and in others to Narasiṁha; SkV/Kav attributed verse 5 to Narasiṁha, while Skm attributed it to Arasiṁha.

I NCC_1 336 (318-331), SkV LXX, Skm (B) 2, Skm (POS) 38, Kav p. 22), SMS I; p. 320, SACA 36.
J Several verses attributed in one or another *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* to Amarasiṁha are attributed to other poets in other *subhāṣita-saṁgrahas.* Some of the attributions to Amarasiṁha are not reliable (particularly those in Prasanna, if they are not identical with attributions of SkV); therefore, it is doubtful whether verse (1) is an Amarasiṁha verse (Prasanna a. Amarasiṁha, SkV an., Skm a. Murāri), and verse (4) (Prasanna a. Amarasiṁha, SkV an., Skm a. Hari). Also doubtful is the attribution of SkV to Amarasiṁha (v. 6), since the same verse is attributed in Skm and Vidy to Bhartṛhari, while SH, SP, SK and SSD quote this verse anonymously; in fact the verse is a Bhartṛhari verse, which belongs to Bhartṛhari's *incerta.* Verse 8 is in Skm attributed to Amarasiṁha, while in SkV it is attributed to Joyīka.
The question whether Amarasiṁha quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* is identical with Amarasiṁha, the lexicographer, is not resolved. D.H.H. Ingalls (HOS 44; p. 582 *ad* 1724), D.D. Kosambi and V.V. Gokhale (HOS 42; p. LXX *ad* 10) and others express the opinion that the lexicographer Amarasiṁha is not identical with the poet Amarasiṁha, but this point of view does not seem to be correct, since SkV 1724 and Skm (B) 2132 (both verses are attributed to Śālika(nātha)) praise Amarasiṁha as both lexicographer and poet. Śālika(nātha) could not have written his verse after the beginning of the 12th century; in addition, verses atrributed to Śālika(nātha) and to poet Amarasiṁha are included in SkV and Skm. Hence, the general opinion in India, not later than in the beginning of the 12th century was that Amarasiṁha, the lexicographer, was also a poet.
The verses deal with a variety of subjects; they are *anyokti-s,* lyrical (amatory, descriptive) verses, verses dealing with fame, etc.

36. अमरानन्द — AMARĀNANDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is included in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 194.6 (a. Amarānanda or Pulinda), VS 1583 (a. Pulina), Skm [(B) 692; (POS) 2.44.2] (a. Amaru), SkV 642/Kav 352 (a. Śrīharṣa), SP 3534 an., SU 385 an., Daś *ad* 2.19 (a. Amaruśataka), Sar 5.436 an., KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 702 an., Amd 3.63 an., Rasataraṅgiṇī 30 an., Sāh *ad* 3.63 an., Rasārṇava 2 p. 125 an., ŚbB 3.209; 3.348; 3.372; 4.419; 4.583 an., IS 1363, SMS 7493 = Amar 18.
H See J.
I NCC_1 337, SACA 37, ABORI 23.415 (doubtful).
J The only verse is attributed in JS to Amarānanda is an Amaru verse. The JS verse is also attributed to Pulinda or Pulina (similarly in VS); it is further attributed to Amaru (in Skm and Daś), Śrīharṣa (in Skv/Kav) and is quoted anonymously in ŚP, SU and different *alaṁkāra-s;* it is quite possible that the attribution to Amarānanda was a mistake of the scribe for Amaru and that the poet Amarānanda never existed. There existed, however, an Amarānanda alias Yogin or Yogīśvara; an Amarānanda, great-grand-preceptor of Amarānanda Yogindra; an Amarānanda

(or Amarānandin) author of the Kāvya(sarva)-alaṁkāra-saṁgraha from Karṇāṭaka; and an Amarānanda Vedavyāsa, grandfather of Kṛṣṇānanda. None of these seems to be the author of the verse quoted over the name of Amarānanda in JS.
Amatory verse.

37. अमरु = अमरू = AMARU = AMARŪ =
अमरुक = अमरूक = AMARUKA = AMARŪKA =
अमर VI = अमरक AMARA VI = AMARAKA

A No information about his family and personal data. Sometimes identified with Śaṅkarācārya.
B Date unknown, but well-known already in the 9th century. Earlier than Vāmana and Ānandavardhana, hence must have lived before the middle of the 8th century.
C Praised and mentioned by Vāmana, Ānandavardhana (Dhv p. 142), Arjuna (varma)-deva (JS 48.101, SMS 2434) and others. (See No. 53 C).
D Amaraśataka (bibliography given in NCC_1 337-341) in 3 (S.K. De, OH 2.1, p. 17-18) or 4 recensions (R. Simon 27-41), often commented on. (For different commentaries see NCC_1 339-340). Often edited with a different order of stanzas. (The NSP edition of 1954 and R. Simon's study *Das Amaruśataka,* Kiel 1893 were taken as the basis for the following pages. Also reference was made to S.K. De's study, *The Text of the Amaruśataka* in *Our Heritage* (OH) 2.1; pp. 9-75).
E SkV/Kav, Skm, Prasanna, JS, ŚP, VS, SSSN, SRHt, PG, SH, Paḍ, PdT, RJ, SG, SuSS, Vidy, Auc, Kavi, Daś.
F 169 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1584 an., IS 85, SMS 291 = Amar 50 (OH 2); **(2)** SSSN 225 3 an., Sar 618.154 an., Amd 75.156 an., SMS 293 = Amar (S) 92 (p.145)(OH 3)); **(3)** JS 197.7, VS 1177 an., Daś 4 *ad* 29b an., Rasārṇava 2 181 an., IS 86, SMS 319 = Amar 6 (OH 4); **(4)** ŚP 3486, VS 1407, Skm (B) 632; (POS) 2.32.2] an., JS 44.29 (but in Bhandarkar's Report pp. XXI-XXII a. Amaruka), PG 364 (a. Rudra), Daś *ad* 4.28, SMS 365 (v. ZDMG 36.548) = Amar 110 (OH 5); **(5)** SG 285, RA 4.13 an , IS 112, SMS 449 = Amar 17 (OH 6); **(6)** ŚP 3467, VS 1291 (a. Bilhaṇa), Sar *ad* 1.152 (195) an., Amd 176.470 an., SMS 449 = Caurapañcaśikā (POS) 12 (OH 7); **(7)** VS 1159, SG 756, RJ 828, ŚP 3541 an., SMS 995 = Amar 93 (OH 8); **(8)** PG 229, Skm [(B) 681; (POS) 2.42.1] (a. Amaru or Rājaśekhara), SkV 659/Kav 372 (a. Vikaṭanitambā), JS 197.2 (a. Vakuṭa), SSSN 236.2 an., VS 1170 an., SLP 1.99 an., ŚbB 4.414 an., IS 283, SMS 1349 = Amar 80 (OH 10); **(9)** VS 1099, SMS 1840 = Amar 139 (OH 11); **(10)** Skm [(B) 2144; (POS) 5.29.4], VS 1979 (a. Śrī Harṣadeva-Caurayoḥ), Rasārṇava 2 (p. 196), SMS 2511 = BhPr 237, PrC 2.52 (a. Bhoja), PuPra 345 (v. VCbr 1.1 [A. Weber p. 211 v. 60], Kav p. 23; 118) (OH 12); **(11)** Skm [(B) 658; (POS) 2.37.3], ŚP 3416, JS 138.4, SuSS 510, SkV 508 (a. Śrīharṣa), VS 1098 an., RJ 1038 an., JSub 222.2 an., KH 163.19-22 an., Amd 153.389 an., IS 640, SMS 3157 = Amar 4 (OH 13); **(12)** VS 1607, SkV 658/Kav 371 (a. BhattaHari), Prasanna 148*b* (a. BhattaHari), Skm [(B) 712; (POS) 2.48.2] an., JS 197.10 an., ŚP 3552 an., IS 7701, SMS 4035 = Amar 140 (OH 14); **(13)** JS 288.11, SuM 17.4 an., SMS 4035 = Amar 98 (OH 15); **(14)** VS 1056, RJ 927, SkV 728/Kav 441 (a. Siddhoka), Skm [(B) 765; (POS) 2.58.5] (a. Siddhoka), SH 1979 an., Daś 2 *ad* 2.7 (a. Amaraśataka), IS 937, SMS 4740 = Amar 76 (OH

16); **(15)** JS 227.6 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), ŚP 3680 (a. Abdhutapuṇya), VS 207 (a. Adbhutaphulla), RJ 1096 an., IS 990, SMS 5100 = Amar 77 (OH 18); **(16)** VS 1742, SMS 5343 = Amar 141 (OH 20); **(17)** Skm [(B) 1141; (POS) 2.134.1], ŚP 3702, SG 475, Auc *ad* 39 (107), VS 1304 an., KH 377.9-12 an., IS 1035, SMS 5361 = Amar 3 (OH 21); **(18)** Skm [(B) 693; (POS) 2.44.3] JS 55.11 (a. Bhīma), ŚP 3537 (a. Bhīma), VS 1590 (a. Bhīma), SG 661 (a. Bhīmasena), IS 1043, SMS 5412 = Amar 47 (OH 22); **(19)** VS 2241, SMS 5492 = Amar 47 (OH 23); **(20)** VS 1148 an., SMS 5638 = Amar 63 (OH 24); **(21)** ŚP 3544, JS 293.3, VS 1138 an., SMS 5899, (v. AP 7) = Amar 94 (OH 26); **(22)** Skm [(B) 795; (POS) 2.64.5] SMS 6178 (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – (OH 28); **(23)** Skm [(B) 624; (POS) 2.30.4], ŚP 3489 (a. Satkavimiśra), PV 360 (a. Śambhu), JS 44.13 an., SH 2037 an., Sāh 329 an., Sāhityakaumudī (KM 63) *ad* 10.23, SMS 6976 (v. Kav p. 23, AP 94, ZDMG 27.638) = Amar – (OH 29); **(24)** Skm [(B) 783; (POS) 2.62.3], SkV 835 (a. Devagupta), ŚP 3616 (a. Argaṭa), VS 1947 (a. Argaṭa), Daś *ad* 2.27 (a. Amaraśataka), KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇī) 718 an., IS 1316, SMS 7225 = Amar 31 (OH 30); **(25)** Skm [(B) 692; (POS) 2.44.2], SkV 639/Kav 352 (a. Śrīharṣa), JS 194.6 (a. Amarānanda or Pulinda), JS 1583 (a. Pulinda), Vjv 160 (p. 149) (a Pulinda), ŚP 3534 an., SU 385 an., Daś *ad* 2.19 (a. Amaruśataka), Sar 5.436 an., KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 702 an., Amd 363 an , Rasataraṅgiṇī 30 an., Rasārṇava 2 p. 125 an., Sāh *ad* 3.63 an., ŚbB 3.209; 3.348; 3.372; 4.419, 4.583 an., IS 1363, SMS 7493 = Amar 18 (OH 32); **(26)** Skm [(B) 723; (POS) 2.50.3], JS 285.8, ŚP 3715, SkV 667/Kav 380 an., Prasanna 148*b* an., SLP 139 an., KH 70 an., Sāh *ad* 3.199 an., Alaṁkārasarvasva *ad* 82 an., Amd 105 an., Jayaratha 14 an , ŚbB 4.881 an., BPS 61 an., Nāṭyadarpaṇa *ad* 112 an., IS 1378, SMS 7564 = Amar 23 (OH 33); **(27)** JS 285.7, Kpr 4 (125) an., Dhv *ad* 14 (24) an., AlR 191 an IS 1379, SMS 7565 = Amar 22 (OH 34); **(28)** JS 201.21 VS 1620 an. IS 1505, SMS 8364 (v. *Indische Studien* 17.168-9) = Amar 53 (OH 35); **(29)** Pratihārendurāja's Commentary on Udbhaṭa's Kāvyālaṁkāra (NSP 1905) 76, Skm [(B) 689; (POS) 2.43.4] an., Dhv *ad* 37 (142) an., IS 1512, SMS 8470 = Amar 75 (OH 36); **(30)** JS 293.2 ŚP 3546, VS 1143 an., IS 1513, SMS 8474 = Amar 15 (OH 37); **(31)** Skm [(B) 2143; (POS) 5.29.3], SMS 8546 (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – (OH 38); **(32)** SkV 664/Kav 377 an., Skm [(B) 720; (POS) 2.49.5] an., VS 1627 an., SLP 1.90 an., Dhv *ad* 2.17 an., Sar 5.489 an., Amd 45 an., Vakroktijīvaka 2.100 an., ŚbB 3 96; 3.123; 3.320; 3.393; 4.414; 4.575; 4.590; 4.868 an., Nāṭyadarpaṇa *ad* 123 an., IS 1533, SMS 8635 = Amar 81 (OH 39); **(33)** JS 282.3, SP 3706, SkV 591 an., Kav 315 an., Skm [(B) 1152; (POS) 2.136.2] an., SuM 17.3 an., SU 705 an., SLP 1.95 an., KaVa *ad* 5.2.8 (*a* only), KH 314 an., SMS 8698 = Amar 90 (OH 40); **(34)** Skm [(B) 671; (POS) 2.40.1], SkV 702/Kav 415 an., Prasanna 138*b* an., SLP 10.92 an., SMS 8842 (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – (OH 41); **(35)** Skm [(B) 1094; (POS) 2.124.4], JS 275.11, VS 2081 an., IS 1622, SMS 9370 = Amar 21 (OH 42); **(36)** ŚP 3466, Skm [(B) 974; (POS) 2.100.4] an., VS 1289 an., RJ 1146 an., SuSS 547 an , SMS 9442 = Amar 162 (OH 43); **(37)** Skm [(B) 731; (POS) 2.52.1] (a. Amaru or Vīra), RJ 851 an., IS 1631, SMS 9472 (v. *Indo-Iranian Journal* 1.4; p. 303) = Amar 132 (OH 44); **(38)** JS 131.8 an. (but in Bhandarkar's Report pp. XXI-XXII a. Amaru), RJ 931 an., SH 1957 an., SMS 9473 = Amar 158 (OH 45); **(39)** ŚP 3747, VS 214, SkV 572/Kav 296 (a. Vikaṭanitambā), Prasanna 132*a* (a. Vikaṭanitambā). Skm [(B) 1171; (POS) 2.140.1] (a. Vikaṭanitambā), JS 299. 17 an , SuM 17.5 an. SLP 1.92 an., SL 8*a* (a. Rasamañjarī), Daś *ad* 2.17 an., KH 94 an., Sar 5.44 an , Amd 108 an., Kavirahasya 67 an., ŚbB 2.387; 3.201 an., SMS 9483; (v. SskṛP 135) = Amar 101,

Vet 18.7, Rasamañjarī 15 (OH 46); **(40)** JS 299.18, VS 2146 an., IS 1634, SMS 9494 = Amar 46 (OH 47); **(41)** VS 892, SRHt 30.20 (a. Bhāravi), SSSN 33.5 an., SMS 9807 (v. Kav p.24) = Amar – (OH 48); **(42)** SuM 14* an., IS 1733, SMS 10024 = Amar (S) R 90 p. 144 (OH 49), MK [(GOS) 184, (S) 144, (P) 112, (G) 68.104, (K) 486, (D) 642)], L *ad* VCbr II 16; **(43)** Skm [(B) 1279; (POS) 2.161.4] an., JS 221.14 an., ŚP 3872 an., VS 1769 an , SMS 10111 = Amar 111 (OH 50); **(44)** VS 1380, SMS 10260 = Amar 143 (OH 51); **(45)** Skm [(B) 717; (POS) 2.49.2] (a. Amaru or Abhinanda), SkV 731/Kav 444 an , Prasanna 139*b* an., Sar 4. 193 an., SbB 3.86; 4.610 an., SMS 10470 (v. Kav p.20) = Amar – (OH 52); **(46)** ŚP 3458 an., VS 1345 an., IS 7846, SMS VI = Amar (S) 97; p. 144 (OH 54); **(47)** SkV 671/Kav 384 (a. Satānanda), Prasanna 148*b* (a.Satānanda), SMS VI = Amar 133 (OH 55); Śṛṅgāratilaka 28; **(48)** JS 295.2 (a. Rudra), ŚP 3567 (a Rudra), Skm [(B) 884; (POS) 2.82.4] (a. Lakṣmaṇasenadeva), SMS VI = Amar (S) 56; p. 142 (OH 56), RŚ 1.35; **(49)** Skm [(B) 882; (POS) 2.82.2], JS 295.3, VS 1351 an., RJ 793 an., Daś *ad* 2.19 (a. Amaruśataka), Dhv *ad* 2.23 (93) an., KH 21 an., IS 1938, SMS VI = Amar 9 (OH 57); **(50)** Skm [(B) 709; (POS) 2.47.4], RJ 7.92, SuSS 667, SkV 648/Kav 381 (a. Pradyumna), Prasanna 147*b* (a. Pradyumna), JS 199.10 (a. Vāmana), ŚP 3562 (a. Vāmana), Pad 55.15 (a. Vāmana), JS 294.7 an., VS 1630 an., Daś *ad* 2.19 (a. Amaruśataka), Sar *ad* 5.138 an., IS 1939, SMS VI = Amar 38 (OH 58); **(51)** SkV 614/Kav 327 an., ŚP 3700 an., VS 2131 an., JS 281.9 an., Daś *ad* 2.18 an., Sāh *ad* 3.60 an., SMS VI = Amar 107 (OH 59); **(52)** VS 1946, SkV 861/Kav 509 an., Prasanna 152*a* an., ŚP 3610 (a. Govindasvāmin and Vikaṭanitambā), Vidy 986 an., SU 453 an., SG (MS) 3.63.21*b* an., SK 169 an., BPS 73 an., Sar *ad* 2.144 (132) an., Sāh *ad* 3.60 an. ŚbB 2.287; 3.363; 4.475; 4.545; 4.843 an., SMS VI (v. AP 27, SskṛP 69) = Amar 71 (OH 60), Vet 9.6, KR 10.240.8; **(53)** Skm [(B) 76; (POS) 1.16.1], SkV 49 (a. Bāṇa), RJ 28 an., Daś *ad* 4.28 (a. Amaruśataka), Dhv *ad* 2.5 an., Kpr 341 an., KāP 273 an., KH 115 an., Sāh *ad* 7.31 an., Sar 1.189; 5.499 an., Amd 493 an., VyVi *ad* 1.95 an., Nāṭyadarpaṇa *ad* 125 an., Alk *ad* 10.5 an., ŚbB 2.237; 2.393 an., IS 2018, SMS VI = Amar 2 (OH 61); **(54)** JS 284.1 an., ŚP 3714 an., Pad 60.2 an., RJ 920 an. SMS VI = Amar (S) 104; p. 145 (OH 62); **(55)** VS 2079, SMS VII = Amar 144 (OH 63); **(56)** Skm [(B) 1368; (POS) 2.179.3], JS 293.1 ŚP 3545, VS 1141 (a. Vijjākā), SkV 697/Kav 410 an., SuM 14.7 an., SLP 10.14 an., JSub 229.1 an., Rasārṇava 2.204 an. IS 2071, SMS VII (v. SskṛP 113 (p. 48)), JOIB 8.3; p.322) = Amar 43 (OH 64); **(57)** Auc *ad* 18 (50), Kavi *ad* 2.1 (8), VS 1053 an., KH 9 an., SMS VII (v. Kav p. 24) = Amar 163 (OH 65); **(58)** ŚP 3683, SG 435, VS 2114 an., Pras 25.4-7 an., Kpr *ad* 7 p. 426 an., KH 140 an., Sāh *ad* 7.27 an., Rasārṇava 2.151 an., IS 2102, SMS VII = Amar 40 (OH 66), Vet 1.15 (Vet Hu[1] 1.16); **(59)** JS 280.3 VS 2133, Skm [(B) 1148; (POS) 2.135.3] (a. Amaru or Bilhaṇa or Kaśmīra Silhaṇa), RJ 1186 an., SuM 17.2 an., Alk 403.14-7 an., IS 4014, SMS VII = Amar 74 (OH 67); **(60)** SkV 1661 an , Skm [(B) 910; (POS) 2.87.5] an., ŚP 3893 an., VS 1771 an., KaVa *ad* 1.2.13 an., VyVi *ad* 3.11 an., ŚbB 4.126; 4.681 an., SMS VII = Amar 131 (OH 68); **(61)** JS 272.10 an., VS 2084 an., SH 1936 an., SMS VII = Amar 145 (OH 69); **(62)** VS 1097, SMS VII = Amar 145 (OH 70); **(63)** VS 1176, IS 2253, SMS VII = Amar 56 (OH 71); **(64)** VS 1137 (a. Puṇḍraka), SMS VII = Amar 95 (OH 73); **(65)** Skm [(B) 867. (POS) 2.85.2], VS 1047 *ba/cd*, Sāh *ad* 7.227 an., IS 2257, SMS VII (v. Kav p. 24) = Amar 20 (OH 72); **(66)** SkV 636/Kav 349, Prasanna 144*b*, Skm (B) 701; (POS) 2.46.1, JS 194.2, VS 1575, SMS VII (v. Kav p. 22) = Amar 146 (OH 74); **(67)** JS 279.18, ŚP 3682, RJ

1097, VS 2063 an., SuSS 725 an, Amd 63.117 an., SMS VII = Amar 44 (OH 76); **(68)** Skm [(B) 123; (POS) 1.25.3] (a. Amara or Acalasiṁha), SkV 100 (a. Acalasiṁha), IS 2463, SMS VIII = Amar 1 (OH 78); **(69)** Skm [(B) 590; (POS) 2.35.3], VS 1324 (a. Durvahaka), Daś *ad* 4.17 (a. Amaruśataka), SMS VIII = Amar 52 (OH 79); **(70)** Skm [(B) 707; (POS) 2.47.2], JS 193.4, ŚP 3558, RJ 786, Pad 55.14 SkV 646/Kav 359 (a. Bhāvakadevī), VS 1622 an., Vjv 166 (p. 141), an., SLP 1.81 an., SG (MS) 72*a* an., SU 384 an., (v. ŚbB 4.592; 4.617 an.,) KH 305 an., Kuv 130 an., IS 142, SMS VIII, (v. SSkrP 213) = Amar 69 (OH 80); **(71)** Skm [(B) 704; (POS) 2.46.4], ŚP 3535, JS 194.5, SkV 640/Kav 353 an., Prasanna 144*b* an., VS 1581 an. SSSN 229 1 an., RJ 909 an., SK 5.319 an., KH 121.18-21 an., ŚbB 4.61 an., IS 2484, SMS VIII = Amar 11 (OH 31); **(72)** JS 135.20, SH 1992 (a. Amara), ŚP 3408 an., VS 1091 an., IS 2488, SMS VIII = Amar 96 (OH 82), Tilakamañjarī (KM 85) p. 320; **(73)** ŚP 3455 (a. Chamacchamikāratna), VS 1279 (a. Chamacchamikāratna), SuM 14.10 an., SMŚr 9.42 an., VyVi 104 *ab* only an. IS 2497, SMS VIII = Amar 86 (OH 84); **(74)** RJ 865, VS 2109 an., Kpr 4.50 an , KāP 94.14-95.2 an., AlR 84 an., AlK 269.1-4 an., AA 22 *ad* 4.11 an., Can *ad* 5.116 (111) an , IS 2528, SMS VIII = Amar 26 (OH 85); **(75)** VS 1367, JS 150.17, SMS VIII = Amar 147 (OH 86); **(76)** RJ 1117, SuSS 827 an., Kpr *ad* 430 (101) an., KāP 76.4-77.2 an. AA *ad* 5.38 (43) an., SMS VIII = Amar 27 (OH 87); **(77)** Skm [(B) 1180; (POS) 2.141.5], SG 507, RJ 1808, SkV 621/Kav 334 an., Prasanna 114*a* an., ŚP 3743, VS 2214 an , SLP 1.28 an., SU 401 an., BPS 60 an., Kuv 173 an., AlK 358 an., IS 2710 = Amar 16 (OH 89); **(78)** Skm [(B) 675; (POS) 2.40.5], SkV 734 an., Prasanna 140*a* an., (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – (OH 90); **(79)** Skm [(B) 890; (POS) 2.83.5] (a. Satybodha), JS 199.11 (a. Śrī Muñja), ŚP 3657 an., Sāh *ad* 10.33 an., RK 37 an. = Amar (S) IV M 54.141 (OH 91); **(80)** SG 563 (a. Amaruka or an.), ŚP 3870 an., VS 1766 an., SuSS 357 an. (v. Kav p. 24) = Amar – (OH –); **(81)** JS 192.6, AlK 359 an., IS 2824 = Amar 45 (OH 92); **(82)** JS 143.17 (a Bhaṭṭamayūra-Śaṅkara), ŚP 3753 (a. Mayūrasūnoḥ Śaṅkuka), SH 2015 (a. Śaṅkuka), Vidy 392 (a. Śaṅkuka), VS 1156 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Śaṅkuka), Kpr 10.686 an., KāP 363.20-364.2 an., KH 342.12-343.2, RK 162 an (v. AP 91, ZDMG 27.637; 28.157) = Amar (S) IV M 52 (140), Sūryadāsa *ad* Amar 62 an. (OH 93), Vet 20.60; **(83)** Skm [(B) 724; (POS) 2.50.4], JS 194.3 (a. (?) Amaruka), SkV 641/Kav 354 (a. Ratipāla), ŚP 3539 an., RJ 906 an., Kpr *ad* 4 (30) an., KāP 72. 7-73.2; 268.1-4 an., KāvR 47 an., KH 80.12-81.2 an., Can 117.28-32, Sar 5.16 an., Amd 58.104 an.: 179 an., ŚbB 3.119; 4.415; 4.873 an., BPS 47 an., Nāṭyadarpaṇa *ad* 195 an., IS 2915 = Amar 49 (OH 94); **(84)** JS 130.6, ŚP 3386, SH 1954, Skm [(B) 726; (POS) 2.51.1] an., IS 2931 = Amar 85 (OH 95); **(85)** Skm [(B) 721, (POS) 2.51.1] an., SkV 699, ŚP 3581, JS 204.2 etc. wrongly included in Amar as Amar 160); **(86)** Skm [(B) 881; (POS) 2.82.1] ŚP 3575, VS 2069, SG 217, SkV 603 an., Daś *ad* 2.19; 2.52 (a. Amaraśataka), Sar 73.99; 682.510 an., KH 84 an., AA 26 an., KāvR 47 an., Kāvyān 61 an., *ad* Kpr (8) 72 (Maṇikyacandra), Kāvyānuśāsana 99 an., KāVa *ad* 3.2.4 an., Sāh *ad* 3 64; 8.16 an., ŚbB 2.217; 3.108 an., IS 2937 = Amar 19 (OH 96); **(87)** SkV 701/Kav 414 (a. Śrī Rājyapāla), Prasanna 138*b* (a. Śrī Rājyapāla), Skm [(B) 987; (POS) 2.103.2] (a. Vidyā) (v. SskṛP 46 (109) = Amar (S) Cx 85 (140) (OH 97); **(88)** JS 147.10, SH 2064, Skm [(B) 901; (POS) 2.86.1] (a. Amaru or Śrīharṣa), SkV 765 (a. Śrīharṣa), Prasanna 158*b* (a. Śrīharṣa), VS 1768 (a. Narasiṁha), ŚP 3445 an., SLP 1.94 an., SL 19*a* an., Daś *ad* 4.65 (a. Amaruśataka), SbB 3.57; 3.210; 3.393; 4.658; 4.706 an., IS 2665 = Amar 99 (OH 98); **(89)** SU 379, SkV 574/Kav 298 (a. Vidyā), Prasamma 132*b* (a. Vidyā), Skm [(B) 1172; (POS) 2.140.2] (a. Vidyā),

ŚP 3746 (a. Vijjakā), VS 2142 an., SK 5.188 an., Kpr 62 an., KāP 102 an., Sāh *ad* 3.60 an., AlK 166 an., KāvR 67 an., IS 3080 (v. SskṛP 116 (49) = Amar (S) Cx 46 (139), Arjunavarman *ad* Amar 101 (OH 99) *(samasyā)*; **(90)** ŚP 3748 an. = Amar (S) IV M 53 (141) (OH 100), RŚ 1.75; **(91)** Skm [(B) 803; (POS) 2.66.3] (v. Kāv p. 23) = Amar – (OH 101); **(92)** Skm [(B) 915; (POS) 2 88.5], RA 5.33 an., IS 3158 = Amar 13 (OH 102); **(93)** Skm [(B) 960; (POS) 2 97.5], RJ 1039, VS 2038 an., ŚP 3522 an., PG 234 an., Daś *ad* 2.17 an., IS 3246 = Amar 64 (OH 103); **(94)** VS 1295 an., IS 3359 = Amar 103 (OH 104); **(95)** RJ 1025, Pad 54.11, Skm [(B) 1036; (POS) 2.113.1] (a. Suvibhoka), SkV 837 an., JS 166.2 an., ŚP 3508 an., VS 1423 an., SU 495 an., Kpr 2 an., KāP 12.7-10 an., KH 42 an., AA 42 an., Can 152 an., Sar 550 .236 an., Rasagaṅgā 12, 13, 18, 115 an., Kāvyān 37 an., Sāh *ad* 2.16 an., Alaṁkāraśekhara *ad* 3.1 (9) an., Cit 2 an , Amd 29.946 an. BPS 54 an., ŚbB 2.349 an., IS 3777 = Amar 105 (OH 108); **(96)** PG 237, SG 755, Skm [(B) 677; (POS) 2.41.2] an., ŚP 3543 an., VS 1157 an., Daś *ad* 2.26 an., KH 368.1-4 an. = Amar 92 (OH 109); **(97)** JS 235.21, IS 3801 = Amar 119 (OH 110); **(98)** ŚP 3673, VS 2056, SG 442, Skm [(B) 512; (POS) 2.8.2] and Skm [(B) 1182; (POS) 2.131.2] (a. Amaru or an.), SuM 17.1 an., Daś *ad* 4.24 (a. Amaruśataka), Rasārṇava 2.123 an., AlK 292 an., IS 3869 = Amar 41 (OH 111); **(99)** JS 145.9, VS 1185 = Amar 148 (OH 112); **(100)** Vidy 678 = Amar – (OH –); **(101)** Skm [(B) 1367; (POS) 2.179.2] JS 204.1, VS 1608 an., IS 3965 = Amar 25 (OH 114); **(102)** Skm [(B) 1366; (POS) 2.179.1], VS 1375 an., AR 134 an., ARR 113 an., Kuv 190 an., IS 4012 = Amar 24 (OH 115); **(103)** JS 151.19 an. = Amar 136; **(104)** JS 197.8, VS 1605 an., IS 4039 = Amar 68 (OH 116); **(105)** Skm [(B) 1089; (POS) 2.123.4] (a. Ratnākara), SP 3648 (a. Ratnākara), VS 2022 (a. Ratnākara), IS 4088 = Amar 120, Ratnākara's Haravijaya 26.62 (OH 117); **(106)** VS 1285, IS 4089 = Amar 130 (OH 11); **(107)** [(B) 686; (POS) 2.43.1], JS 152.27 (a. Ḍimboka), VS 1323 (a. (?) Durvahaka), Daś *ad* 4.17 (a. Amaruśataka), IS 4137 = Amar 51 (OH 119); **(108)** JS 256.10, SkV 824/Kav 517 (a. Śrīharṣa), Prasanna 154*b* (a. Śrīharsa), VS 2058 (a. Śrīharṣa), Daś *ad* 1.28 (a. Ratnāvalī), Nāṭyadarpaṇa *ad* 53 (a. Ratnāvalī) = Ratnāvalī 3.9 (OH 121); **(109)** SkV 622/Kav 335 an , Prasanna 124*a* (a. Bimboka), Skm [(B) 1176; (POS) 2.141.1] (a. Ḍimbhoka), JS 276. 12 an. = Amar 117 (OH 122); **(110)** ŚP 3424, PG 314, SH 2019, Skm [(B) 741; (POS) 2.54.1], VS 1151 an., JS 132.19 an., SuM 14.6 an., Pad 47.9 an , RJ 846 an., Kpr 25 an., KāP 78 an., Sāh *ad* 3.208 an., Amd 62.42 an., IS 4288 = Amar 35, Rasamañjarī 83, (OH 123); **(111)** RJ 847 = Amar - (OH –); **(112)** Skm [(B) 921; (POS) 2.90 1], SG 690, SkV 532/Kav 268 (a. Jhalajjaha), Prasanna 126*b* (a. Jhalajjaha), ŚP 3389 (a. GalajjaVāsudeva), VS 1048 (a. Jhalajjhalika Vāsudeva), JS 130.7 (a. Jhalajjhala-Vāsudeva), RJ 942 an., Daś *ad* 4.59 (a. Amaruśataka), Cit 4 an., Citkh 5 an., Rasagaṅgā 18 an., IS 4291 = Amar 12 (OH 124); **(113)** JS 201.18 (a Amaru or Śrīharṣa), VS 1621 an., IS 4317 = Amar 33 (OH 125); **(114)** SG 499, JS 283.7 an., ŚP 3708 an. = Amar 115 (OH 127); **(115)** Skm [(B) 691; (POS) 2.44.1], RJ 917, Vidy 522, SL 13*b*, SkV 653/Kav 366 (a. Kumārabhatta), Prasanna 148*a* (a. Kumārabhaṭṭa), ŚP 1554 (a. Kumāradāsa), VS 1614 (a. Bhaṭṭakumāra), JS 198.1 (a. Śrī-Kumāradāsa), SG 667 (a. Kumāradāsa), SLP 1.53 an., Daś *ad* 2.17 (a. Amaruśataka), Sar 109.158; 296. 341 an., Sāh *ad* 3.62 an., KH 178 an., Amd 167.443 an., AA 25 an., Ananta *ad* Rasamañjarī 42 an., Kāvyānuśāsana 255 an., IS 4443 = Amar 57 (OH 128); **(116)** Skm [(B) 708; (POS) 2.47.3], PG 223, SkV 657/Kav 370 (a. Dharmakīrti), JS 199.6 (a. Dharmakīrti), VS 1617 (a. Bhadanta-Dharmakīrti), RJ 791 an., SU 387 an., SG (MS) 72*a* an., KH 7

an., Jayaratha *ad* Alaṁkārasarvasva 5 an. SbB 4.600 an., IS 4554 = Amar 30 (OH 129); **(117)** Skm [(B) 702; (POS) 2.46.2], Vidy 526, SkV 695 / Kav 407 an., Prasanna 149*b* an., VS 1580 (a. Bhadantārogya), JS 195 8 (a. Bhadantārogya), JS 195.8 (a. Bhadantārogya), ŚP 3540 (a. Bhadantavarman), RJ 908 an., SU 768 an., SLP 1.44 an., SK 5.318 an., Sāh *ad* 3.199 an., ŚbB 4.596; 4.622 an., IS 4648 = Amar 28 (OH 130); **(118)** VS 1578, PG 231, JS 194 (a. (?) Amaru), Skm (B) 703; (POS) 2.46.3 (a. Amaru or Dharmakīrti), SkV 645/Kav 358 (a. Dharmakīrti), Prasanna 147*b* (a. Dharmakīrti), SLP 193 an., SG (MS) 71*a* an., *ad* RK 6.46 an., ŚbB 3.396; 4.633 an., IS 4649 (v. Kav p. 40) = Amar 97 (OH 131); **(119)** JS 221.13, SG 564, ŚP 3871 an., IS 4711 = Amar 127 (OH 132); **(120)** SG 574, RJ 845 an., Kuv 175.2-5 an., IS 4734 = Amar 32 (OH 133); **(121)** Skm [(B) 1175; (POS) 2.140.5] (a. Keśaṭa), JS 294.14, PG 302 (a. Dāmodara), SkV 1640 an., SG (MS) 21*a* an., Daś *ad* 2.24 an., Sar 1.105; 5.28; 5.477 an., Sāh *ad* 3.105 an., KH 121.21 - 122.2 an., ŚbB 2.219; 2.406; 3.49; 3.332; 3.381 an., Amd 147 an. = Amar (S) IV M 55, (OH 134), Bhaktirasāmṛta 512 (a. PG); **(122)** VS 1191, Vidy 521, RJ 907, SH 1888 (a. Amaraka), Kpr *ad* 4 (p. 152) an., KāP 112.12-113.2 an., Amd 105.243 an. = Amar 70 (OH 135); **(123)** RJ 790, KH 365.12-15 an. = Amar – , OH – ; **(124)** SkV 647/Kav 360 (a. Acala), Prasanna 147*b* (a. Acalasiṁha), Skm [(B) 710; (POS) 2.47.5] (a. Acala), ŚP 3564 (a. Acala), JS 201.20 (a. Acala), SuSS 639 (a. Acala), SG 215 (a. Bhāvamiśra) = Amar (S) IV M 93 (143) (OH 137); **(125)** SkV 638/Kav 351, Skm [(B) 719; (POS) 2.49.4], VS 1625 (v. Kav p. 22, 23) = Amar 149 (OH 138); **(126)** JS 203.30, SkV 644/Kav 357 an., Prasanna 145*a* an., ŚP 3561 an., VS 1626 an., = Amar 159 (OH 139); **(127)** JS 290.30, ŚP 3741, VS 2212, SkV 619/Kav 332 an., = Amar 150 (OH 140); **(128)** JS 151.20, ŚP 3465, VS 1342, Kpr 10.439 an., KāP 337.14-7 an., Amd 283.808 an., IS 5440 = Amar 10 (OH 141); **(129)** VS 2108, *ad* Udbhāṭa-Kāvyālaṁkāra (p. 82) an. = Amar 151 (OH 142); **(130)** JS 205.8 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), ŚP 3580 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), VS 2070 = Amar 48 (OH 143); **(131)** JS 142.13 an., ŚP 3435 an., VS 1153 an., PG 319 (a. Rudra) = Amar 79 (OH 144); **(132)** JS 225.38, ŚP 3891 (a. Amaruka or an.), VS 1774 (a. Argaṭa), IS 5780 = Amar 54 (OH 145); **(133)** Skm [(B) 459, (POS) 1.92.4], JS 292.1 an., ŚP 3732 an., IS 5783 = Amar 123 (OH 146); **(134)** SG 216 = Amar 111 (OH 147); **(135)** Skm [(B) 922; (POS) 2.90.2], JS 130.5, ŚP 3388, VS 1057 an , IS 5822 = Amar 62 (OH 148); **(136)** JS 246.14, ŚP 3847, RJ 1245, SG 544 = Amar 161 (OH 150); **(137)** Skm [(B) 594; (POS) 2.24.4], JS 288.17, ŚP 3740, RJ 831; VS 2215 (a. Dākṣiṇātya-*kasyāpi*), PG 216 (a Amkala), SuM 14 19 an., Daś *ad* 2.7 (a. Amaruśataka), KH 361.8-11 an., Kāvyasaṁgraha 88 an., IS 5844 = Amar 60 (OH 151); **(138)** Skm [(B) 713; (POS) 2.48.3], ŚP 3551, SG 676, JS 196.5 (a. (?) Amaruka), RJ 910 an., Kpr 4.100 an., KāP 124.2-5 an., KH 65.6-9 an , Dhv 287 an., Dhv 287 an., Amd 111.265 an., Rasārṇava 2.186 an , RA 5.35 an , IS 5852 = Amar 7 (OH 152); **(139)** JS 246.7, Kpr 7.152 an., KāP 178.3-6 an., KH 192.9-12 an., Rasārṇava 2.186 an., Amd 146.361 an., AA 53 an., IS 5855 (v. Kav p 233) = Amar 72 (OH 153); **(140)** SG 660, VS 2067 an. = Amar 83 (OH 154); **(141)** JS 131.12 SP 3395, SH 1959 (a. Amaraka), Skm [(B) 735; (POS) 2 52.5] an , VS 1060 an., AlK 3.10 an., IS 5889 = Amar 61 (OH 155); **(142)** ŚP 3426 an. VS 1114 an., IS 5968 = Amar 125 (OH 156); **(143)** VS 1793 an , ŚP 3916 (a Vālmīkimuni) = Amar 122 (OH 157); **(144)** Skm [(B) 898; (POS) 2.85.3] SP 3572 (a. Śīlābhaṭṭārikā), VS 1633 (a. Śīlābhaṭṭārikā), SuM 14,8 an., SuSS MS f. 49*a* an., IS 6176 (v. SskṛP 78 (34-5) = Amar 67 (OH 158); **(145)** Skm [(B) 895; (POS) 2.84.5], SkV 511 an.,

Prasanna 121*b* an. (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – (OH 159); **(146)** SG 323, SkV 649/Kav 362 (a. Hiṅgoka), PG 263 an., Daś *ad* 2.7 an., Sāh *ad* 3.37 an , AA 21 an., IS 6357 = Amar 109 (OH 160); **(147)** SG 501, ŚP 3703 an. VS 2134 an., SuM 18.12 an., SLP 1.15 an., SK 5.140 an., SU 705 an. = BhS 762, Amar – , OH – ; **(148)** Skm [(B) 1104; (POS) 2.126.4], RJ 783, PdT 160 (a. Amaruśataka), VS 2113 an., SuM 14.22 an., Kpr 4.30 an., KāP 75.18-76.2 an., Dhv 594 an., KH 19.4-7 an., Sāh *ad* 1.3 an., AA 102 an. Rasagaṅgā 91 an., Amd 60.106 an., IS 6505 = Amar 82 (OH 161); **(149)** Skm [(B) 1369; (POS) 2.179.4], VS 2143 an., IS 6591 = Amar 58 (OH 164); **(150)** Skm [(B) 2145; (POS) 5.29.5], (v. Kav p.23) = Amar – (OH 165); **(151)** Skm [(B) 1105; (POS) 2.126.5], JS 277.10, ŚP 3668, SG 753, RJ 1113, VS 1303 an., Subh 18 an., Amd 61. 107 an., IS 6807 = Amar 36 (OH 171), Cr 2007; **(152)** Skm [(B) 676; (POS) 2.41.1], SkV 694/Kav 407 an., VS 1118 an., SbB 4.635; 4.643 an., (v. Kav p. 23) = Amar – , (OH 166); **(153)** VS 1331 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Vṛttikara) = Amar (S) IV M 96 (143) (OH 167); **(154)** VS 2145, JS 298.12 (a. Jīvanāga) = Amar 155 (OH 168); **(155)** VS 1235, SLP 5.8 (a. BhŚ), IS 6700 = Amar 153 (OH 169), BhŚ 130; **(156)** JS 196.6, RJ 911 = Amar 91 (OH 170); **(157)** Skm [(B) 498; (POS) 2.5.3], VS 1586 (a. Līlācandra), Kpr 4.34 an., KāP 78 an., Sāh *ad* 3.58 an., Amd 62.111 an., KāR 47 an., RA 5.18 an., IS 7001 = Amar 29 (OH 172); **(158)** Skm [(B) 872; (POS) 2.80.2], SRHt 258.14, RJ 892, SkV 481/Kav 229 (a. Dharmakīrti), Prasanna 120*b* (a. Dharmakīrti), VS 1346 an., SLP 1.45 an., KāVa *ad* 4.3.12 an., Sar 330.42 an., KH 325 an., Alkeś 13.1 an., AR 164 an., ARR 146 an., Sāh *ad* 10.69 an., Amd 294.842 an., APK 47 an., IS 7002 = Amar 34 (OH 173), BhŚ 851; **(159)** VS 1212 = Amar 152 (OH 174); **(160)** Skm [(B) 873; (POS) 2.80.3], JS 295.1, SuM 14.21 an., IS 7030 = Amar 116 (OH 176); **(161)** Skm [(B) 725; (POS) 2.50.5], JS 203.33, SkV 678/Kav 391 an., Prasanna 149*a* an., ŚP 3577 an., VS 1600 an., SLP 1.46 an., SK 5.12 (*a* only) an., Sāh *ad* 3.277 an., Dhv 95 an., RA 5.15 an., (v. Bhāratanāṭyaśāstra 15.67 an.,) IS 7102 = Amar 39 (OH 177); **(162)** JS 299.19, IS 7110 = Amar 37 (OH 178); **(163)** JS 282.4, ŚP 3707, VS 2106 = Amar 154 (OH 179); **(164)** Skm [(B) 705; (POS) 2.46.5] (a. Amaru or an.,), JS 194.1 (a. (?) Amaru), VS 1574 (a. Arbhaka), SkV 666/Kav 379 an., SLP 1.84 an., IS 7252 = Amar 73 (OH 181); **(165)** VS 2057 (a. Narasiṁha), Dhv *ad* 3.4 and Abhinavagupta *ad* Dhv p. 133 an., Das *ad* 2.16 an., KH 86.10-87.2 an., VyVi 135 an. = Amar 104 (OH 182); **(166)** JS 131.11 an., SP 3392 an., (v. Kav p. 24; incorrect) = Amar (S) IV M 57 (142) (OH 183); **(167)** VS 1087 (a. Bāṇakavi), Auc *ad* 14 (15) (a. Bhaṭṭa-Bāṇa), SkV 803/Kav 496 an., Prasanna 168*b* an., IS 7385 = Amar 134 (OH 187); **(168)** SkV 479/Kav 227 (a. Dharmakīrti), Prasanna 102*a* (a. Dharmakīrti), Sāh *ad* 10.83 an., IS 7386 = Amar 138 (OH 188); **(169)** SH 1745 (a. Amara) = Amar – , (OH –).

H Amaru(ka) or Amarū(ka) is also called Amara or Amaraka, for the verse 72 attributed in JS to Amaru(ka) is attributed in SH to Amara and verses 122 and 141 attributed in VS or JS or ŚP to Amaru(ka) are attributed in SH to Amaraka.

I NCC_1 337, 337-341, SkV LXX, LXXI, Skm (B) 2, Skm (POS) 38-9, JS 16-7, AP 7-8 VS 1-3, PG 184, Vidy 4, SACA 38, SMS I; p. 320. For bibliography see NCC_1 338-339 and particularly S.K. De in *Our Heritage* (OH) 2.9-75, R. Simon, *Das Amaruśataka*, Kiel 1893.

J S.K. De in OH dealt already with so-called Amaru's stanzas which are included in anthologies, but he did not have at his disposal or did not use the following *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:* SkV, Prasanna, SH, SG and RJ and, therefore, his list is incomplete. He noted 188 verses as attributed to Amaru, but rejected 83 verses as apocryphal on the

basis that they were included in some MSs only or included only in some recensions; he further excluded 33 verses quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* as apocryphal, so that he considered only 72 verses as genuine Amaru verses; These are verses included above and marked in **G** as numbers 68, 53, 17, 11, 3, [OH 88] 138, [OH 107], 49, 128, 71, 112, [OH 53], 30, 77, 5, 25, 86, 65, 35, 27, 26, 102, 107, 74, 76, 117, 157, 116, 24, 113, 110, 151, 162, 50, 161, 58, 98, 56, 67, 81, 40, 18, 131, 83, 1, 28, 132, [OH 184], 63, 115, 149, 137, 141, 135, 144, 104, 70, 122, 139, 164, 59, 29, 14, 15, 8, 32, 148, 84, [OH 75], 117, 88. Not all these verses are included in the list in **G**, since not all were quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:* these are put in square brackets and marked as [OH . .]. The verses are quoted in the order accepted by S.K. De.

A more complete list of so-called Amaru stanzas which are included in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* is quoted above, it contains 169 verses. From S.K. De's list the following were not included, since they are so-called Amaru verses which were not quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:* OH 1, 9, 17, 19, 25, 27, 31, 53, 75, 77, 83, 105, 106, 107, 113, 120, 126, 136, 149, 162, 163, 175, 180, 184, 185, and 186 (27 verses), so that 161 verses of OH are included in the list in **G**, plus 8 verses (80, 85, 100, 103, 111, 123, 147 and 169), hence the total number of so-called Amaru verses included in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* amounts to 169 verses. Most of these verses appear in the basic edition of Amaru (NSP) which included 102 verses, considered as the nucleus of Amaru's verses. The rest, i.e. from 103-116, are in *pariśiṣṭa* 1; 117-130 in *pariśiṣṭa* 2; 131-138 in *pariśiṣṭa* 3; 139-157 in *pariśiṣṭa* 4 (i.e. those quoted over the name Amaru in VS); 158-161 in *pariśiṣṭa* 5(i.e. those quoted over the name Amaru in JS); 162 in *paraśiṣṭa* 6 (i.e. the verse quoted over the name Amaru in ŚP); and 163 in *paraśiṣṭa* 7 (i.e. the verse quoted over the name Amaru in Auc). The majority of these verses appears in **G**, as can be seen from the following table:

NSP	G	NSP	G	NSP	G	NSP	G	NSP	G	NSP	G	NSP	G
1	68	27	76	53	28	79	131	I		121	-	145	62
2	53	28	117	54	132	80	8	103	94	122	143	146	12
3	17	29	157	55	-	81	32	104	165	123	133	147	16
4	11	30	116	56	63	82	148	105	95	124	-	148	49
5	-	31	24	57	115	83	140	106	-	125	142	149	125
6	3	32	120	58	149	84	-	107	51	126	-	150	127
7	138	33	113	59	-	85	84	108	-	127	119	151	129
8	-	34	158	60	137	86	73	109	146	128	-	152	159
9	49	35	110	61	141	87	-	110	4	129	-	153	155
10	128	36	151	62	135	88	-	111	134	130	106	154	163
11	71	37	162	63	20	89	-	112	-	III		155	154
12	112	38	50	64	93	90	33	113	-	131	60	156	wrongly
13	92	39	161	65	-	91	156	114	-	132	37	157	marked in NSP
14	-	40	58	66	-	92	96	115	114	133	47	V	
15	30	41	98	67	144	93	7	116	160	134	167	158	38
16	77	42	-	68	104	94	21			135	-	159	126
17	5	43	56	69	70	95	64			136	103	160	wrongly marked in NSP
18	25	44	67	70	122	96	72	II		137	168		
19	86	45	81	71	52	97	118	117	109	138	-	161	136
20	65	46	40	72	139	98	13	118	43	IV		VI	
21	35	47	18	73	164	99	88	119	97	139	9	162	36
22	27	48	130	74	59	100	61	120	105	140	12	VII	
23	26	49	83	75	29	101	39	115	114	141	16	163	57
24	101	50	1	76	14	102	-	116	160	142	19		
25	101	51	107	77	15			II		143	44		
26	74	52	69	78	-			117	109	144	55		

An addition to these so-called Amaru verses in the NSP edition, 14 verses from Amar (S) edition were quoted in G. They are: –

(S) 56	48	R 90	42	IV M 55	121	Cx 46	(139)	89
(S) 92	2	IV M 52/140	82	IV M 57	160	Cx 85	(140)	87
(S) 97	46	IV M 53/141	90	IV M 93	124			
(S) 104	54	IV M 54/41	79	IV M 96	153			

Not all verses quoted in G are Amaru verses, but the aim of this Catalogue is to list and analyse those verses which are attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* rightly or wrongly, to individual authors. Certainly wrongly attributed to Amaru are verses: 6 (a. to Amaru in ŚP, but to Bilhaṇa in VS, i.e. a Caurapañcaśikā verse); 48 and 90 (which are Rudra's Śṛṅgāratilaka verses); 105 (which is Ratnākara's Haravijaya verses); and 108 (which is Śrīharṣa's Ratnāvalī verse). Also doubtful are those verses which, though specifically attributed to Amaru are not found in any Amaru texts. e.g. Nos. 10 (BhPr – OH 12), 22 (OH 28), 23 (OH 29), 31 (OH 38), 34 (OH 41), 41 (OH 48), 45 (OH 52), 80 (SG, OH –), 91 (OH 101), 100 (Vidy, OH –), and 111 (RJ, OH –).

Several verses are quoted in all *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* anonymously while they are in fact so called Amaru verses. They are verses 20 (VS = Amar 63), 32 (SkV/Kav, Skm, VS, SLP = Amar 81), 51 (SkV/Kav, ŚP, VS, JS = Amar 107). 54 (JS, ŚP, Pad, RJ = Amar (S) 104), 61 (JS, VS, SH = Amar 100), 90 (ŚP = Amar (S) IV M 53 (141), 142 (ŚP, VS = Amar 125), and 150 (Skm = Amar –); of these verses, verses 20, 32 and 61 belong to the probably genuine Amaru verses. In numerous cases (the majority of cases) so-called Amaru verses are qoted in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* as Amaru verses, while in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (and in all *alaṁkāra-s* with the exception of Daś) they are quoted anonymously. Some of the so-called Amaru verses are in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to different poets with the exclusion of attributions to Amaru, while in reality they are so-called Amaru verses; that is the case of verses Nos. 47 (SkV/Kav, Prasanna a. Śatānanda = Amar 133; probably not an Amaru verse); 48 (JS, ŚP a. Rudra, Skm a. Lakṣmaṇasena = Amar (S) 56 A. 142; a Rudra's Śṛṅgāratilaka verse); 64 (VS a. Puṇḍarīka = Amar 95); 73 (ŚP and VS a. Chamacchamikāratna, SuM and SMSr an. = Amar 86); 79 (Skm a. Satyabodha, JS a. ŚrīMuñja, ŚP an. = Amar (S) IV M 54.141); 82 (JS a. Bhaṭṭamayūra-Saṅkara, ŚP a. MayūrasūnohŚaṅkuka. VS a. Bhaṭṭaśaṅkula = Amar (S) IV M 52.140); 109 (SkV/Kav, Prasanna a. Ḍimbhoka (or Bimboka), JS an. = Amar 117); 121 (Skm, JS a. Keśaṭa, PG a. Dāmodara, SkV, SG an. = Amar (S) IV M 55); 124 (SkV/Kav, Prasanna, Skm, ŚP, JS, SuSS a. Acala, SG a. Bhāvamiśra = Amar (S) IV M 93.143); 130 (JS, ŚP a. Bhaṭṭenduràja, VS an. = Amar 48); 131 (PG a. Rudra, JS, ŚP, VS an. = Amar 79); 143 (ŚP a. Vālmīkimuni, VS an. = Amar 122); 153 (VS a. Bhaṭṭa-Vṛttikara = Amar (S) IV M 96.143); 165 (VS a Narasiṁha = Amar 104); 167 (VS, Auc a. Bāṇa, SkV/Kav, Prasanna an. = Amar 134); 168 (SkV/Kav, Prasanna a. Dharmakīrti = Amar 138). Of these verses, verses 64, 73 and 130 belong probably to the genuine Amaru verses

Some of the so-called Amaru verses are in different *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to Amaru and to another poet or to more than one other poet. These different poets in alphabetical order are: Acala (Nos. 68, 124 [see above]), Adbhutapuṇya (°phulla) (No. 15), Autkala (No. 137), Amarānanda (No. 25), Argaṭa (No. 132), Arbhaka (No. 164), Kumāra or Kumāradāsa (No 115), Keśaṭa (No. 121 [see above]), Govindasvāmin (No. 52), Chamacchamikāratna (No. 48 [see above]), Ḍimboka or Bimboka an Hiṅgoka (No. 109), Dākṣiṇātya-kasyāpi (No. 137 [see above]). Dāmodara (No. 121 [see above]), Durvahaka (Nos. 69 and 107). Dharmakīrti (Nos. 116, 118, 158 and 168), Narasiṁha (No. 165 [see above]), Pradyumna (No. 50), Pundraka (No. 64), Pulina or Pulinda (No. 25), Bāṇa (Nos. 53, 167 [see above]), Bilhaṇa (Nos. 6, 59 [see above]), Bhaṭṭenduràja (No. 130) [see above]), Bhadantavarman (No. 117), Bhadantārogya (No. 117), Bhāravi (No. 41), Bhāvadevī (No. 70), Bhāvamiśra (No. 124), Bhīma or Bhīmasena (No. 18), Mayūra (No. 82 [see above]), Ratipāla (No. 83), Ratnākara (No. 105 [see above]), Rājaśekhara (No. 8), Rājyapāla (No. 87), Rudra (Nos. 4, 48, 90, 131 [see above]), Lakṣmaṇasadeva (No. 48 [see above]), Līlācandra (no. 157), Vāmana (No. 50), Vālmīkimuni (No. 143), Vāsudeva = Jhalajjhala Vāsudeva (No. 112), Vijjā(kā) (No. 50), Vidyā (Nos. 87 and 89), Vikaṭanitambā (Nos. 8, 39, 52), Vīra (No. 37), Vṛttikarabhaṭṭa (No. 153 [see above]), Śaṅkuka (No. 82 [see above]), Śatānanda (No. 47), Śambhu (No. 23), Śīlābhaṭṭārikā (No. 144), Śrīharṣa (Nos. 10, 11, 25, 88, 108 [see above]), Satkavimiśra (No. 23), Siddhoka (No. 14), Suvibhoka (No. 95), Haribhaṭṭa (No 12) and Hiṅgoka (problably identical with Ḍimbhoka) (No. 146). Thus we see that in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* Amaru is confounded with 56 different poets. The main reason for that seems to be the

fact that many verses which deal with love and contain some erotic sentiment were often attributed almost automatically to Amaru who stood for this kind of poetry.

It is also worth noting that SkV quotes only 2 verses over the same or Amaru and SRHt only one verse over the name of this author, while SkV quotes additionally 14 verses „of Amaru" anonymously or over the name of other authors. The reason for this is not clear; it is possible that in the beginning of the 12th century Amaru was not yet well-known in Kaśmir (SkV) and Southern India (SRHt), though he was well-known elsewhere in India already in the 9th century.

Mostly amatory verses.

अमरुक v. अमरु AMARŪ(KA) v. AMARU (No. 37)

38. अमृतदत्त (भागवत°) AMṚTADATTA (BHĀGAVATA°)

A No information. In verses 11 and 13 Amṛtadatta refers to Mir Shāh and Shāhabuddin who, according to Cunningham, lived in A D 1352 in Kaśmir. P. Peterson conjectures (VS p. 4) that Amṛtadatta must have been a court poet in the latter half of the 14th century, but that is impossible, for Amṛtadatta's verses are included in Skm. See **B**.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm. See **A**. According to NCC_1 347 he lived before 1178 which seems to be correct.

E Skm, JS, VS, Vjv, Vidy, Sb.

F 31 verses.

G **(1)** VS 807, SMS 663; **(2)** VS 2455, Vidy 803, SkV 1421 (a. Viryamitra), BhPr 311 (a. Kaviśekhara), SSSN 91.10 an., SMS 2112 = VCjr III 5 (p. 234), KR 10.243.3, PrK 47 (p. 20); **(3)** VS 429, SMS 2112; **(4)** VS 2456, SMS 2475; **(5)** Vjv 76.1 (p. 139); **(6)** VS 2454, SMS 5716 = VCjr (MS) VII. 7, KR 10.243.6; **(7)** Skm [(B) 573; (POS) 2.20.3], SMS 6512 (v. AB 510); **(8)** VS 50, SMS 6919; **(9)** VS 499, SMS 8031; **(10)** VS 72, SMS 8706; **(11)** VS 148, SMS 9122; **(12)** VS 608, SMS 9154 (see No. 14); **(13)** VS 940, SMS 10247; **(14)** VS 609, SMS 9155 (see No. 12); **(15)** VS 2457, SMS 10566 = KR 10.243.5; **(16)** VS 2291, JS 417.5 (a. Hemasūri), SuMañ 41.5-6 an., SMS VI; **(17)** VS 1032, JS 686, ŚP 764 an., Any 107.117 an., SMS VI = Bhallaṭaśataka 99; **(18)** VS 156, SMS VIII; **(19)** VS 1030, SMS VIII; **(20)** VS 2458; **(21)** VS 989; **(22)** VS 853; **(23)** VS 796; **(24)** VS 43, JS 27.64, Sb 5*a*, SH 64 (a. Sāraṅga), PG 3 (a. Sāraṅga), SkV 119/Kav 31 an., Prasanna 28*a* an., Kpr 371 an., KāP 295 an., Sāhityakaumudī 196 an., Alaṁkārasarvasva of Maṅkhaka *ad* 64 an., Kāvyān 50 an., Rasagaṅgā 488 an., Amd 590 and 872 an., KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 480 an., Sāh *ad* 11.8 (196) an., VyVi *ad* 2.92 an., **(25)** VS 31; **(26)** VS 966; **(27)** VS 73 = Bhallataśataka 1; **(28)** VS 2477; **(29)** VS 718, ŚP 839 an., **(30)** VS 2453, ŚP 1218 (a. Sarasvatīkuṭumba) (v. AP 95, AAus 243) = VCjr VII 8; **(31)** VS 2574.

H Qualified in VS and JS as Bhāgavata, but not so in Vidy or Sb. In VS qualified as Bhāgavata in verses: 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 29, and in JS only in verse 24.

I NCC_1 347, VS 3-4 (wrongly; see A), JS 17-8, Skm (b) 2, Skm (POS) 39, Vidy 4, SkV LXXI, SMS I p. 321, Saca 39.

J Verses of Amṛtadatta are also quoted anonymously or attributed to other authors in SkV, JS, SH, and PG. Two verses are common to Amṛtadatta and Bhallaṭaśataka (verses 17 and 27); other appear also in VCjr (Nos. 2, 6 and 30) and KR (Nos. 2, 15,). Verse 2 is in VS and Vidy attributed to Amṛtadatta, while in SkV to Viryamitra and in BhPr to Kaviśekhara: verse 24 is in VS, JS and Sb attributed to Amṛtadatta, while in SH and PG attributed to Sāraṅga; it is quoted anonymously in SkV, Kav, Prasanna and *alaṁkarā-s;* verse 16 is in VS attributed to Amṛtadatta while in JS it is attributed to Hemasūri; it is also quoted anonymously in SuMañ; finally, verse 30 is in VS attributed to Amṛtadatta, while in ŚP it is attributed to Sarasvatī-Kuṭumba.

Amṛtadatta is mostly quoted in VS and his verses do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* but are sometimes quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works.

The verses deal with different subjects, but mostly with kings (flattery), court and battle scenes, *anyokti-s,* etc. There are also some devotional verses (Vaiṣnavite).

अमृतदेव v. अर्चितदेव AMṚTADEVA v. ARCITADEVA (No. 52)

अमृतबन्धन AMṚTABANDHANA

v. अमृतवर्धन v. AMṚTAVARDHANA (No. 39)

39. अमृतवर्धन (भागवत°) AMṚTAVARDHNA (BHĀGAVATA°)

= अमृतबन्धन = AMṚTABANDHANA

A Not information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SP.

E ŚP, VS, SRHt, Vjv.

F 9 verses.

G **(1)** ŚP 3935, VS 1851, SMS 3 (v. AP 8); **(2)** VS 1702, SMS 2261; **(3)** VS 994, SMS 5238; **(4)** SRHt 37.34, ŚP 210 (a. Deveśvara), VS 255 an., RJ 1426 an., IS 1128, SMS 6131 = VCjr 175, BhŚ 413; **(5)** VS 1684, Vjv 172 (a. Amṛtabandhana), SMS 9981; **(6)** VS 1023, JS 119.8 an.; **(7)** VS 258; **(8)** VS 851.

H Sometimes qualified in VS as Bhāgavata-Amṛtavardhana (No. 8). Identical with Amṛtabandhana for verse No. 5 is attributed in Vjv to Amṛtabandhana and in VS to Amṛtavardhana.

I NCC_1 353, VS 4, AP 8, SMS I; p. 321, SACA 40.

J Quoted in VS and once only in SP and SRHt respectively. (In addition once quoted in ŚP over the name of Devaveśvara (No. 4); in the same case quoted in SRHt and VS over the name of Amṛtavardhana and in RJ anonymously; also once quoted anonymoustly in JS (No. 6); otherwise, not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verses (description of seasons, amatory verses) and some *anyokti-s* and sententious verses.

40. अमोघ = अमोघदेव AMOGHA = AMOGHADEVA

(v. अमोघवर्ष) v. AMOGHAVARṢA (No. 41)

A No information. A Śaiva. See Amoghavarṣa (No. 41).
B Must have lived in the first year of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to Amogha or Amoghadeva is quoted in Skm.
D See Amoghavarṣa (No. 41).
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1653; (POS) 4.3.3], SMS 8605.
H Amogha is identical with Amoghadeva 6 for the verse in Skm is attributed in some MSs to Amogha and in other MSs to Amoghadeva. Cf. Amoghavarṣa (No. 41).
I NCC$_1$ 357, Skm (B) 2, Skm (POS) 39, SACA 41. Cf. ABORI 23.416.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha*--s.
Devotional verse.

अमोघदेव v. अमोघ AMOGHADEVA v. AMOGHA (No. 40)

41. अमोघवर्ष (v. अमोघ) AMOGHAVARṢA v. AMOGHA (No. 40)

A Rāṣtraktūṭa king who, according to Digambara Jain tradition, retired from the throne because of spiritual awakening; patron of Abhinava Sākaṭāyana, Mahāvirācārya and Kaviśvara. His *guru* was Jinasena, author or the Ādipurāṇa.
B A.D. 815 (or 814) to 875 (or 880).
D Praśnottara-ratna-mālā, a didactic catechism.
E See Amogha (No. 40).
F See Amogha (No. 40).
G See Amogha (No. 40).
H Probably identical with Amogha or Amoghadeva. See ABORI 23.416.
I ABORI 23.416, NCC$_1$ 359, *Indian Antiquary* 33; 197 sqq; 258 sqq;
J See Amogha (No. 40).

42. अम्बक AMBAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 1391
I NCC$_1$ 359, VS 4, SACA 42.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

43. अम्बष्ठ AMBAṢṬHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first part of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Pad.
E Pad, RJ, SG, SuSS.
F 3 verses.
G (1) Pad 14.29, SMS V; (2) Pad 76.29, SMS VII (v. Pad 76.28 [a. Raghupati], RJ 225 and 1252 [a. Raghupati], SuSS 367), (3) RJ 1253, SuSS 368, SG 566.
H Perhaps identical woth Raghupati; see verse (2) above. The verses Pad 76.28 and 29 seem to have been written by the same author.
I NCC$_1$ 360, SACA 43.
J The verses are quoted only in the 17th century *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Descriptive and flattery verses.

44. अम्मैयक AMMAIYAKA

A *Kulaputraka.* Son of Nemāditya; author of the inscription of Kṛṣṇa II, found in Kāpaḍvana in Gujarāt, dated *śaka* 832 (= A.D. 910-1). Contains a Rāṣṭrakūṭa grant.
B Tenth century. (v. A).
C,D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
F,G 20 verses of which only the first is worth noting.
I NCC$_1$ 364, E.I. 1.52-58, SACA 44.
J Invocative verse.

अयोध्याकरामचन्द्रभट्ट AYODHYĀKARĀMACANDRABHAṬṬA

v. रामचन्द्र v. RĀMACANDRA (BHAṬṬA) (No. 1246)

45. अय्यपिल्लार्य AYYAPILLĀRYA

A Author of the Pithāpua (District of Godāvarī) inscription of Pṛthviśvara, written in Sanskrit and Telugu, dated *śaka-saṁvat* 1108 (= A.D. 1185 - 1186).
B Second half of the 12th century See A.
C,D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
F,G 70 verses of which only four are worth noting: verses 2.39,69 *(subhāṣita),* 1.
I NCC$_1$ 366, E.I. 4.32-54, SACA 45.
J Invocative, descriptive and sententious verses.

46. अरविन्द ARAVINDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV/Kav,. Skm.

F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 717/Kav 430, Skm [(B) 773; (POS) 2.60.3], (v. Kav p. 25); (2) Skm [(B) 1278; (POS) 2.161.3], (v. Kav p. 25).
I NCC_1 369, SkV LXXI, Kav p. 25, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 39, SACA 46.
J The verses are quoted only in SkV and Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses (amatory).

अरसिंकुर — ARASIṀKURA
v. अरसिठक्कुर — (v. ARASIṬHAKKURA) (No. 47)

47. अरसिठक्कुर — ARASIṬHAKKURA
= अरसीठक्कुर (°ठकुर) — = ARASĪṬHAKKURA (°ṬHAKURA)
= अरसिंहकुर = श्रीठक्कुर — = ARASIṀHAKURA = ŚRĪṬHAKKURA
(v. अरिसिंह ; — (v. ARASIṀHA;
अमरचन्द्र) — AMARACANDRA) (Nos. 48, 33)

A No information. Vaiṣṇavite. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for some of the verses of Arasiṭhakkura are included in JS. Probably worked together with Amaracandra; middle of the 13th century.
D See **H**.
E JS, ŚP, SH.
F 6 verses.
G (1) JS 13.30 (a. Arasiṭhakkura or Arasiṁhakura), ŚP 76 (a. Arasīṭhakkura), PV 31 an., SMS 611 (v. AP 8); (2) JS 346.71, SMS V; (3) JS 256.12 (a. Śrīṭhakkura); (4) JS 334.16, SH 1559 = Bālabhārata 1.11.6; (5) JS 291.32; (6) JS 186.61, SH 1746.
H Arasiṭhakkura is identical to Arasīṭhakkura (or °takkura) and Arasiṁhakura, for verse 1 is attributed in JS to Arasiṭhakkura or Arasiṁhakura and in ŚP it is attributed to Arasīṭakura or Arasiṭhakura. Another verse is also attributed in JS to Śrīṭhakkura. One verse (No. 4) is attributed in JS and SH to Arasiṭhakkura, but is an Amaracandra verse (Bālabhārata 1.11.6). Araṣ° collaborated with Amaracandra (see below) and may be identical with Arisiṁha, a Śvetāmbara Jaina, son of Lāvaṇya or Lavaṇasiṁha, contemporary of Vastupāla (middle of the 13th century), the Jaina minister of the Rāṇa of Dholkā, Vīradhavala and of Viśaladeva, son of Vīradhavala; perhaps also *guru* of Amaracandra. Arisiṁha wrote part of Amaracandra's Kāvyakalpalatā and is the author of the *mahākāvya* Sukṛtasaṅkīrtana, to which Amaracandra added some verses to each chapter (see Amaracandra and NCC_1 370-1).
I NCC_1 369, 370-1, AP 8, SMS I; p. 321, SACA 47 (v. *Indian Antiquary* 1; pp. 477-495).
J The verses are quoted only in JS, ŚP and SH and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The different spellings of the name of the author are an additional proof

of the carelessness and slovenlines of the scribes in copying the names of the authors to whom individual verses are attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Mostly descriptive and devotional verses.

48. अरिसिंह (v. अरसिठक्कुर ; — ARISIṀHA (v. ARASIṬHAKKURA;
अमरचन्द्र) — AMARACANDRA) (Nos. 47, 33)

A Śvetāmbara Jaina, son of Lāvaṇya. See Arasiṭhakkura (No. 47) **H**.
B Middle of the 13th century.
D Part of the Kāvyakalpalatā and Sukṛtasaṅkīrtana. See Arasiṭhakkura **H**.
E,F See Arasiṭhakkura **E, F**.
H Possibly identical with Arasiṭhakkura. See Arasiṭhakkura **H**.

49. अरुणादित्य — ARUṆĀDITYA

A Son of Vatsarāja. Author of inscriptions of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Govinda III, on copper plates, dated *śaka-saṁvat* 729 (= A.D. 807) and 734 (= A.D. 812).
B Beginning of the 9th century.
D Author of inscriptions described in **A**.
E Two inscriptions of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Govinda III.
F 21 an 18 verses respectively.
G Nothing to note.
I NCC_1 –, E.I. 23.204-222, SACA 48.

50. अर्क (भट्ट°) — ARKA (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed in VS to Bhaṭṭa-Arka is included in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 957, IS 1984, SMS VI = PP 1.163.
I NCC_1 376, VS 4, SACA 49.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The VS verse occurs also in the Pūrṇabhadra version of P.
Description of wild-life (sententious).

51. अर्गट = राजपुत्रार्गट — ARGAṬA = RĀJAPUTRĀRGAṬA
= जघनस्थलीघटक — = JAGHANASTHALĪGHAṬAKA
= जघनस्थली अर्गट — = JAGHANASTHALĪ ARGAṬA

A No information. See **H**.
B Not later than the latter part of the 11th and beginning of the 12th century. See **C**.
C Quoted by Namisādhu (latter half of the 11th and early 12th century) in VS 1563.
E JS, ŚP, VS, SH.
F 49 verses.
G **(1)** VS 2869 (a. (?) Argata), ŚP 1388 an., IS 130, SMS 546; **(2)** VS 2866 (a. (?) Argaṭa), SRHt 199.144 (a. Ravigupta), SSSN 183.62 (a. Ravigupta), SMS 3674 (v. ABORI 48.149; No. 1); **(3)** VS 1947, ŚP 3613, Skm [(B) 783; (POS) 2.62.3] (a. Amaru), SkV 835 (a. Devagupta), KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 718 an., Daś *ad* 2.27 (a. Amaruśataka), IS 1316, SMS 7225 = Amar 31; **(4)** VS 247, SuM 4* an., IS 2146, SMS VII; **(5)** VS 2868 (a. (?) Argaṭa); **(6)** VS 2867 (a. (?) Argaṭa); **(7)** VS 3447, IS 4026, Subh 314 = Bhś 189; **(8)** VS 2871 (a. (?) Argaṭa); **(9)** VS 2865 (a. (?) Argaṭa), SRHt 122.22 (a. Ravigupta), SSSN 143.20 (a. Ravigupta), (v. ABORI 48.155; No. 42); **(10)** VS 2255 (a. Rājaputrārgaṭa); **(11)** VS 2872 (a. (?) Argaṭa); **(12)** VS 2864 (a. (?) Argaṭa); SRHt 67.33 (a. Rāja°), SSSN 54.22 an.; **(13)** VS 2277, SkV 1336 (a. Vāgīśvara), SRHt 101.28 (a. Śṛṅgāraprakāśa), Subh in IS 5717 an., IS 5717 = VCjr III *a* (p. 263*a*), BhPr 169; **(14)** VS 1774, JS 225.38 (a. Amaruka), ŚP 3891 (a. Amaruka), IS 5780 (v. AP 8) = Amar 54; **(15)** VS 2870 (a. (?) Argaṭa), JS 406.39, SRHt 131.16 (a. MBh, *sic*!), SSSN 103.12 an., ŚP 1330 an.; **(16)** VS 2873 (a. (?) Argaṭa), SRHt 178.87 (a. (?) Bhāravi), SSSN 80.67 an.; **(17)** VS 1563, Vjv 157 (a. Arbhaṭa), ŚP 3354 (a. Jaghanāsthalīghaṭaka), JS 188.76 (a. Jaghanasthalī°), SH 1761 (a. Jaghanasthalī°), (v. AP 30; JOR [Madras] 18.255); **(18)** VS 153, JS 39.19, SH 465 = BhPr 97 (a. Sītā); **(19)** VS 2874, SRHt 152.4 (a. Vallabhadeva), SSSN 117.4 (a. Vallabhadeva), IS 7021 = P (PP 1.361, Pts 1.378 (v. 1.131), PtsK 1.423, PM 1.156).
H Argaṭa is also called Rājaputra Argaṭa (young prince Argaṭa); he is so called in verse 10 (in VS) and in verse 12 (in SRHt) next to Argaṭa (in VS); (SRHt used an abbreviation Rāja°). From verse No. 17*d* he got the sobriquet Jaghanasthalī-ghaṭaka (for °*-argaṭa)* and verse 17 was accordingly attributed so in ŚP, JS and SH next to Argaṭa in VS (see JOR [Madras] 18.255). Argaṭa is identical with Arbhaṭa (so the author is mistakenly given in Vjv, No. 17).
I NCC_1 377, VS 4-5, JS 18-19, SACA 50 (v. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.255).
J Argaṭa was often mixed up in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* with other authors. Verses 2 and 9 were attributed in SRHt and SSSN to Ravigupta, while in VS they were attributed to Argaṭa (v. ABORI 48.149 sqq.); verse 19 was attributed in SRHt and SSSN to Vallabhadeva, while in VS it was attributed to Argaṭa; it appears also in later versions of P; verses attributed in VS (and sometimes in ŚP) to Argaṭa were also attributed to Amaru (in ŚP, JS or Skm and Daś; see below), Devagupta (in SkV), Bhāravi (in SRHt), Vāgīśvara (in SkV), Śṛṅgāraprakāśa (in SRHt) and even (mistakenly) to the Mahābhārata (in SRHt). Some of the Argaṭa verses are in reality Amaru's verses (Nos. 3 and 14) and one verse (No. 7) is a Bhartṛhari verse. Argaṭa's verses occur also in P (No. 19), BhPr (Nos. 13, 18) and in VCjr (verse 13). They were quoted in different anthologies (early and late).
Mostly sententious verses, and verses descriptive of the beauty of women.

52. अर्चितदेव ARCITADEVA
= अर्छितदेव = ARCHITADEVA
= अचिन्तदेव = ACINTADEVA
= अमृतदेव = AMṚTADEVA
(भागवत°) (BHĀGAVATA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** VS 3501 (a. Arcitadeva or Architadeva), SMS 3123; **(2)** SMS VS 42 (a. Arcitadeva or Acintadeva or Amṛtadeva), SMS 7087; **(3)** VS 143 (a. Arcitadeva or Acintadeva or Amṛtadeva), SMS VI.
H Arcitadeva is identical with Architadeva, for verse 1 is in some MSS of VS (No. 1) attributed to Arcitadeva, while in other MSS it is attributed to Architadeva. Arcitadeva is also identical with Acintadeva and Amṛtadeva, for verses 2 and 3 are attributed in some MSS to Arcitadeva while in other MSS of VS to Acintadeva or Amṛtadeva. Qualified as Bhāgavata (verses Nos. 2 and 3).
I NCC_1 380, VS 5, SACA 51.
J The verses are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verses or on poets and sententious verses.

अर्छितदेव ARCHITADEVA
v. अर्चितदेव v. ARCITADEVA (No. 52)

53. अर्जुनदेव ARJUNADEVA
= अर्जुनवर्मदेव = ARJUNAVARMADEVA

A King of the Paramāra line, son of Subhaṭavarman; pupil of Madana-Bālasarasvatī.
B First half of the 13th century. The date and lineage of Arjuna of the house of Bhoja and son of Subhaṭavarman (°manarendra) are given in the inscriptions pertaining to the Paramāra kings of Mālava, (JAOS 7.24 sqq.). The inscription is dated *saṁvat* 1272 = A.D. 1216 (see also his Rasikañjīvanī v. 2).
C Eulogized in ŚP 1266 (anonymous). Mentions Amaru, whose poetry he characterises as a drum that renders inaudible all other efforts of the amatory muse (JS 48.101).
D Rasikasañjīvanī = Rasikajīvanīkāvya, commentary on the Amaruśataka.
E JS, VS, SH.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** JS 48.101 (a. Arjunavarmadeva or Arjunadeva), SMS 2434 = Rasikasañjīvanī (Amaru Nyākhyā 3); **(2)** SH 419 (a. Arjunavarmadeva); **(3)** VS 1822 (a. Arjunadeva).

H Arjunadeva is identical with Arjunavarmadeva, for verse 1 is ascribed in some MSS of JS to Arjunadeva, while in others to Arjunavarmadeva.
I NCC_1 381, 381-2, VS 5-7, JS 19, SACA 52; (v. JAOS 7.24 sqq; *Indian Antiquary* 19.180 sqq; JASB 5.378 sqq.)
J The verses are quoted only in VS, JS and SH, and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Verses on poetry, *anyokti.*

अर्जुनवर्मदेव ARJUNAVARMADEVA
v. अर्जुनदेव v. ARJUNADEVA (No. 53)

54. अर्थवर्मन् ARTHAVARMAN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the two verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 910; (2) VS 714.
I NCC_1 386, VS 7, SACA 53.
J The verses are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

अर्दन v. भट्टार्दन; ARDANA v. BHAṬṬĀRDANA;
जनार्दन JANĀRDANA (Nos. 946 and 487)

55. अर्भक ARBHAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 3 Verses.
G (1) VS 70, AlR 384, SMS 7394; (2) VS 2073; (3) VS 1574, Skm [(B) 705; (POS) 2.46.5] (a. Amaru or an.), JS 194.1 (a. (?) Amaru), SkV 661/Kav 379 an., SLP 1.84 an., IS 7252 = Amar 73.
I NCC_1 393, VS 7, SACA 54.
J Verse 3 is an Amaru verse and not an Arbhaka verse. The verse appears also anonymously in SkV/Kav and SLP. One verse (No. 1) appears also in an *alaṁkāra*-work.
Devotional and amatory verses.

अर्भट v. अर्गट ARBHAṬA v. ARGAṬA (No. 51)
अलव v. आल्लव ALAVA v. ĀLLAVA (No. 91)

56. अल्हण (गर्भेश्वर) ALHAṆA (GARBHEŚVARA)

A Proprietor of the village Garbha; author of the inscription of Pṛthvīdeva I of Ratanpur found at Amodā (Bilaspur), dated 831 of the Kalacuri era (= A.D. 1079).
B 11th century. See A.
C,D,E Author of the inscription of Pṛthvīdeva I; see A.
F 22 verses.
G Worth noting are only verses 11 and 1.
I NCC_1 –; OH 4.401-409, SACA 56.
Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

57. अवधूत AVADHŪTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the two verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 3257; (2) VS 3515.
I NCC_1 417, VS 7, SACA 57.
J Both verses attributed to Avadhūta are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

अवन्तिकद्रव्य AVANTIKADRAVYA
v. आवन्तिकद्रव्य v. ĀVANTIKADRAVYA (No. 93)

अवन्तिधर्म AVANTIDHARMA
v. अवन्तिवर्मन् v. AVANTIVARMAN (No. 58)

58. अवन्तिवर्मन् (श्रीमद्) AVANTIVARMAN (SRĪMAD°)
= अवन्तिधर्म = AVANTIDHARMA
= मददन्तिवर्मन् = MADADANTIVARMAN

A King of Kaśmīr, son of Sukhavarman, patron of Ānandavardhana, Muktākaṇa, Ratnākara, Śivasvāmin (RT 5.34) (?).
B 9th century. King from 855/6-883 (?).
C Mentioned by Kalhaṇa in his Rājataraṅgiṇī (4.715-5.126) (?).
E Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, RJ, Vjv.

F 5 verses.
G (1) JS 252.1, ŚP 3604, VS 1889, IS 7458, SMS 3325 (v. AAus 461); (2) VS 1802, SMS 3746; (3) Skm [(B) 927; (POS) 2.71.2], VS 1348 an., SMS VIII; (4) ŚP 3835, VS 1699, JS 215.18, Pad 62.18, Vjv 174 (a. Madadantivarman) (v. ZDMG 27.627); (5) RJ 1232, Pad 62.20 (a. Rāmacandra).
H Avantivarman is identical with Avantidharma (though in RT he is called only Avantivarman), for in Skm he is quoted in some MSS as Avantivarman and in some other MSS Avantidharma (probably by mistake). By mistake Avantivarman is called Madadantivarman (verse No. 4).
I NCC_1 418, JS 19, VS 8, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 39, AP 8-9, SACA 58.
J It is not certain whether Avantivarman, the king of Kaśmīr, is identical with the poet Avantivarman. One verse (No. 5) is quoted in RJ over the name of Avantivarman, while in Pad it is quoted over the name Ramacandra of Madadantivarman.
Mostly sententious verses.

अवलोक v. अवलोकित — AVALOKA v. AVALOKITA (No. 59)

59. अवलोकित (भट्टा°) — AVALOKITA (BHAṬṬĀ°)
= अवलोक — = AVALOKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century but probably earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS; it is also quoted over the name of Bhāsoka in Skm.
E VS, Vjv.
F One verse.
G VS 1088, Vjv 113 (a. Avaloka), Skm [(B) 963; (POS) 2.98.3] (a. Bhāsoka).
H Avalokita is identical with Avaloka for the verse is attributed to Avaloka in Vjv and to Avalokita in VS.
I NCC_1 423, VS 8, SACA 59.
J The verse of Avalokita is attributed in Skm to Bhāsoka; it is not quoted in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The attribution is doubtful.

60. अविलम्ब — AVILAMBA
(v. अविलम्बसरस्वती) — (v. AVILAMBASARASVATĪ) (Nos. 61-2)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in Pad. See H.
E Pad.
F One verse.
G Pad 54.8.
H Probably identical with Avilambasarasvatī I (No. 61).
I NCC_1 428, SACA 60.
J Two additional verses attributed to Avilamba (but probably different from this Avilamba) are quoted in the Rasakalpadruma of Caturbhuja (17th century) (NCC_1 428)

61. अविलम्बसरस्वती I — AVILAMBASARASVATĪ I
= अविलम्बितसरस्वती — = AVILAMBITASARASVATĪ

A Probably an alias of Trilocana, son of Pītāmbara Vidyāniti from Mithilā, grandson of Vaniśadhara alias Theghū and great-grandson of Mm. Citradhara of Mithilā, the author of the Vīrataraṅgiṇī. There existed several authors who bore the title Avilambasarasvati, but Vidy quoted mostly authors from Mithilā and, therefore, it is likely that this author is Avilambasarasvatī from Mithilā.
B 18th or 19th century.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 613.
H Probably different from Avilambasarasvatī II (See No. 62, **B**).
I NCC_1 429, Vidy 4, SACA 60 (v. ABORI 9.309 sqq., *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 27.280). Vidy quotes mostly Mithilā authors.
J This verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

62. अविलम्बसरस्वती II — AVILAMBASARASVATĪ II

A No information. It is usually accepted that Avilambasarasvatī quoted in PG is the title either of Mādhavasarasvatī, nephew of Madhusādana Sarasvatī, preceptor of Pratāpāditya of Beṅgāl who gave him this title (17th century, ABORI 9.309) or of Madhusādana's brother Yādāvananda Nyāyācārya who got the title from king Pratāpāditya (v. ABORI 9.318). However, both these theories cannot be accepted, for Avilambasarasvatī's II verses were included in PG which was composed earlier, i.e. by the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. NCC_1 429 mentions also Avilambasarasvatī as a title of a poet of a Kulīna family of Kaśyapagotra of Rāḍhā in Beṅgāl named Rāghavendra, father of Cirañjivi Bhattācārya. There existed a poet Cirañjīva of Śrīkhanda who was an immediate disciple of Caitanya and whose verse was quoted in PG; if this Cirañjīva is identical with Cirañjīva Bhaṭṭācārya, author of Kāvyavilāsa, Tājikaratnākara, Mādhavacampū, Vidvānmodataraṅgiṇī, Vṛttaratnāvalī, Śivastotra and Śṛṅgārataṭinī, which is likely, for both belong to Kaśyapagotra and are from Beṅgāl, our Avi° II could be the son of Cirañjīva mentioned in PG (see below Cirañjīva).
B Must have lived before the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
E PG.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PG 384 (a. Avilambasarasvatī or an.), Skm [(B) 335; (POS) 1.67.5] (a. Puṇḍarīka), VS 84 (a. Dākṣiṇātya-*kasyāpi*); (2) PG 385.
H Different from Avi° I, for he must have lived earlier and probably different from Avilamba quoted in Pad.
I NCC_1 429, 428-9, (cf. PG p. 202), NCC_5 65-5; cf. Avi° I), SACA 60.
J It is not certain whether verse (1) was composed by Avi° II, for only in three MSS of P (AKG) was it so attributed, while in other MSS is was quoted anonymously; this verse appears also in Skm and is attributed there to Puṇḍarīka and in VS is attributed to someone from the South, *(Dākṣiṇātyasya-kāsyāpi);* verse 2 is quoted only in PG and is not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

अविलम्बितसरस्वती v. अविलम्बसरस्वती I — AVILAMBITASARASVATĪ (v. AVILAMBASARASVATĪ I) (No. 61)

63. अशोकदन्त (संधिविग्रहिन्) — AŚOKADANTA (SAṀDHIVIGRAHIN)

A Author of a copper-plate inscription of King Bhūpendravarmadeva of Kaliṅga, written in prose with some invocatory verses; the inscription is not dated.
B See A. 10th century.
C,D,E See A.
F Contains only a few verses; otherwise written in prose. Nothing to note.
I E.I. 23.265-7, NCC_1 433, SACA 61.
Invocatory verses.

64. अश्वघोष (भदन्त°) — AŚVAGHOṢA (BHADANTA°)

A Famous Buddhist teacher and theologian. Son of Suvarṇākṣī; pupil of Pārśva or his pupil Puṇyayadas. For details see NCC_1 434-436.
B Contemporary with Kaniṣka (1st or 2nd century A.D.).
C See NCC_1 434-436.
D Author of many works, the most important of which are Buddhacaritakāvya, Saundarananda-kāvya. For other works of his, see NCC_1 435-436.
E SkV/Kav. VS.
F 9 verses.
G (1) SkV/Kav 2, VS 74, Alaṁkārasarvasva p. 95, KāVa *ad* 43.7, SMS 4986 (v. Kav p. 29) (2) VS 528 and 316 an., ŚP 227 (a.BhŚ), SRHt 126,7 (a.P), SSSN 149.6 (a.P), SSH 1.25 an., SSg 2.37 an., Sama 1 *ka* 9 an., SRM 1.3.227 an., SH 548 an., SK 2.88 an., SSV 389 an., SU 1448 an., JSub 173.1 an., SSD 2 f. 99*b* an., Saśā 210.50 (a.Cr), IS 1579, SMS V (v. Kav p. 29, Ru 28, JSAIL 24.125) = P(PT 1.31, PTem 1.28, PS 1.32, PN 2.24, PRE 1.31), HJ 2.67, CR 230, GP 1.110.16. BhŚ 226; (3) VS 198, SMS VIII; (4) VS 529, SMS VIII, (v. Kav p. 29); (5) VS 3100, SRHt 50.23 (a. Vidagdhajanavallabha), SSSN 41.24 an., SuM 8.23 an., IS 3825, Subh 108 an., (v. Ru 115) = P(PT 2.115), Cr 617, GP 1.113.51, VCsr 14.4 and 27.7, BhŚ 40, PrC 3.170, KR 8. 201.8; (6) VS 3380 (a. Kālidāsa-Māgha), Vidy 615 (a. Vikramāditya-Kālidāsa), SuM B Sṛṅg 3; 16.4 an., SLP 3.64 an., Subh 17 an., IS 4677 = Saundarananda 8.35 *cd* only, BhŚ 298, P(PP 1.145, Pts 1.188-9, PtsK 1.202-3, HS *ad* 65.8; (7) VS 3142, (v. Kav p. 29); (8) VS 3382 an. = Buddhacarita 22.23 (v. Prof. Hariyanna Commemoration Volume, p. 205); (9) SLP 4.58 (a.BhŚ), VS 3383 an., SU 1391 an., SN 258 an., SSV 1376 an., JSu 393 an., JSub 241 12, IS 7261 = Buddhacarita 22.24 (v. Prof. Hariyanna Commemoration Volume, p. 205), BhŚ 79.
I NCC_1 434-6, SkV LXXI, VS 8, Kav p. 5, SMS II. p. 932, SACA 62. For bibliography see NCC_1 434-6 and T.N. Sreekantaiya, *A Few Unrecognized Stanzas of Aśvaghoṣa* in Prof. Hariyanna Commemoration Volume (1952), pp. 203-211.
J Out of the 9 verses attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Aśvaghoṣa, verses Nos. 2 and 5 were probably incorporated in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* from the Tantrākhyāyikā or Bhartṛhari's *śataka-s* and verses 6 and 9 from Bhartṛhari's *śataka-s*, (verse 6, which seems to appear also in the Saundarananda, could have been also borrowed from the later versions of the Pañcatantra (PP, Pts, PtsK). Verse 1 was probably not written by Aśvaghoṣa; it is not in his style. Verses 6, 8 and 10 were not attributed in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Aśvaghoṣa, but seem to be identical with the Saundarananda (verse 6) and Buddhacarita (verses 8, 10). In VS (verses 2, 3, 4 and 7 only) the name of Aśvaghoṣa is prefixed by the honorific Buddhist prefix *Bhadanta.*
Mostly sententious verses (verse 1 devotional verse mixed with erotic mysticism; probably not Aśvaghoṣa's verse).

65. अश्वदेव — AŚVADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS. (dual:
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 3020 (v. *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes 1883*, p. 386)
I NCC_1 440, VS 8, SACA 64.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*
The verse deals with giving.

अश्विनीकुमारौ v. अश्विनौ — AŚVINĪKUMARAU v. AŚVINAU (No. 66)

66. अश्विनौ = अश्विनीकुमारौ — AŚVINAU = AŚVINĪKUMĀRAU

A Two Vedic deities, twin sons of the sun or the sky, known *inter alia* for their curative power and as physicians of *svarga.* Aśvinīkumārasaṁhitā is, therefore, a medical work. In BhPr, Aśvinī (dual: *Aśvinau*) are those whom King Bhoja addressed when sick (*ad* 322). They replied in a verse (322) which was a *samasyā (abc)* completed by Kālidāsa in *d.* The same verse is quoted in JS as one single verses. It is not, therefore, a verse from a medical book (NCC_1 444), but a verse supposedly composed by the deities Aśvinīkumārau.
B Legendary aphorism known already in the first half of the 13th century, for it is included in JS.
E JS, BhPr.
F One verse.
G JS 400. 118, SMS 3496, BhPr 322 (in the latter only *samasyā* composed in *abc* by Aśvinau and in *d* by Kālidāsa.
I NCC_1 444 (but not a medical book), SACA 67, (v. J. Dowson, *A Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology,* pp. 29-31).
J See A, B.

अष्टमूर्ति ASṬAMŪRTI see Annex No. 1924

अस्थिगम v. अस्थिभङ्ग ASTHIGAMA v. ASTHIBHAṄGA (No. 67)

67. अस्थिभङ्ग = अस्थिगम ASTHIBHAṄGA = ASTHIGAMA

A No information. A sobriquet of an unknown poet.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS, Vjv.
F One verse.
G VS 1139, Vjv 116 (a. Asthigama)
H Asthibhaṅga is identical with Asthigama, for the verse is attributed in VS to Asthibhaṅga and in Vjv to Asthigama.
I NCC_1 484, VS 8, SACA 68 (v. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.262).
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

आ (Ā)

आक v. चीआक ĀKA v. CĪĀKA (No. 463)

आकपौलि v. आकाशपोलि ĀKAPAULI v. ĀKĀŚA POLI (No. 68)

आकाशपलीयशालूक ĀKĀŚAPALĪYAŚĀLŪKA
v. शालूक v. ŚĀLŪKA (No. 1640)

68. आकाशपोलि = आकपौलि ĀKĀŚAPOLI = ĀKAPAULI
(v. इन्दुलेखा; शालूक) (v. INDULEKHĀ; ŚĀLŪKA) (Nos. 100 and

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS, SP, SH, RJ.
F 11 verses.
G **(1)** JS 84.4, VS 705 an., SuM 21.9 an., SMS 2813; **(2)** JS 450.32, SMS 2818; **(3)** JS 256.11, PV 380 (a. Jagajjīvana), ŚP 3779 an., RJ 869 an., RA 3.22 an., SMS 5090; **(4)** JS 167.6 (a. Indulekhā, but in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli), SMS VI; **(5)** JS 167.9, ŚP 3515, SMS VI (v. AP 9); **(6)** JS 167.5 (a. Indulekhā, but in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli), SMS VIII; **(7)** JS 167.7 (a. Indulekhā, but in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli); **(8)** JS 153.32, ŚP 3428, SH 2081 (a. Ākapauli), RJ 954, VS 1355 (a. Dākṣiṇātya), Vidy 381 (a. Dākṣiṇātya), PG 336 (a. Ṣaṇmāsika), Ujjvalanīlamaṇi p. 396 (a. PG) = Caurapañcaśikā (POS 46) 1, Caur (A) in JA 11 (1848) 117, (v. AP 9, ZDMG 27.627, VS p.V); **(9)** JS 175.16, SH 1815; **(10)** JS 167.4 (a. Indulekhā, but in Bhandarkar s Report a. Ākāśapoli); **(11)** 167.8 (a. Indulekhā, but in Bhandarkar s Report a. Ākāśopoli).
H Ākāśapoli is identical with Ākapauli, for verse 8 is attributed to Ākāśapoli in JS, ŚP and RJ and in SH to Ākapauli. Verses 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11 are attributed in JS either to Indulekhā or to Ākāśapoli (according to Bhandarkar's Report; it is more likely that these verses (i.e. JS 167.4 to 167.8) are Indulekhā's verses; (see below).
I NCC_2 3, AP 9, SACA 69.
J In addition to attributions to Indulekhā (see **H**) verse 2 is in PV attributed to Jagajjīvana and in JS to Ākāśapoli and one verse is attributed in VS and Vidy to Dākṣiṇātya (it is to an anonymous author from the South) and in PG to Ṣaṇmāsika; this verse was not composed by Ākāśapoli but by Bilhaṇa (i.e. a Caurapañcaśikā verse).
Lyrical verses (amatory, description of nature etc.).

69. आगम — ĀGAMA

A No information. See J.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG. See J.
E PG.
F Two verses.
G (1) PG 134; (2) PG 115; Haribhaktivilāsa 1.495 an., Bhakticandarbha ed. by Syāmlāl Gosvāmin, Calcutta 1890, p. 489.
I NCC$_2$ 11 (v. IO. Eggeling 1585 *a*), SACA 70.
J Probably a disciple of Caitanya. His verses are quoted only in PG and Bhakti-works.
Devotional verses.

आचार्य v. भट्टाचार्य — ĀCĀRYA v. BHAṬṬĀCĀRYA (No. 945)

आचार्यक्षेमसिंह v. क्षेमसिंह — ĀCARYAKṢEMASIṀHA v. KṢEMASIṀHA (No. 307)

आचार्यगोपीक v. गोपीक — ĀCĀRYAGOPĪKA v. GOPĪKA (No. 374)

आचार्यशूर v. शूर I — ĀCARYAŚŪRA v. ŚŪRA I (No. 1672)

आजानशूर — ĀJĀNAŚŪRA v. Annex No. 1925

70. आत्रेय — ĀTREYA

A No information. Common name.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS
F One verse.
G JS 400.120, SMS 5140.
I NCC$_2$ –, JS –, SACA 72.
J The verse attributed to Ātreya is not mentioned in NCC$_1$ or NCC$_2$, it is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse contains predictions (superstitions).

आदित्यक v. आदित्यभट्ट — ĀDITYAKA v. ĀDITYABHAṬṬA (No. 72)

71. आदित्यदत्त (भदन्त°) — ĀDITYADATTA (BHADANTA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.

G VS 530, SMS 6126 (cf. BhŚ 412, SMS 2129).
I NCC$_2$ 72, VS 87, SACA 73.
H The author bears an honorific designation of a (Budhhist (?)) monk.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse.

72. आदित्यभट्ट — ĀDITYABHAṬṬA
= आदित्यक — = ĀDITYAKA
= भट्टादित्य — = BHAṬṬĀDITYA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author (see J) are quoted in JS.
E JS, VS, SH, Vidy.
F 3 verses.
G (1) JS 129.60 (a. Ādityabhaṭṭa), ŚP 1193 an.; (2) VS 793 (a. Bhaṭṭādityaka), Vidy 281 (a. Bhaṭṭāditya), ŚP 995 an., SuM 9.14 an., RJ 507 an., SK 3.246 an., SSV 558 an., Subh 123 an., KH 13.12-3., Kāvyamīmāṁsā 4 (80) an., IS 5278 = ĀrS 197.487, BhŚ 671; (3) JS 435.1, SH 809.
H Ādityabhaṭṭa (or Bhaṭṭāditya), is identical with Ādityaka (or Bhaṭṭādityaka), for verse 2 is attributed in VS to Bhaṭṭādityaka and in Vidy to Bhaṭṭāditya. Consequently the entries in NCC$_2$ 75 and 72 should be combined in one.
I NCC$_2$ 75, NCC$_2$ 72, VS 2, Vidy 10, SACA 74.
J Verse 2 is not a verse composed by Bhaṭṭāditya(ka); it is a Govardhana verse which also was included among BhŚ's verses *(incerta).* See H.

73. आनन्द I = आनन्दाचार्य — ĀNANDA I = ĀNANDĀCĀRYA

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
E PG.
F 2 verses and 1 verse (doubtful).
G (1) PG 358 (a. Ānanda), Pad 40.6 (a. Jayadeva), Vidy 649 (a. Jayadeva), SMS 6828 MK (P) 88 v. 1.; (2) PG 21 (a. Ānandācārya), SMS 8294; (3) *ad* PG 357 (additional verse in DB and DC only) (a. Ānanda).
H It is most probable that Ānanda is identical with Ānandācārya, for verses attributed to Ānanda or Ānandācārya appear only in PG.
I NCC$_2$ 96, IO., Eggeling p. 1535*b*, SACA 75.
J Verse 1 is attributed in PG to Ānanda and in Pad and Vidy to Jayadeva (i.e. Jayadeva III); it is also repeated in a different form in MK (P). Otherwise the Ānanda (°ācārya) verses are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See also H above.
Devotional and lyrical (amatory) verses.

74. आनन्द II = थो(इत्युचनम्)आनन्द ĀNANDA II = THO(ITYUCANAM)ĀNANDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 943, SMS VIII.
I NCC_2 96, VS 9, SACA 76.
H The author is surnamed Tho.
J The verse is only quoted in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

75. आनन्द III (रण्डानन्द) ĀNANDA III (RAṆḌĀNANDA)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 2345.
I NCC_2 –, VS 9, SACA 77.
J Not quoted in NCC. The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

76. आनन्दक I (भट्ट°) ĀNADAKA I (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 3190.
I NCC_2 97, VS 9, SACA 78.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

77. आनन्दक II (राजानक°) ĀNANDAKA II (RĀJĀNAKA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1985.
I NCC_2 97, VS 9, SACA 79.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

78. आनन्दकरमिश्र ĀNANDAKARAMIŚRA

A Father of Vidyākaramiśra, the compiler of Vidy. From Sarisava in Mithilā. A tank bearing the name of the author (Ānandakarī) still exists in Sarisava.
B End of the 18th century.
E Vidy.
F 5 verses.
G (1) Vidy 376, Pras 18.3 an., SMa 2.7 an., SRS 2.2.36 an., Kuv *ad* 37.85 (p. 109) an., IS 829, SMS 4134 = P(Pts 1.305, PtsK 1.340) v. 1.; (2) Vidy 377, SMS VI; (3) Vidy 76, SMS VI; (4) Vidy 788; (5) Vidy 792.
I NCC_2 –, Vidy 4, SACA 80.
J Not mentioned in NCC. Verse 1 was probably not written by the author but was plagiarized by him from P. Other verses of Ānandakaramiśra are quoted only in Vidy.
Sententious and amatory verses.

79. आनन्ददेव (श्री°) ĀNANDADEVA (ŚRĪ°)
v. धनददेव (श्री°) (v. DHANADADEVA ŚRĪ°) (No. 669)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for one verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, RJ, Regnaud VI.
F 3 verses.
G (1) ŚP 506, IS 7707, SMS 3906; (2) RJ 335, Regnaud VI (p. 31), SP 1140 (a. Śrīdhanadadeva); (3) Regnaud VI 64 (p. 30).
H It is possible that Śrīdhanadedeva is identical with Ānandadeva and that the attribution to Śrīdhanadadeva in ŚP (verse 2) is an error for Śrī Ānandadeva, for ŚP quotes also verses of Ānandadeva, as well as Regnaud VI which quotes also verses 2 and 3.
I NCC_2 106, AP 9 (v. AP 40), SACA 81.
J See H above.
The verses deal with description of nature (moon, flowers, v. Lakṣmī) and flattery of kings.

80. आनन्दवर्धन ĀNANDAVARDHANA

A Son of Nonopādhyāya of Noṇa (or Jona). Lived during the reign of the Kaśmīrian King Avantivarman. A Kaśmīrian writer on poetics. Athor of the *dhvani* theory. No further information.
B Second half of the 9th century.
C Mentioned by Kalhaṇa in RT 5.34, Rājaśekhara in JS (46.78) etc. Ānandavardhana mentions *inter alia* Kālidāsa, Puṇḍarīka, Bāṇa, Bhaṭṭobhaṭa, Bhāmaha, Sarvaśana and Sātavāhana.
D Author of Arjunacarita, *mahākāvya* quoted in his Dhv and by Hemacandra; Tattvāloka mentioned by Abhinavagupta in his Locana to Dhv; Devīśataka-stota *(citra-kāvya);* Dharmottama Viniścayaṭīkā; Dhvanyāloka (best known; treatise on poetics), and Viṣamabāṇalīlā, a Prākrit poem. (All published).

E SkV, Skm, JS, SP, VS, Vjv, Pad, PV, Regnaud VI, VII, RJ, Auc.
F 25 verses.
G **(1)** JS 83.6, ŚP 898, RJ 322, Regnaud VII 103, Any 78. 24 an., IS 195, SMS 847; **(2)** VS 28, SMS 3374; **(3)** VS 1776, Skm [(B) 993; (POS) 2.104.3] (a. Yaśodharmaṇa), JS 153.33 (a. Yaśovarman), Prasanna 164*b* (a. Jayadeva) and 96*a* an., SkV 240 an., SG (MS) 62*b* an., SMS 4325 (v. Kav p. 75; AB 521, A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama* p. 22 [a. Yaśovarman]) = *ad* Dhv 2.42 (p. 147); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1656; (POS) 4.4.1], VS 558, SkV 1202 an., Prasanna 203*a* an., SP 741 an., Any 6.49 an., IS 1245, SMS 6871 (v. AB 364); also ShD (T) 141, VŚ(T) 14; **(5)** VS 60, SMS 7561; **(6)** ŚP 920, VS 623, PV 703, Pad 102.63, Regnaud VI 107, RJ 445 an., SuSS 623 an., SMS VI (v. AP 9-10); **(7)** JS 26.58, SH 132, KH 51.13-6 an., VyVi *ad* 2.92 (p. 421) an. = *ad* Dhv 2.45 (p. 174); **(8)** JS 450.33 (a. Ānandana (?)), Skm [(B) 2315; (POS) 5.63.15] (a. Vallaṇa), SkV 1599 an., BPS 45 an., IS 2063, SMS VII (v. Kav p. 100) = Śānt 4.13; **(9)** VS 3519, SMS VIII; **(10)** VS 3513, SMS VIII (v. VS p. VII and *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes,* Leiden, 1883; p. 348) **(11)** VS 2484; **(12)** VS 49; **(13)** JS 86.5, VS 615, ŚP 906 (v. AP 10); **(14)** VS 157 = Dhv 1.4; **(15)** VS 3226, JS 309.27 an., ŚP 341 an., Pad 112.43 an., RJ 1444 an., Subh 288 an., IS 4521; **(16)** Vjv 19.2 (p. 135) (= Deviśataka); **(17)** VS 904; **(18)** VS 525; **(19)** VS 165; **(20)** VS 343; **(21)** SkV 421, VS 2031 (a. Jayavardhana), KH 124.22-4 an., Daś *ad* 436 (a. Alaṁkāra), Amd 257 an., VyVi *ad* 120; 3.27 an. = *ad* Dhv 2.50 (p. 197) (a. *mama*); **(22)** VS 599; **(23)** Auc *ad* 18 (50) = Dhv 3.24; **(24)** JS 34.99, SH 81 = *ad* Dhv 2.44 (p. 160) (a. *mama*); **(25)** RJ 448, SH 1431 an.
I NCC_2 114, SkV LXXI, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 39, JS 19, AP 9-10, VS 9-10, PV 84-5, (v. AB 364). v. also S.K. De, *Sanskrit Poetics* 1.105 – 125, P.V. Kane, *History of Sanskrit Poetics,* pp. 152-199 and the Bibliography quoted there; K.S. Nagarajan, *Contribution of Kaśmīr to Sanskrit Literature;* pp. 32-45, Introduction to Sar 1, SMS I; p. 322, SACA 82.
J Verses 3,7,14,21,23 and 24 are from Dhv or its commentary; verse No. 16 is from the Deviśataka-stotra; others were probably written by Ānandavardhana, the poet; the most interesting are those quoted exclusively in VS (i.e. verses 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22). Verse 8 is probably not an Ānandavardhana verse; it is a Śilhaṇa verse (Śānt 4.13) and is attributed only in JS to Ānandana and in Skm to Vallaṇa. Of the other verses, verse 3, which is from Dhv (*ad* 2.42), is only in VS attributed to Ānandavardhana, while it is attributed in Skm to Yaśodharman, in JS to Yaśovarman and in Prasanna to Jayadeva (*sic* !); another verse from Dhv (verse 21) attributed in SkV to Ānandavardhana is in VS attributed to Jayavardhana (*sic* !). Verse 23, which is in Auc *ad* 18 (50) attributed to Ānandavardhana schould read: *avirodhī virodhī vā* instead of *virodhī vā'virodhī vā.*
The verses must have been well-known, for they are quoted already in the 11th century and in the 18th or 19th century.
The verses deal with different subjects (devotional, descriptive of nature, amatory, sententious verses. etc.).

81. आनन्दस्वामिन् (राजानक°) ĀNANDASVĀMIN (RĀJĀNAKA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS

F One verse.
G VS 2339.
I NCC_2 117, VS 11, SACA 83.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

आनन्दाचार्य ĀNANDĀCĀRYA

v. आनन्द I v. ĀNANDA I (No. 73)

82. आनाफित ĀNĀPHITA

A Minister of Peace and War and author of the inscription of Buddharāja, found at Vaḍne (Cāndravaḍ *tālukā* near Nasik).
B The inscription is dated 610 (Bhādrapada year 360).
C,D,E Author of the inscription deseribed in A.
F,G 5 invocatory verses. Not worth noting.
I NCC_2 –, EI 4.47-51, SACA 84.
J Invocatory verses.

आपदेव v. अपिदेव ĀPADEVA v. APIDEVA (No. 23)

आमकण्ठ v. ओंकण्ठ ĀMAKAṆṬHA v. OṀKAṆṬHA (No. 143)

83. आमदेव ĀMADEVA

A *Śābdika* (grammarian), pupil of Goseka. Author or corrector of the inscription of Jayavarman II from Mālava on a copper-plate, found at Godarpura, near Māndhātā.
B The copper-plate is dated *(Vikrama)-saṁvat* 1317 (= A.D. 1260-1). Second half of the 13th century.
C,D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
I NCC_2 146, E.I. 117-123, SACA 85.
J Nothing to note. Genealogical and eulogistic verses.

84. आम्र ĀMRA

A Son of Ādityanāga, pupil of Vedāṅgamuni. Author of the inscription written in the time of Naravāhana of Nāgadhara, found at Ekalingjī (Udaipur).
B The inscription is dated A.D. 971.
C,D,E Author of the inscription deseribed in A; contains a *praśasti.*
F,G 20 verses, partly illegible.
I NCC_2 148, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* Vol. 22, pp. 150-167, BhL 80, SACA 86.
J Nothing to note.
Eulogistic verses.

85. आर (राजानक) ĀRA (RĀJĀNAKA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 514, SMS 649, SACA 87.
I NCC_2 152, VS 11, SMS I; p. 322, SACA 87.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse.

86. आराध्यकर्पूर ĀRĀDHYAKARPŪRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 578, SMS VIII.
I NCC_2 162, VS 11, SACA 88.
J The verse is quoted only VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

87. आरोग्य (भदन्त°) ĀROGYA (BHADANTA°)

= भगवत्तरारोग्य = BHAGAVATTARĀROGYA

= भगवत्तुरारोग्य = BHAGAVATTURĀROGYA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle ot the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS, but probably the date *ad quem* is the 11th century since some verses attributed to the author were quoted anonymously in *alaṁkara*-works of the 11th century.
E JS, VS
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 195.8 (a. Bhadantārogya), VS 1580 (a. Bhadantārogya), Skm [(B) 702; (POS) 2.46.2] (a. Amaru), Vidy 526 (a. Amaru), ŚP 3540 (a. Bhadantavarman), SkV 695/Kav 407 an., Prasanna 149*b* an., RJ 908 an., SU 768 an., SLP 1.44 an., SK 5.318 an., Sāh *ad* 3.199 an., ŚbB 4.596; 4.622 an., IS 4648 = Amar 28; (2) JS 53.19 (a. Ārogya) VS 271 (a. Bhagavattarārogya or Bhagavatturārogya or Bhadantarogya) Kpr. 7.312 (p. 428) an., KāP 260.4-7 an., Dhv *ad* 3.72 (p. 342) an.
H See J.
I NCC_2 165, JS 47, VS 11, SACA 89.
J Verse No. 1 is not an Ārogya verse, but an Amaru verse 28; it is attributed to Amaru in Skm and Vidy and quoted anonymously in SkV/Kav, Prasanna, RJ, SU, SLP, SK

and some *alaṁkāra-s;* it is attributed to Bhadanta-ārogya in JS and VS and to Bhadanta-Varman in ŚP. Ārogya is mostly prefixed by the honorific title of a monk (Buddhist (?)) Bhadanta or qualified as a Bhāgavata (probably mistakenly called Bhagavattar or Bhagavattur [in some MSs of VS]). Bhagavattar-ārogya or Bhagavattur-ārogya is identical with Ārogya, for verse 2 is attributed to Ārogya in JS and to Bhagavattar (°ttur°)-Ārogya in VS. The verses must have been well-known for they are quoted in various *alaṁkāra*-works.
Verse No. 2 is a sentientious verse.

आर्य क्षेमीश्वर ĀRYA KṢEMĪŚVARA

v. क्षेमीश्वर v. KṢEMĪŚVARA (No. 308)

88. आर्यदेव ĀRYADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 1750.
I NCC_2 169, VS 11, SACA 90.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

89. आर्यभट्ट ĀRYABHAṬṬA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 11th century or earlier, as one of the verses attributed to the author was quoted by Kṣemendra in Kavi.
E VS, Kavi.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 1657, SMS 7484; (2) Kavi *ad* 2.1 (10) (v. Kādambarī 6).
I NCC_1 170 (wrongly marked as Āryabhaṭa), VS 11, SACA 91.
J The verses are quoted only in VS and Kavi and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-*
Verse No. 2 seems to be influenced by Bāṇa's verse included in his Kādambarī (6).
Verses contain *anyokti-s* and sententious sayings.

90. आर्याविलास ĀRYĀVILĀSA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm

F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 170; (POS) 1.34.5].
H Āryavilāsa is also an *alias* of Abhinanda (No. 24 above), often quoted in Skm, but it seems that Āryavilāsa is not identical with Abhinanda; in any case the verse quoted in **G** does not appear in the Rāmacarita.
I NCC$_2$ 177, Skm (B) 3; (POS) 40, SACA 92.
J See **H**. The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

आर्यशूर v. शूर I — ĀRYAŚŪRA v. ŚŪRA I (No. 1672)

91. आल्लव = अलव — ĀLLAVA = ALAVA

A Son of Kailāsa. Lived at the court of *mahāsandhivigrahin* Rāṇaka Malla Datta, son of Dhāra Datta. Author of inscriptions of Mahābhavagupta I and Janamejaya from Nāgpur and probably also author of inscriptions on copper-plates from Sonapur and Kaṭak. The inscriptions are in prose and in verse.
B The latter inscriptions are dated *saṁvat* 6 *Āṣāḍhaśudi* 8. Nearer date anknown.
C D, E Author of the inscriptions deseribed in **A**.
I NCC$_2$ 185, E.I. 138-143; 18.249-254; 23.248-255; 3.345-351, BhL 1559-60, SACA 93.
J Nothing worth noting.

92. आवन्तिकजह्नु = जह्नु — ĀVANTIKAJAHNU = JAHNU

A No information. From Avanti.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 5 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 17; (POS) 1.4.1] (a. Jahnu), SMS 3080; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1255; (POS) 2.156.5] (a. Āvantika Jahnu), SMS 3379; **(3)** Skm [(B) 793; (POS) 2.64.3] (a. Āvantika Jahnu); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1788; (POS) 4.30.3] (a. Jahnu); **(5)** Skm [(B) 1145; (POS) 2.134.5] (a. Āvantika Jahnu).
H Āvantika-Jahnu and Jahnu were used alternatively to denote the same author. Āvantika denotes that the author was from Avanti.
I NCC$_2$ 185, NCC$_7$ 207, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 56, SACA 94.
J Verses of (Āvantika)-Jahnu were quoted only in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional and descriptive verses.

93. आवन्तिकद्रव्य — ĀVANTIKADRAVYA
= अवन्तिकद्रव्य — = AVANTIKADRAVYA
= अवन्तिकधन्य — = ĀVANTIKADHANYA

A No information. From Avanti.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1970; (POS) 4.66.5] (a. Āvantikadravya or Avantikadravya) (in Skm (POS) or Āvantikadhanya, AB 510.
H See **J** and **G**.
J The three names of the poet were used in different MSs of the same verse and, therefore, refer to one and the same person (see also **G**). Avantika denotes that the author was from Avanti.
J The verse was quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with the *cātaka* bird (lyrical).

आवन्तिकधन्य — ĀVANTIKADHANYA
v. आवन्तिकद्रव्य — v. ĀVANTIKADRAVYA

94. आवन्त्यकृष्ण = (?) — ĀVANTYAKṚṢṆA = (?)
पण्डितकृष्णक — PAṆḌITAKṚṢṆAKA (see No. 271)

A No information. From Avanti.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm, VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 181; (POS) 1.37.1] (a. Āvantyakṛṣṇa); **(2)** VS 2556 (a Paṇḍitakṛṣṇaka).
H It is probably, but not certain, that Avantyakṛṣṇa is identical with Paṇḍitakṛṣṇaka, *āvantya* being a prefix denoting that the author was from Avanti.
I NCC$_2$ 185, Skm (B) 181, Skm (POS) 40, VS 26, SACA 96.
J Verses attributed to the author(s) appear only in Skm and VS respectively and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

95. आशामिश्र — ĀŚĀMIŚRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in PV.
E PV, PdT.
F One verse.
G PV 42, PdT 29.
I NCC$_2$ 196, PdT LV – LVI, SACA 97.
J The verse is quoted only in PV and PdT and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*

96. आह्लादक (राजानक°) ĀHLĀDAKA (RĀJĀNAKA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1257.
I NCC_2 244, VS 11, SACA 100.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

इ (I)

97. इच्छट = (?) इच्छाल ICCHAṬA = (?) ICCHĀLA

A No information.
B If Icchāla is identical with Icchaṭa, then he must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier, but if Icchaṭa is different from Icchāla, he must have lived in the first half of the 14th century or earlier, as the verse attributed to Icchāla is quoted in JS and the verse attributed to Icchaṭa is quoted in VS.
E JS, VS.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** JS 309.20 (a. Icchāla), VS 2305 an., SMS 2377; **(2)** VS 2337, SMS VII.
H It is only probable that Icchāla is identical with Icchaṭa, for verse No. 1 attributed in JS to Icchāla is also quoted in VS anonymously, but that is not certain.
I NCC_2 245, VS 11, SACA 101.
J NCC_2 calls the author Icchaṭaka (?); see **H** above. The verses attributed to Icchāla (Icchaṭa) appear only in JS and VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional and sententious verses.

इच्छाल v. इच्छट ICCHĀLA v. ICCHAṬA (No. 97)

98. इन्दुभट्ट (v. इन्दुराज = भट्टेन्दुराज) INDUBHAṬṬA (v. INDURĀJA = BHAṬṬENDURĀJA) (No. 99)

A No information. Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 33, SMS VII.
H See **J**.
I NCC_2 248, 249, VS 11, SACA 104.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional verse.

99. इन्दुराज = भट्टेन्दुराज (v. इन्दुभट्ट) INDURĀJA = BHAṬṬENDURĀJA (v. INDUBHAṬṬA) (No. 98)

A Son of Bhūtirāja, grandson of Saucuka of the Kātyāyana-*gotra;* teacher of Abhinavagup From Kaśmīr.

B 10th century.
C Mentioned by Abhinavagupta in his Locana on Dhv in the introductory verse 2 and concluding verse 3, as well as at the end of his Bhagavadgītāṭīkā. Also praised by Abhinavagupta in his Abhinavabhāratī and quoted by Kṣemendra in Auc and Suvṛ.
E JS, ŚP, VS, Dhv, Auc, Suvṛ.
F 14 verses.
G **(1)** Auc *ad* 31 (59) (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), SkV 1198 (a. Keśaṭa), Prasanna 202*b* (a. Keśaṭa), Skm [(B) 1699; (POS) 4.12.4] (a. Keśaṭa), VS 884 an., JSub 302.2 an., SMS 5467; **(2)** JS 121.3 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), ŚP 1212 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), Any 152.94 an., SMS 6745 (v. AP 10); **(3)** JS 371.17 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), SMS 6816; **(4)** JS 372.22 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), Suvṛ *ad* 2.30 (60) (a Bhaṭṭendurāja), Skm [(B) 908; (POS) 2.87.3] an., Kpr 7.265 an., KāP 239.7-10 an., KHpk 268.4-7 an., SMS 7089; **(5)** JS 100.2 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), SMS 10112; **(6)** JS 35.108 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), SMS VI **(7)** Suvṛ *ad* 29 (59) (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), SMS VII; **(8)** JS 274.6 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja); **(9)** JS 120.5 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), ŚP 1052 (a. Indurāja), Skm [(B) 1930; (POS) 4.58.5] (a. Vākpati), VS 947 (a. Yaśasa), Dhv *ad* 1.17 (p. 76); *ad* 3.98 (p. 538) = Bhallaṭaśataka 56; **(10)** JS 265.32 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), Dhv *ad* 2.50 (p. 213) (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), **(11)** JS 205.8 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), ŚP 3580 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), VS 2070 an. = Amar 48; **(12)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.28 (51) (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja); **(13)** VS 918 (a Bhaṭṭendurāja), JS 100.3 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja or an.); **(14)** JS 205.8 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja), ŚP 3580 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja) = Amar 48.
H Indurāja is identical with Bhaṭṭendurāja, for verse No. 9 is attributed in ŚP to Indurāja and in JS to Bhaṭṭendurāja. See **J**.
I NCC$_2$ 249, JS 46-7, AP 10-1, VS 11-2 (inexact see **J**), SACA 105; cf. also V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 6.162, G. Buhler's *Kaśmīr Report* 65.80.
J P. Peterson wrongly identifies Indurāja (= Bhaṭṭendurāja) with Indu Bhaṭṭa and does not differentiate among them (VS) 11-2).

Three verses attributed to Bhaṭṭendurāja are probably not his verses; verses 11 and 14 are Amaru's verses (24 and 48); verse 9 is a Bhallaṭa verse (= Bhallaṭaśataka 56).

Verse 1 is in Auc attributed to Bhaṭṭendurāja and in SkV, Skm, and Prasanna to Keśaṭa; in VS and JSub the verse is quoted anonymously; it is also a verse which could be qualified among Bhaṭṭendurāja's *incerta*. Verse 9 (probably a Bhallaṭa verse; see above) is in Skm attirbuted to Vākpati and in VS to Yaśasa; it is also quoted in Dhv. Another verse found also in Dhv is No. 10.

The verses must have been popular, for they are quoted in the 11th and 15th century and are often quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works.

Mostly *anyokti-s* and descriptive verses.

100. इन्दुलेखा (v. आकाशपोलि) INDULEKHĀ (v. ĀKĀŚAPOLI) (No. 68)

A No information. Poetess.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, if we accept that verses quoted in JS over this poetess's name are hers and not Ākāśapoli's verses; or in the 15th century or earlier, if we accept that the JS verses attributed to the poetess are not Ākāśapoli's verses. See **J** below.
E JS (see **J**), VS.

F 6 verses or 1 verse (see **J**).
G **(1)** VS 1902, SakṛP 14-5, SMS 7690; **(2)** JS 167.6 (in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli), SMS VI; **(3)** JS 167.5 (in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli), SMS VIII; **(4)** JS 167.7 (in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli); **(5)** JS 167.4 (in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli); **(6)** JS 167.8 (in Bhandarkar's Report a. Ākāśapoli).
I NCC$_2$ 249, VS 12, SACA 106 (v V. Raghavan *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 25.60, SskṛP XV).
J In JS verses 167.4-8 are attributed: *„ete pañcendulekhāyām"*; in the Bhandarkar's Report they are attributed to Ākāśapoli. It is likelier that these verses are Indulekhā's verses (see above Ākāśapoli No. 68, **H**) than Ākāśapoli's verses. The verses attributed to this poetess in VS and JS are quoted only in these anthologies and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Lyrical verses (description of nature and amatory verses).

101. इन्द्रकवि INDRAKAVI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP, SH, Pad, RJ, PV.
F 24 verses.
G **(1)** RJ 1362, SkV 1532 (a. Bhavabhūti), JS 328.4 (a. Bhavabhūti), ŚP 4076 an., Sar 103.10-4; 731.16-19 an., KH 142.16-9 an., AlK 416.26-417.2 an., SMS 1674 = Mālatī 5.13; **(2)** JS 452.45, SMS 5144 = VCjr 16.4; **(3)** JS 452.44, SMS 5771; **(4)** JS 98.8, SMS 10294; **(5)** JS 452.47, SMS VI; **(6)** JS 450.31, SH 1612 an., SMS VII; **(7)** SH 16, JS 8.6 an., IS 2303, SMS VII = BhŚ 1; **(8)** JS 451.42, SMS VIII; **(9)** JS 450. 30, SLP 4.53 (a. BhŚ), SMŚr 4.53 an., Subh 14 an., IS 2545, SMS VIII = BhŚ 77; **(10)** JS 451.41, SMS VIII = BhŚ 518; **(11)** JS 14.37, ŚP 84, SH 8; **(12)** JS 452.46; **(13)** JS 451.40; **(14)** SH 15, JS 9.10 an., **(15)** JS 96.9; **(16)** JS 452.43; **(17)** JS 320.17 = Khaṇḍapraśasti 120; **(18)** JS 329.10, ŚP 4078, Pad 87,23, PV 805 (v. AP 11; ZDMG 27.627) = BhŚ 741; **(19)** JS 453.49; **(20)** JS 452.48; **(21)** JS 440.12; **(22)** JS 94.6, SP 948; **(23)** JS 104.10, ŚP 1130, RJ 460 (a. Candrakavi), Regnaud VI 118 (a. Candrakavi); **(24)** JS 95.6, ŚP 1082, (v. AAus 241).
I NCC$_2$ 250, AP 11, PV 94, SACA 107.
J Of the 24 verses attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Indrakavi four were not written by him, i.e. verse 1 attributed to Indra° in RJ, for it is a Bhavabhūti verse (Mālatī 5.13) (it is also so attributed in SkV and JS); verse 7 attributed to Indra° in SH, for it is a Bhartṛhari verse (BhŚ 1); verse 9 attributed to Indra° in JS, for it is also a Bhartṛhari verse (BhŚ 77); and verse 9 attributed to Indra° in JS, for it is a Hanumāt verse (Khaṇḍapraśasti 120). Also doubtful Indrakavi verses are verses 2 (for the verse also occurs in VCjr 16.4), 10 (for the verse appears in BhŚ 578), 18 (for this verse arrears in BhS 714) and 23 (for this verse is attributed in RJ and Regnaud VI to Candrakavi).

Most of the verses attributed to Indrakavi occur in JS. 451-3. JS attributes 10 verses to Indrakavi *(daśaste Indrakaveḥ)*; it was suggested by J.B. Chaudhuri (PV p. 94) that Indrakavi who was a „religious poet" composed probably a Vairāgya-śataka from which

the ten verses of JS have been culled. If this unsubstantiated hypothesis were true, then Indrakavi must have based himself on Bhartṛhari's Vairāgya-śataka.

Though as many as 24 verses are attributed in anthologies to Indrakavi, most of these verses are quoted only in one or two anthologies and are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Mostly lyrical (amatory, descriptive) and religious verses.

102. इन्द्रज्योतिस् INDRAJYOTIS

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 365; (POS) 1.73.5], SMS VII.
I NCC$_2$ 251, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, SACA 108.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse (the moon).

103. इन्द्रदत्त INDRADATTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1655, SMS 8828, SACA 109.
H Probably different form Indradatta who studied with Kātyāyana-Vararuci and Vyāḍi the Aindravyākaraṇa mentioned in KSS 1.4 25 (NCC$_2$ 251; differently P. Peterson in VS 12).
I NCC$_2$ 251, VS 12, SACA 109. (See **H**).
J See **H**. The verse attributed to the author is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse (*karṇikāra* tree).

104. इन्द्रदेव INDRADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1686, (POS) 4.10.1].
I NCC$_2$ 252, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, SACA 110.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

105. इन्द्रभानु INDRABHĀNU

A Foreign Affairs Minister of Bhīma Śāhi. From Kaśmīr. (See **H** below).
B End of the 9th or beginning of the 10th century, for Bhīma Śāhi was the maternal grandfather of Queen Diddā, wife of Kṣemagupta of Kaśmīr, who reigned from A.D. 950 to 958. (RT 6.177).
E Kavi.
F One verse.
G Kavi *ad* 4.1 (33), Suvṛ *ad* 2.37 (70) (a. Rissu).
H In NCC$_2$ 254 it was suggested that Rissu (see **G**) might be an alias of Indrabhānu; that is however unlikely, for Rissū(ka) or Risūka or Riṁśuka (v. below No. 1266), is a poet of his own merit quoted in SkV, JS, Vidy and Suvṛ.
I NCC$_2$ 254, SACA 111.
J Only Kṣemendra quoted Indrabhānu. His verses do not occur in any of the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Flattery verse.

106. इन्द्रशिव INDRAŚIVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 742; (POS) 2.74.2], SMS 5086 = Śṛṅgāratilaka (attributed to Kālidāsa) 2.
I NCC$_2$ 255, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, SACA 112.
J The verse occurs also in the Śṛṅgāratilaka attributed to Kālidāsa and might not have been written by Indraśiva. It is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

107. इन्द्रसिंह (तथागत°; भदन्त°) (v. गजेन्द्रसिंह) INDRASIṀHA (TATHĀGATA°; BHADANTA°) (v. GAJENDRASIṀHA) (No. 326).

A No information. A Buddhist.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for one verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, VS, (SRHt).
F 3 verses.
G (1) VS 1601 (a. Bhadanta-tathāgate'ndrasiṁha); (2) ŚP 3968 (a. Indrasiṁha), VS 2273 (a. Bhadanta-Indrasiṁha) (v. AP 11; ZDMG 27.628; v. also BhS 65); (3) VS 212 (a. Tathāgate'ndrasiṁha), SRHt 35.16 (a. Gajendrasiṁha), ŚP 234 an., IS 7408 (v. ZDMG 25.455).

ई (i)

108. ईशान(भट्ट) ĪŚĀNA (BHAṬṬA)

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Somāṅka and brother of Bhaṭṭa Devasvāmin of Kānyakubja. Author of the inscription of Vatsarāja, found in Mahuvā, near Gwalior.
B 7th century.
C D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
I NCC$_2$ 265; v. *Journal of the Oriental Institute, M.S. University, Baroda* 7.49, BhL 2108, SACA 114.
J Nothing to note. Genealogical verses.

109. ईशान चिन्तातुराङ्ग ĪŚĀNA CINTĀTURĀṄGA

A Calls himself *praśastikārakavi.* Author of the inscription written during the time of Mahāśivagupta found in Sirpur near Raipur. The inscription contains a *praśasti* of 42 verses. partly illegible.
B 11th century.
C,D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
F 42 verses.
G Worth noting are 14 verses: 1, 7, 22, 11, 17, 26, 20, 8, 19, 21, 14, 18, 2 and 10.
I NCC$_2$ 265, E.I. 11.184-201; 20. App. p. 230, BhL 1654, SACA 115.
J Eulogistic verses.

110. ईशानदेव ĪŚĀNADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
C P. Perterson (VS p. 12) mentions that Īśāna is referred to in Kalhaṇa's Rājataraṅgiṇī 2.48. However, this Īśāna does not seem to be identical with Īśānadeva quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1352, SMS VII (v. *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes à Leiden* (1883) p. 358).
I NCC$_2$ 265, VS 12, SACA 116.
J See C above. The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

111. ईश्वरकृष्ण ĪŚVARAKṚṢṆA

A No information. (See **D**).
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
D P. Perterson identifies Īśvarakṛṣṇa of VS with Īśvarakṛṣṇa, pupil of Vindhyavāsin (of the 3rd century) and author of Saṁkhyakārikā-s or Saṁkhyasaptati, but this identification does not seem to be correct. The latter Īśvarakṛṣṇa is too early an author to be included in VS and probably there existed twc Īśvarakṛṣṇa-s. So also NCC$_2$ 273.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1656, SMS VII.
H See **D**.
I NCC$_2$ 273, VS 12-3, SACA 117.
J See **D**. The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse (flowers).

112. ईश्वर पुरी (श्रीमद्°; श्रीपादानाम्; °पदानाम्) ĪŚVARA PURĪ (ŚRĪMAD°; °ŚRĪPADĀNĀM; °PADĀNĀM)

A Son of Śyāmasundara of Kumārabhaṭṭa (Beṅgāl). A devout ascetic (Śaṅkarite *sannyāsin*), who gave to Caitanya at Gayā a *mantra* of ten syllables.
B End of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century.
C See **D**. Mentioned by Rūpa Gosvāmin and Caitanya, as well as by Raghunāthadāsa in Caitanyāṣṭaka and Stavakalpataru.
D Rukmiṇīsvayaṁvara quoted by Rūpa Gosvāmin in his Ujjvalanīlamaṇi; Śrīkṛṣṇalīlāmṛta mentioned in the Bhaktiratnākara.
E PG.
F 3 verses.
G (1) PG 75 (a. Śrimad-Īśvarapurī-padānām); **(2)** PG 62 (a. Śrīmad-Īśvarapurī-śrīpadānām); **(3)** PG 18 (a. Śrimad-Īśvarapurī-padānām).
I NCC$_2$ 275, PG XIII-XIV and XIX; 185, SACA 118 (v. S.K. De, *Vaiṣṇava Faith and Movement,* pp. 19-20).
J The three verses are quoted only in PG and do not occur in other *subhāṣita- saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verses.

113. ईश्वरभद्र ĪŚVARABHADRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1896; (POS) 4.52.1], SMS VII.
I NCC_2 277, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, SACA 119.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse.

114. ईश्वरवर्मन् ĪŚVARAVARMAN
= सुवर्णकारेश्वरवर्मन् = SUVARṆAKĀREŚVARAVARMAN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verse(s) attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One or two verses.
G (1) VS 2353 (a. Suvarṇakāreśvaravarman or an.), SMS 8165; (2) VS 2354 (a. Suvarṇakāreśvaravarman).
H See J.
I NCC_2 277, VS 13, SACA 120.
J It is not certain whether the attribution to Suvarṇakāreśvaravarman after verse 2354 refers also to verse 2353. The author is quoted with the prefix (sobriquet) Suvarṇakāra (goldsmith). The two verses are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sentensious verses.

ईश्वरसूनलोठक ĪŚVARASŪNALOṬHAKA
v. लोठक I v. LOṬHAKA I (No. 1325)

उ (U)

115. उच्छट = उच्छठ UCCHAṬA or UCCHAṬHA

A No information.
B The author must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to him is quoted in JS.
E JS
F One verse.
G JS 311.41.
I NCC_2 285, SACA 121
J The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

116. उञ्छवृत्ति (उञ्छ्छवृत्ति) UÑCHAVṚTTI (for UÑCCHAVṚTTI)

A No information. (Probably a sobriquet).
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 1722; (2) VS 1721
H Uñchavṛtti = the gleaner, is probably a sobriquet (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 18; p. 262).
I NCC_2 288, VS 13, SACA 122, (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 18; p. 262).
J Both verses are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Cf. also H above.

117. उड्डीयकवि = उद्दीपककवि UḌḌĪYAKAVI =UDDĪPAKAKAVI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP, RJ, SG, SuSS.
F One verse.
G JS 272.9, ŚP 3663, RJ 1112, SG 430, SuSS 124 (a. Uddīpakakavi), SMS VII.
H Uḍḍīyakavi is identical with Uddīpakakavi, for the verse is so attributed in JS, ŚP, RJ, SG on one side and in SuSS on the other side.
I NCC_2 291, AP 11, SACA 123.
J See **H**. The verse must have been well-known, since it was quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* from the 13th century up to the end of the 17th century.
Amatory verse.

118. उत्कट (भट्ट°) (v. खोरवटभट्ट) — UTKAṬA (BHAṬṬA°) (v. KHORAVAṬABHAṬṬA) (No. 316)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP.
F One verse.
G JS 426.9 (a. Bhaṭṭotkaṭa), ŚP 576 (a. Utkaṭa), SH 1017 (a. Khoravaṭabhaṭṭa), VS 2415 an., Subh 77 an., IS 991, SMS 5108 (v. AP 11, ZDMG 27.648).
H Utkaṭa is identical with Bhaṭṭotkaṭa, for the verse quoted above is so attributed in ŚP and JS respectively. It is possible that Khoravaṭabhaṭṭa is identical with Bhaṭṭotkaṭa and the scribe of SH has made an error in attributing this verse to Khoravaṭabhaṭṭa (a name completely unknown); this is quite likely, for SH is partly based on JS.
I NCC_2 296, JS 47, AP 11, SACA 124.
J See H..
Description of family life.

उत्कल v. औत्कल — UTKALA v. AUTKALA (No. 144)

119. उत्यराम — UTTYARĀMA

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in SG.
E SG.
F One verse.
G SG 712, SMS 185.
I NCC_2 –, SACA 125.
J Author completely unknown; not mentioned in NCC, but the verse is known to modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, as it is quoted in SR and SSB (anonymously).
Devotional verse.

उत्पल v. उत्पलदेव; उत्पलराज — UTPALA v. UTPALADEVA; UTPALARĀJA (Nos. 120-121)

120. उत्पलदेव = उत्पल — UTPALADEVA = UTPALA

A Son of Udayākara, disciple of Somānanda, *guru* of Lakṣmaṇagupta; *praramaguru* of Abhinavagupta; teacher of Rāmakaṇṭha, author of Vyomavyāpistava. From Kaśmīr. A Śaiva.
B End of the 9th and beginning of the 10th century.
C Mentioned several times by Abhinavagupta (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 6.163-6) and as preceptor by Maheśvaratejānandanātha in his Ānandakalpalatikā.

D Ajaḍapramātṛsidhi, Īśvarapratyabhijñākārikā (-sūtra) and a *ṭīkā* on the above: Īśvarasiddhi with *vṛtti;* Parameśvarastotrāvalī; Śivadṛṣṭivṛtti; Sambandhasiddhi with *vṛtti;* Stotrāvalī (or Śivastotrāvalī) Bhāvopahārastotra (?) and a treatise on music (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 6.164-6). For details see NCC_2 317.
E JS.
F Two verses.
G **(1)** JS 459.4, Kpr 4.45 an., KāP 91.16-7, AlR 606 an., AlS 25.7-10; 175.7-10 an., SMS 8381 = Sivastotrāvalī (ChSS 15) 13.17; **(2)** JS 459.3.
I NCC_2 317, JS 19-20, SACA 126 (v V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 6.163-6).
J The two verses of the author are quoted only in JS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* but the first verse is also quoted in the *alaṁkāra* literature.
Devotional verses.

121. उत्पल(राज) (श्रीमद्°) = उत्पलराजदेव (श्रीमद्°) = उत्पलपाद (श्रीमद्°) (v. मुञ्ज) — UTPALA(RĀJA) (ŚRĪMAD°) = UTPALARĀJADEVA (ŚRĪMAD°) = UTPALAPĀDA (ŚRĪMAD°) (v. MUÑJA) (No. 1147)

A Kaśmīrian teacher of Abhinavagupta, as well as name of a whole line of Kaśmīrian rulers beginning with Avantivarman and ending probably with Muñja. Utpalarāja is also the pseudonym of Muñja, the Paramāra king of Dhārā alias Vākpatirāja of Mālvā, uncle and predecessor of Bhoja.
B 10th century.
E SkV/Kav, Skm, ŚP, Prasanna, Auc, Kavi, Suvṛ, Dhv.
F 10 verses.
G **(1)** SkV 1605, Skm [(B) 2290; (POS) 5.58.5], Pad 89.43 (a. BhŚ), SU 1054 (a. BhŚ), ŚP 4176 an., VS 3473 an., SK 7.18 an., AlR 474 an., IS 77, SMS 232 (v. Kav p. 30) = BhŚ 183. PrK 2; **(2)** SkV 391, SMS 2753; **(3)** Auc *ad* 16(45), Skm [(B) 2300; (POS) 5.60.5] (a. Muñja), VS 3413 (a. (?) Harṣadeva), ŚP 4102 (a. BhŚ), Pad 92.62 (a. BhŚ), RJ 1369 (a. BhŚ), PV 811 (a. Jagajjīvanavraja), PdT 180 an., SK 7.26 an., SU 1009 an., SM 911 an., SSV 893 an., BPS f 24*b* 153, SSD 4 f. 30*a* an., Kpr 4.44 an., KāP 90.6 an., *ad* KāD 2.291 an., Alkeś *ad* 20.28 (p. 75) an., Kāvyān 57.18-21 an., IS 844, SMS 4205 (v. Kav p. 30) = BhŚ 213, Vet 1.5, L in VCbr *ad* 2.21; **(4)** ŚP 1017, JS 109.16 an., RJ 582 an., Any 119.98 an., SMS 6456, (v. AP 12, ZDMG 27.628); **(5)** SkV 332/Kav 140, Prasanna 83*b*, Skm [(B) 463; (POS) 1.93.3], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 30); **(6)** SkV 552/Kav 289, Prasanna 130*b*, PG 357 (a. Śāntikara), Skm [(B) 626; (POS) 2.31.1] an., JS 160,25 an., SH 2035 an., ŚbB 4.570 an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 30); **(7)** Skm [(B) 1194; (POS) 2.144.4], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 30); **(8)** Dhv *ad* 1.7 (in KM 25; p. 35 (a. Śrīmad Utpalapāda) (v. Kav p. 30); **(9)** Kavi *ad* 2.1 (5) (a. Śrīmad Utpalarājadeva), (v. Kav p. 30); **(10)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.6 (28) (a. Śrīmad Utpalarāja) (v. Kav p. 30).
H The author is called Utpalarāja or Śrīmad Utpalarāja by Kṣemendra in Suvṛ (verse 10). He is probably also identical with Śrīmad Utpalarājadeva, so called also by Kṣemendra in Kavi (verse 9), as well as with Śrīmad Utpalapāda, so called *ad* Dhv (verse 8). In

one place in Skm (verse 3) he is called Muñja, while in Auc the verse is attributed to Utpalarāja. However, this verse is a BhŚ verse and several other verses in Skm are attributed to Muñja, so that it cannot be considered that the poet Muñja is identical with Utpalarāja, the Paramāra king of Dhārā, whose pseudonym Utpalarāja he bears. For other verses attributed to Muñja see below (No. 1147).

I NCC$_2$ 318, SkV LXXI-LXXII, Kav p. 28-30, Skm (B) 3,17, Skm (POS) 40, 93, JS 20-1, AP 12, SMS I; 322-3, SACA 127 (v. P. Peterson, *Fourth Report* XIII).

J See **H**. Verses 1 and 3 are probably not Utpalarāja's verses, but BhŚ verses. Verse 1 is attributed to Utpalarāja in SkV and Skm, but in Pad and SU it is attributed to BhŚ and quoted anonymously in ŚP, VS, SK and *alaṁkāra-s;* it is a BhŚ 183 verse which also occurs in PrK; verse 3 is attributed by Kṣemendra in Auc to Utpalarāja, in Skm to Muñja, in VS to Harṣadeva, in PV to Jagajjivanavraja and in ŚP, Pad and RJ to BhŚ; it is also quoted anonymously in PdT, SU, SK, SM, SSV, SSD, BPŚ and *alaṁkāra-s;* it is a BhŚ verse 213 which also occurs in Vet and VCbr. Verse 6 is attributed in SkV/Kav and Prasanna to Utpalarāja and in PG to Śāntikara, while it is quoted anonymously in Skm, JS, SH and *alaṁkāra-s.*

The verses of Utpalarāja are quoted not only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E**, but also in other *subhāsita-saṁgraha-s* and *alaṁkāra-s* anonymously.

Mostly lyrical (amatory) verses.

122. उत्प्रेक्षावल्लभ = गोकुल = शिवभक्तदास (v. वल्लभ V; भट्टवल्लभ; वल्लभदेव) UTPREKṢĀVALLABHA = GOKULA = ŚIVA(BHAKTA)DĀSA (v. VALLABHA V; BHAṬṬAVALLABHA; VALLABHADEVA) (Nos. 1374, 1372, 1377)

A No information. See **H**. Known also as Śivabhaktadāsa.

B The author wrote his Sundarīśataka at the instance of king Madana, before the middle of the 13th century.

C Quoted by Kālidāsa and Bāṇa; probably, they refer, however, to another Utprekṣavallabha, or their works must have been written much earlier.

D Bhikṣāṭanakāvya (KM *Guccha* 12) in 40 *paddhati-s;* Sundarīśataka (KM *Guccha* 9) in 111 verses; rather erotic than lyrical poems.

E JS, ŚP, VS, SH.

F 20 verses.

G **(1)** JS 298.8, SMS 2891 = Bhikṣā° 3.3; **(2)** VS 1953, SMS 3876 = Bhikṣā° 4.14; **(3)** JS 297.4, ŚP 3343 an. (but according to AP 13 a. Utprekṣāvallabha), SH 1721 an., SMS 7639 = Bhikṣā° 2 15; **(4)** JS 240 11, AlK 389.13-6; 407.11-14 an., SMS 8846 = Bhikṣā° 4.23; **(5)** JS 19.19, SMS 9069 = Bhikṣā° 1.1; **(6)** JS 170.27, SMS 9353 (v. VS p. 111) = Bhikṣā° 1.27; **(7)** JS 170.26, ŚP 3523, SMS 9357 (v. AP 12, VS p. 111) = Bhikṣā° 4.7; **(8)** JS 141.5, SH 2022, SMS 9782; **(9)** JS 170.25, ŚP 3524, SMS VI (v. AP 13, VS p. 112) = Bhikṣā° 4.5; **(10)** JS 297,5, ŚP 3333 an. = Bhikṣā° 2.14; **(11)** JS 184.50, SH 1701 = Bhikṣā° 2.13; **(12)** JS 240. 12 = Bhikṣā° 4.27; (13) JS 144.7, SH 2061, SuSS 593, ŚP 3441, (a. Vallabha), RJ 967 (a. Vallabha),(v. AP 83, VS p. 112) (see **H**); **(14)** VS 1178; **(15)** JS 188.78, SH 1762 = Bhikṣā° 2.10; **(16)** JS 298.9 = Bhikṣā° 3.5; **(17)** JS 193.8, PG 379 (a. Hara) = Bhikṣā° **6.3**; **(18)** JS 297.7 = Bhikṣā° 2.4; **(19)** JS 39.27 = Bhikṣā° 1.6; **(20)** JS 297.6 = Bhikṣā° 2.12.

H P. Peterson (VS p. 111-112) wrongly identifies Vallabha with Utprekṣāvallabha and even erroneously says that verse (13) is from the Bhikṣāṭanakāvya. The whole Bhikṣāṭanakāvya is composed in *vasantatilakā*-metre and verse No. 13 is not composed in this metre and is probably the only verse attributed in JS and SH to Utprekṣāvallabha which is not by the author of Bhikṣā°; it is also in ŚP attributed to Vallabha and that is probably the correct attribution (SH probably recopied the attribution from JS). The other two verses, Nos. 8 and 14 not identified in the Bhikṣāṭanakāvya and in the Sundarīśataka (written in *āryā*-metre) are probably from the former work, though not found in the KM edition of it; they are also composed in *vasantatilakā*-metre. Utprekṣāvallabha is a sobriquet of Gokula.

I NCC$_2$ 319, VS 111-112 (incorrectly; see **H**), AP 12, JS 21, SACA 128 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.248).

J See **H**. The verses quoted over the name Utprekṣāvallabha are quoted only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E**, with the exception of verse 17 which is also quoted in PG over the name of Hara. Sometimes they are quoted in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E** anonymously, e.g. verse 10 (in JS a. Utprekṣā° and in ŚP an.), or verse 3 (in JS and some texts of ŚP a. Utprekṣā° and in SH an.); verse 4 is also quoted anonymously in an *alaṁkāra* work (AlK).

Verse 13 is probably not an Utprekṣā° verse but a Vallabha(deva) verse. See **H** above.

Lyrical verses (amatory blended with strong erotic sentiment).

123. उदय (उपाध्याय°) UDAYA (UPĀDHYĀYA°)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS, but probably earlier, for verse 2 is quoted anonymously in ŚP.

E VS, Vjv.

F Two verses.

G **(1)** Vjv 85.1 (p. 139); **(2)** VS 784, ŚP 975 *bis* an.

I NCC$_2$ 325, VS 13, SACA 130.

J Verse 2 is also quoted anonymously in ŚP but does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

124. उदयन (कवि) UDAYANA(KAVI)

A Author of the inscription written during the reign of Anaṅgabhīma 1 found in Bhuvaneśvara. The inscription is a *praśasti* or 36 verses of Svapneśvaradeva of Orissa, from the Mugheśvara temple at Bhuvaneśvara. See **D.**

B The inscription is not dated; end of 12th century, the time when Anaṅgabhīma ascended the throne.

C See **D.**

D,E Author of the inscription mentioned in **A**, **B** and probably also the author of a commentary on the Gītagovinda and pupil of Govardhana, the author of ĀrS, who mentions him. Probably also the author of another inscription of the end of the 12th entury mentioned in the *Orisa Historical Research Journal* 1;426.
F 36 verses.
G Worth noting verses 2,1.
I NCC$_2$ 327. E.I. 6.198-203, BhL 1526, JASB (1897), 23, JASB (1906) 159, JASB (1903) 20, *Orissa Hist. Res J.* 7.42-46, SACA 131.
J Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

125. उदयरुचि UDAYARUCI

A Pupil of Vijayadeva and author of the inscription composed during the times of Gajasiṁha, son of Sūrasiṁha, found in Kekind (Jodhpur), containing a *praśasti.*
B Inscription not dated.
C D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F Nothing worth noting.
I NCC$_2$ 329, BhL 949, *Journal of the Oriental Institute, MS University Baroda* 7, SACA 132.
J Genealogical and eulogistic verses.

126. उदयसिंह (भट्ट°) UDAYASIṀHA (BHAṬṬA°)

A Son of Ratnasiṁha, pupil of Kṣemendra. From Kaśmīr.
B Contemporaneous with Kṣemendra. 11th century.
C Mentioned by Kṣemendra in Kavi. Kṣemendra dedicated to him his Auc (v. KM I p. 160)
D Bhaktibhava, Lalitakāvya (not extant).
E Kavi.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Kavi *ad* 5.1 (60), SMS 6201 from Lalitakāvya (a. Kavi); (2) Kavi *ad* 5.1 (61), from Bhaktibhava (a. Kavi).
I NCC$_2$ 330, SACA 133.
J Mentioned by Kṣemendra in Kavi; does not appear in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical and devotional verses.

127. उदयादित्य UDAYĀDITYA

A No information. Probably from Karṇāṭaka.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1556; (POS) 3.38.1].

I NCC$_2$ 331, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, ABORI 23; p. 416, SACA 134.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

128. उदयिन् UDAYIN

A Buddhist author of the inscription of Sravastī (ṣeṭ-mahêt), dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1276 (= A.D. 1219-20).
B First quarter of the 13th century. See **A**.
C,D,E Author of the inscription described an **A**; contains 17 verses.
F, G See **E**. Worth noting are 8 verses: 15 (1.15-6); 14 (1.13-14); 12 (1.11-2); 1 (1.1); 13 (1.12-3); 11 (1.11); 2 (1.2); 15 (1.14-5).
I NCC$_2$ 331, *Indian Antiquary* (1888); 17.61-4, BhL 204, *Journal of the Oriental Institute MS University, Baroda* 7.79, SACA 135.
J Invocatory and descriptive verses.

129. उदात्त = (?) उद्भट UDĀTTA = (?) UDBHAṬA (No. 131)

A No information.
B If not identical with Udbhaṭa (see **H**), must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in SRHt.
E SRHt.
F One verse.
G SRHt 209.6, SSSN 158.1 an.
H Probably identical with Udbhaṭa, for the verse quoted above is almost identical with Udbhaṭa's verse No. 1 (see below); the attribution to Udātta (instead of Udbhaṭa) was probably a scribe's mistake.
I NCC$_2$ –, SACA 136.
J See **H** and Udbhaṭa (No. 131).

उद्दामकवि UDDĀMAKAVI v. Annex (No. 1926)

उद्दामभानु v. उद्दामभारती UDDĀMABHĀNU v. UDDĀMABHĀRATĪ (No. 1

130. उद्दामभारती = उद्दामभानु UDDĀMABHĀRATĪ = UDDĀMABHĀNU

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle or second half of the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PV.
E PV, SuSS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PV 564, SuSS 155 (a. Uddamabhānu.); (2) PV 565, SuSS 182 an.
H Uddamabhārati is identical with Uddāmabhānu, for verse No. 1 is attributed in PV to Uddāmabhāratī and in SuSS to Uddāmabhānu. Probably the scribe of SuSS wrote the name wrongly.

I NCC$_2$-(but UddāmabhānuNCC$_2$ 336), PV 116, (v. J.R. Chaudhuri in *B.C. Law Volume* II; p. 154), SACA 137.

The author Uddāmabhāratī is not mentioned in NCC. Verse No. 1 is in SuSS 145 (and not 155) and verse No. 2 in SuSS, noted in PV as 182, could not be verified. The verses are quoted only in PV and SuSS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Descriptive verses.

उद्दीपककवि v. उड्डीयकवि UDDĪPAKAKAVI v. UḌḌĪYAKAVI (No. 117)

131. उद्भट (भट्ट°) = (?) उदात्त UDBHAṬA (BHAṬṬA°) = (?) UDĀTTA (See No 129)

A Sabhāpati of Cippaṭa Jayāpīḍa of Kaśmīr (A.D. 779-813). Poet and writer on poetics from Kaśmīr.

B Second half of 8th, beginning of 9th century.

C Mentioned with reverence by Ānandavardhana and cited by Kalhaṇa in his Rājataraṅgiṇī (4.495-7), Abhinavagupta, Mammaṭa, Śārṅgadeva and others. See JOR (Madras) 6.16-9.

D Kāvyālaṁkārasaṁgraha, Kumārasambhava, poem (not extant), Nāṭyaśāstravyākhya (not extant), Bhāmahavivaraṇa (fragments discovered), cited by Abhinavagupta, Mammaṭa and others. See JOR (Madras) 6.166-9.

E SkV/Kav, Skm, VS, SRHt.

F 6 verses.

G (1) VS 498, Sb fol. 33b 4, SRHt 209.6 (a. Udātta), Skm [(B) 2172; (POS) 5.35.2] (a. Keśaṭa), Vidy 356 (a. Keśaṭa), SkV 1241 an., ŚP 273 an., SSSN 158.1 an., Pad 110.31 an., VP 1.4 an., Sa 16.13 an., ST 5.5 an., SU 1484 an., SGo 15*b* an., RJ 1443 an., SSV 443 an., Sama 1*a* 30 and 2*ü* 4 an., SSD 2f 106*b* an., SRRU 76 an., GSL 21 an., IS 550, SMS 2644,(v. Kav p. 30) = HJ 1.72, Pts 5.30 (v. ZDMG 56.314), BhŚ 376 (doubtful), VC (VCsr 3.1, VCjr 17.4), Cr 1180; (2) Skm [(B) 281; (POS) 1.58.2], SMS 9846 (v. Kav p. 30); (3) SkV 455/Kav 203, VS 1466, ŚP 3269 an., Pad 29.3 an., PdT 119 an., RJ 628 an., SuSS 777 an., SMS 10044,(v. Kav p. 30); (4) VS 3453, SLP 3.5 an., IS 1771, SMS 10487 (v. Kav p. 30) = BhŚ 85; (5) SRHt 35.19; (6) SRHt 249.1.

H Skm and SRHt quoted the author as Udbhaṭa (verses No. 2, 5, 6) and SkV/Kav, and VS as Bhaṭṭodbhaṭa.(See Udātta above No. 129).

I NCC$_2$ 380, SkV LXXII, Skm (B) 3, Skm (POS) 40, VS 13, Kav p. 30, V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 6.166-9, Introduction to the Kāvyālaṁkārasaṁgraha (BSS 79), A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 16.207, R. Gnoli *The Aesthetic Experience...* and in *Ismeo* 1962, P.V. Kane, *The History of Sanskrit Poetics* 47-8; 125-131, S.K. De, *History of Sanskrit Poetics,* 46, 72 sqq., A.K. Warder, *Indian Kāvya Literature,* paras 254 sqq. (often quoted) and the Bibliograhpy mentioned in these works, SACA 138.

J Verse 4 is not Udbhaṭa's verse; it is Bhartṛhari's verse; also doubtful Udbhaṭa's verse is verse 1; it appears in Pts, H, BhŚ *(incerta),* VC and Cr; this verse is attributed in Skm and Vidy to Keśaṭa and is quoted anonymously in SkV, ŚP, Pad, SSSN and other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Verses attributed to Udbhaṭa are widely quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* but are rarely quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works. See also **H**.

Mostly amatory or devotional verses blended with erotic sentiment.

उपनाथोपाध्याय v. उमानाथ UPANĀTHOPĀDHYĀYA v. UMĀNĀTHA (No. 134)

132. उपमन्यु (भट्ट°) UPAMANYU (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.

E JS, ŚP, VS.

F One verse.

G JS 250.17, ŚP 3587, VS 1892 (v. AP 13).

I NCC$_2$ 319, AP 13, JS 47, VS 14, SACA 139.

J The verse is attributed in the three *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E** to Upamanyu or Bhaṭṭopamanyu; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verse (description of the dawn).

उपाध्यायधनवर्मन् v. धनवर्मन् UPĀDHYĀYADHANAVARMAN v. DHANAVARMAN (No. 271)

उपाध्यायोदय v. उदय UPĀDHYĀYODAYA v. UDAYA (No. 123)

133. उपेन्द्रसिंह = उपेन्द्रसिङ्घ UPENDRASIṀHA or UPENDRASIṄGHA

A Son of Kuṇḍabhogin, Author of the inscription of Mādhavavarman found in Buguda in Gumsūr-*tālinkā*; not dated.

C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A. Mentions Pulindasena of Kaliṅga.

F, G 18 verses of which the first two are worth noting: 2,1.

I NCC$_2$ 387, E.I. 3.41-46, *Journal of the Oriental Institute M.S. University, Baroda* 7.79, BhL 1672, SACA 140.

J Invocatory and genealogical verses.

134. उमानाथ (°पण्डित; °उपाध्याय) UMĀNĀTHA (°PAṆḌITA : °UPĀDHYĀYA)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Vidy.

E Vidy

F 3 verses.

G (1) Vidy 482 (a. Umānāthapaṇḍita); (2) Vidy 993 (a. Umānāthopādhyāya)); (3) Vidy 194 (a. Umānāthapaṇḍita).

H Umānāthapaṇḍita is most probably identical with Umānāthopādhyāya, for the two different suffixes to the name of the author are included in Vidy and the verses attributed to Umānātha occur in Vidy only.

I NCC2 390, Vidy 4, SACA 141.
J The verses are quoted only in Vidy and do not occur in other *subhāṣita saṁgraha-s.* See also **H.**

135. उमापति I • उमापतिधर UMĀPATI = UMĀPATIDHARA

A Son of Vaṭudāsa, friend and chief officer of Lakṣmaṇasena of Beṅgāl. (Skm (B) 2379). Umāpati(dhara) lived during the reign of Kings Vijayasena, Vallasena and Lakṣmaṇasena. From Beṅgāl. See **C, D** below.
B Second half of 12th, first years of 13th century.
C Mentioned by Jayadeva I in his Gītagovinda (1.4) as a fellow court-poet., and by Merutuṅga in the Prabandhacintāmaṇi (5.9). Jayadeva says about Umāpati that he lengthens verses by additions of adjectives, etc. („sprouts words"); he was probably influenced by Umāpatidhara's own assertion in the Deopāra *praśasti* (v. 35) that his „understanding has been refined by the study of words and their meanings".
D Candracūḍācarita, a poem written under King Cāṇakyacandra and author of the Deopāra inscription, a *praśasti* of 36 verses (Deo°) (whole worth noting).
E Skm, JS, ŚP, PG, SH, RJ, Regnaud VII, Vidy.
F 141 or 143 verses (see **J**).
G **(1)** Deo° 10; **(2)** Skm [(B) 2076; (POS) 5.16.1], SMS 2432; **(3)** Skm [(B) 1744; (POS) 4.21.4], SMS 2489; **(4)** Skm [(B) 54; (POS) 1.11.4], SMS 2498; **(5)** JS 110.19, Any 121.112 an., SMS 2890; **(6)** Skm [(B) 2379; (POS) 5.76.4], SMS 3144; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1395; (POS) 3.5.5], Deo° 24, SMS 4312; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1204; (POS) 2.146.4], SMS 4312; **(9)** Skm [(B) 1569; (POS) 3.40.4], Madhainagar inscription of Lakṣmaṇasena 12, SMS 4323; **(10)** Skm [(B) 210; (POS) 1.42.5], SMS 4836; **(11)** Skm [(B) 1251; (POS) 2.156.1], SMS 5175; **(12)** Skm [(B) 2089; (POS) 5.18.4], SMS 5282; **(13)** Skm [(B) 1374; (POS) 3.1.4], SMS 5379; **(14)** Skm [(B) 1790; (POS) 4.30.5], Vidy 123 an., SMS 6180; **(15)** Skm [(B) 1454; (POS) 3.17.4], Deo° 30, SMS 6357; **(16)** Skm [(B) 59; (POS) 1.12.4], SMS 6593; **(17)** Deo° 9; **(18)** Skm [(B) 1988; (POS) 4.70.3], Vidy 160 an., SMS 7486; **(19)** Deo° 18; **(20)** Skm [(B) 1008; (POS) 2.107.3], SMS 8321; **(21)** Skm [(B) 571; (POS) 2.20.1], SMS 9463; **(22)** Skm [(B) 1775; (POS) 4.27.5], SMS 9471; **(23)** Skm [(B) 259; (POS) 1.52.4], PG 148, SMS 9850; **(24)** JS 360.1 Skm [(B) 1492; (POS) 3.25.2] (a. Haridatta), SMS 10500 (v. AB 548); **(25)** Skm [(B) 1909; (POS) 4.54.4], SMS VI; **(26)** Skm [(B) 1017; (POS) 2.109.2], SMS VI; **(27)** Skm [(B) 1203; (POS) 2.146.3], SMS VI; **(28)** Skm [(B) 1005; (POS) 2.106.5], SMS VI; **(29)** Skm [(B) 515; (POS) 2.8.5], SMS VI; **(30)** Skm [(B) 1765; (POS) 4.25.5], SMS VI; **(31)** Deo° 16; **(32)** Skm [(B) 1469; (POS) 3.20.4], SMS VII (v. JASB (1906) 161; **(33)** Skm [(B) 2349. (POS) 5.70.4], SMS VII; **(34)** Skm [(B) 1614; (POS) 3.49.4], Deo°7, SMS VII; **(35)** Skm [(B) 1845; (POS) 4.41.5], Vidy 62, SMS VII; **(36)** JS 346.72, Skm [(B) 1583; (POS) 3.40.3] (a. Dhanaṁjaya), Pad 26.61 an., RJ 203 an., SMS VII (v. AB 533); **(37)** Deo° 31; **(38)** JS 17.7 (a. Umāpatidhara or Śrī-Harṣapaṇḍita in Bhandarkar Report), SMS VII;, **(39)** Skm [(B) 1978; (POS) 4.68.3], Vidy 21, SMS VII; **(40)** Skm [(B) 1647; (POS) 4.2.2], ŚP 1161 (a. Dhoika), Any 13.105 an., Ekav 103.11-4 an., SMS VII (v. AP 42; ZDMG 27.632); **(41)** [Skm (B) 2303; (POS) 5.61.3], SMS VIII; **(42)** Deo° 15; **(43)** Deo° 5; **(44)** JS 119.90, ŚP 923 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena), PV 702 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena), Pad 103.68 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena),

Skm [(B) 1832; (POS) 4.39.2] (a. Ācārya Gopīka), Vidy 50 (a. Śaṅkaramiśra), PdT 254 an., SSSN 187.17 an., Any 62.34 an., IS 2534, SMS VIII, (v. IHQ 38.2-3; p. 135 = Padyasaṁgraha (a. Ballāla); **(45)** Skm [(B) 129; (POS) 1.26.4], SMS VIII; **(46)** Skm [(B) 2062; (POS) 5.13.2], JS 375.1, SMS VIII; **(47)** JS 121.1, Skm [(B) 1648; (POS) 4.2.3] (a. Sailasarajña), Any 13.103 an., Kuv *ad* 70.136 (p. 154), AIR 190.432, AIS 173.16-9, IS 2655, SMS VIII = PrC 244; **(48)** Deo° 20; **(49)** Deo° 19; **(50)** Skm [(B) 1997; (POS) 4.72.2]; **(51)** JS 118.6; **(52)** Deo° 26; **(53)** Skm [(B) 790; (POS) 2.63.5]; **(54)** Deo° 8; **(55)** Skm [(B) 1007; (POS) 2.107.2]; **(56)** Skm [(B) 145; (POS) 1.29.5]; **(57)** Skm [(B) 182; (POS) 1.37.2]; **(58)** Skm [(B) 1052; (POS) 2.116.2]; **(59)** JS 461.16; **(60)** Deo° 36 *(colophon)*; **(61)** Skm [(B) 1499; (POS) 3.26.4] (v. JASB (1906) p. 161); **(62)** Skm [(B) 527; (POS) 2.11.2]; **(63)** ŚP 755, Regnaud VII 54 (a. Umāpati), RJ 310 (a. Umāpati), Skm [(B) 1664; (POS) 4.5.4] (a. Rāmadāsa), (v. AP 13); **(64)** Skm [(B) 1877; (POS) 4.48.2]; **(65)** Skm [(B) 595; (POS) 2.24.5]; **(66)** Deo° 35 *(colophon)*; **(67)** Skm [(B) 553; (POS) 2.16.3]; **(68)** JS 322.27 (a. Umāpatidhara or an.) (v. Skm (POS) p. 42); **(69)** Skm [(B) 2141; (POS) 5.29.1] (a. Umāpatidhara or Umāpati) (v. JASB (1906) p. 161); **(70)** Skm [(B) 2363; (POS) 5.73.3] (a. Umāpatidhara or Umāpati); **(71)** Skm [(B) 1739; (POS) 4.20.4]; **(72)** Skm [(B) 1898; (POS) 4.52.3]; **(73)** Skm [(B) 1585; (POS) 3.43.5] (a. Umāpatidhara or Umāpati); **(74)** Skm [(B) 532; (POS) 2.12.2]; **(75)** Skm [(B) 1900; (POS) 4.52.5]; **(76)** Deo° 22; **(77)** Skm [(B) 1929; (POS) 4.58.4]; **(78)** Skm [(B) 879; (POS) 2.81.4]; **(79)** Deo° 13; **(80)** Skm [(B) 1914; (POS) 4.55.4]; **(81)** Deo° 33; **(82)** Deo° 27; **(83)** JS 150.18 (a. Umāpatidhara or Dhoyika), Skm [(B) 1158; (POS) 2.137.3] (a Dhoyīka); **(84)** Skm [(B) 1453; (POS) 3.17.3] (a. Umāpati); **(85)** Deo° 32; **(86)** Skm [(B) 1099; (POS) 2.125.4]; **(87)** Skm [(B) 1613; (POS) 3.49.3], Mādhainagar inscription of Lakṣmaṇasena 7; **(88)** Skm [(B) 1934; (POS) 4.59.4]; **(89)** Skm [(B) 1933; (POS) 4.59.3]; **(90)** Skm [(B) 273; (POS) 1.55.3], PG 259; **(91)** Deo° 14; **(92)** Skm [(B) 554; (POS) 2.16.4]; **(93)** Skm [(B) 1455; (POS) 3.17.5], Deo° 23; **(94)** Deo° 11; **(95)** JS 154.36, SH 2079; **(96)** Deo° 25; **(97)** Skm [(B) 792; (POS) 2.64.2]; **(98)** Deo° 3; **(99)** Skm [(B) 714; (POS) 2.48.4]; **(100)** Deo° 12; **(101)** Skm [(B) 981; (POS) 2.102.1]; **(102)** Deo°6; **(103)** JS 91.10; **(104)** Skm [(B) 106; (POS) 1.22.1]; **(105)** Deo°34; **(106)** Skm [(B) 301; (POS) 1.61.1], PG 371, Ujjvalanīlamaṇi 392; **(107)** Skm [(B) 942; (POS) 2.94.2]; **(108)** Skm [(B) 1531; (POS) 3.33.1]; **(109)** Skm [(B) 1567; (POS) 4.4.2]; **(110)** Deo° 2; **(111)** Deo° 4; **(112)** Deo° 1; **(113)** ŚP 3490; **(114)** Skm [(B) 449; (POS) 1.90.4]; **(115)** Skm [(B) 880; (POS) 2.81.5]; **(116)** Deo° 29; **(117)** Skm [(B) 1057; (POS) 2.117.2]; **(118)** Skm [(B) 1670; (POS) 4.6.5]; **(119)** Skm [(B) 274; (POS) 1.55.4]; **(120)** Skm [(B) 359; (POS) 1.72.4]; **(121)** Skm [(B) 1870; (POS) 4.46.5], JS 94.8 an., **(122)** Skm [(B) 53; (POS) 1.11.3] (a. Umāpati); **(123)** Deo° 21; **(124)** Skm [(B) 361; (POS) 1.73.1] (a. Umāpati); **(125)** Skm [(B) 29; (POS) 1.6.4]; **(126)** Deo° 17; **(127)** Skm [(B) 87; (POS) 1.18.2]; **(128)** Skm [(B) 332; (POS) 1.67.2]; **(129)** Skm [(B) 1899; (POS) 4.52.4]; **(130)** Skm [(B) 2088; (POS) 5.18.3] (v. JASB (1906) p. 161); **(131)** Skm [(B) 283; (POS) 1.57.3], PG 5 (a. Hara); **(132)** Skm [(B) 1905; (POS) 4.53.5]; **(133)** Deo° 28; **(134)** Skm [(B) 1654; (POS) 4.3.4] (a. Umāpatidhara or Umāpati or an.); **(135)** JS 188.18; **(136)** Deo° 28; **(137)** JS 51.9, SH 358; **(138)** Skm [(B) 1221; (POS) 2.150.1] **(139)** Skm [(B) 650; (POS) 2.35.5]; **(140)** JS 16.3; **(141)** Skm [(B) 572; (POS) 2.20.2].

Wrongly attributed to Umāpatidhara in the Bhandarkar Report are verses: **(142)** JS 91.8 (a. Bhallaṭa), ŚP 960 (a. Bhāgavata Vyāsa), RJ 473 (a. Vyāsa), VS 666 an., Any 43.43 an., (v. AP 88, ZDMG 27.636), SMS 8719; **(143)** JS 91.9 (a. Bhallaṭa), VS 669 (a. Bhaṭṭa Bhallaṭa), SMS 8722 = Bhallaṭaśataka 22.

H Umāpatidhara is identical with Umāpati, for verse No. 63 is attributed in ŚP to Umāpatidhara and in RJ and Regnaud VII to Umāpati. Some verses are attributed to Umāpatidhara or Umāpati, e.g. verses 73, 134 and several verses are attributed simply to Umāpati, e.g. Nos. 69, 70, 84, 122 or 124.

I NCC_2 392, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 40-1, AP 13-14, JS 21-2, PG 185-6, Vidy 4, Th. Aufrecht, *Über Umāpatidhara* in ZDMG 40.142-3, R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena*, Göttingen 1893; pp. 6-17, JASB (1906) 159-162; E.I. 1.307-11, JASB (1865) 142-154, Inscriptions of Beṅgāl 3.42-56, and 106-116, *Poona Orientalist* 26.46, BORS 3.24-5, SACA 142.

J Umapātidhara was a poet whose verses were mostly included in Skm, but also in JS, ŚP, PG, SH, RJ, Regnaud VII and Vidy. Sometimes verses attributed to Umā° were included exclusively in JS (e.g. verses Nos. 51, 59, 103, 135, 140); sometimes they were included anonymoulsly in JS while they were specifically attributed so in Skm (e.g. verse No. 121); sometimes verses were attributed to Umā° in Skm and JS (e.g. verse No. 46); sometimes verses were attributed to Umā° in JS and SH only (e.g. verses Nos. 95 and 137); sometimes also verses were quoted in JS and attributed to Umā°, while in other MSs of JS they were quoted anonymously (e.g. verse No. 65). The attributions in JS to Umā° are not always reliable (see below). Also Umā°'s verses were exclucively so attributed in ŚP (e.g. verse No. 113) or were so attributed in several *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (e.g. verse No. 63). Verses attributed to Umā° in PG were always so also attributed in Skm (verses No. 23, 90, 106); so also verses attributed to Umā° in Vidy (verses Nos. 35, 39), but some verses attributed in Skm to Umā° were also quoted anonymously in Vidy (verses Nos. 14, 18).

Umā° was also the author of the Deopāra inscription, 36 verses long (verses Nos. 1, 7, 15, 17, 19, 31, 34, 42, 43, 48, 49, 52, 54, 60, 66, 76, 79, 81, 82, 85, 91, 93, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 105, 110, 111, 112, 116, 123, 126, 133, and 136) of which four verses (Nos. 7, 15, 34, and 93) are also quoted in *subhāsita- saṁgraha-s* over the name of Umā°, though no mention was made in the anthologies that they were included in the *praśasti* of Deopāra (verses 24, 30, 7 and 23 of the *praśasti*). They must have been well-known and current in the first years of the 13th century, for they were all included in Skm. Umāpatidhara's verses were also included in the Mādhainagar inscription of Lakṣmaṇasena (verses 9 and 87); it seems that Umāpatidhara was also the author of this inscription which could have been *honoris causa* attributed to Lakṣmaṇasena. Umā° was also sometimes confounded with Lakṣmaṇasena, e.g. in verse No. 44 which is only in JS attributed to Umā°, while in ŚP, Pad and PV it is attributed to Lakṣmaṇasena, in Skm to Ācārya Gopīka, in Vidy to Śaṅkaramiśra, in Padyasaṁgraha to Ballāla, and PdT, SSSN and Any it is quoted anonymously.

Similarly, as the latter verse was in JS attributed to Umā°, while in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to other authors, several verses from among the 141 verses attributed to Umā° were ascribed to different authors. Verse No. 24 was in JS attributed to Umā°, while in Skm to Haridatta; verse No. 36 was also in JS attributed to Umā°, while in Skm to Dhanaṁjaya (it was also quoted anonymously in Pad and RJ); verse No. 47 was also in JS attributed to Umā° while in Skm to Śailasarvajña (it was also quoted anonymously in Any and some *alaṁkāra*-works; it also appears

in PrC). Verse No. 84 is quoted in JS over the name of Umā° or Dhoyīka and in Skm over the name of Dhoyīka only; it is probably not an Umā° verse but a Dhoyīka verse. Also verse 40 which is in Skm attributed to Umā° and in ŚP attributed to Dhoyīka (and is also quoted anonymously in Any and Ekav) is probably a Dhoyīka verse and not an Umā° verse. Verse No. 63, which is in ŚP, Regnaud VII and RJ attributed to Umā°, is in Skm attributed to Rāmadāsa and verse No. 131 which is in Skm attributed to Umā° is in PG, probably wrongly, attributed to Hara. Finally, verse No. 38 is in some MSs of JS attributed to Umā° and in some others to Śrī-Harṣapaṇḍita (Bhandarkar Report).

Attributions in Bhandarkar's Report relating to JS are generally not reliable since they are based on one MS only; JS edition is more reliable and, therefore, the latter alternate attribution is probably wrong. The unreliability of attributions in the Bhandarkar Report, as far as JS is concerned, is evident from the attribution of verses 142 and 143 to Umā°. The MS (or its scribe) on which Bhandarkar based his report, simply omitted after 91.9 the attribution „*Bhallaṭasvaitau*" included in the JS edition; thus Bhandarkar, basing himself on the attribution after 91.10, reading *Umāpatidharasya* considered that verses 91.8 and 91.9 were also attributed to Umāpatidhara, though the attribution ending with °*asya* and reading *Umāpatidharasya* generally applies only to the verse immediately preceding this ascription. (Verse 91.9 is evidently a Bhallaṭa verse, for it is found in the Bhallaṭaśataka 22; it was not possible, however, to identify JS 91.8 among any verses attributed to Bhallaṭa) (see also Introduction, para 71). The confusion in attributions of verses to Umā° and other authors is very frequent in anthologies.

Umāpatidhara's verses are rarely quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* than those quoted in **E** above and only in two cases are quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works (Nos. 40 and 47); in both these cases the Umā° verses belong to the Umā° *incerta* verses. See also **H**.

Verses of Umā° deal with a variety of subjects; they are mostly lyrical verses with description of nature, amatory verses, flattery and genealogical verses *(praśasti)*, devotional verses etc.

136. उमापति II UMĀPATI II

A Poet who has composed a dedicatory inscription of the Coḍagaṅgas of Orissa for the Viṣṇu temple at Ekāmra (Bhuvaneśvara) and who was mentioned in an inscription, probably from the 14th century; this latter inscription was found near Bhuvaneśvara and is now in the Royal Asiatic Society in London; it does not mention the dedicatory verses of Umāpati (verse 17 of the inscription).

B Probably from the 14th century, or earlier. See **A**.

C-G See **A**.

I NCC_2 391, E.I. 13.150-55, 1115, SACA 143.

J Genealogical and dedicatory verses.

137. उमापति III (उपाध्याय) UMĀPATI III (UPĀDHYĀYA)

A Of Koilakh, in Bhaur Pargana, in present Darbhaṅga. Lived during the reign of king Rāghava Siṁha of Mithilā: patronized by Hariharadeva, surnamed Hindūpati. 18th century; however according to G. Grierson, earlier than Vindyāpati (1375-1450). See **J.** A Vaiṣṇava.
B 18th century or latter part of the 17th century or second half of the 14th century. See **J.**
D Pārijātaharaṇanāṭaka, musical play, mixed with Maithilī songs (ed. and transl in BORS 3.20-98), Padārthiyadivyacakṣas.
E Pad, RJ, Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Vidy 992, SMS, VI = Pārtijātaharaṇa 2; **(2)** Pad 44.6, RJ 987.
H There were probably two different Umāpati Upādhyāya-s, one who lived in the 18th century and another who lived in the second half of the 14th century or before. See **J.**
I NCC_2 392, Vidy 4, SACA 144; G. Grierson in JBORS 3.20-6; 552-4, *Journal of the University of Gauhati* (1953) 104.
J It is impossible that Umāpati Upādhyāya, the author of the 2 verses quoted in **G**, as is generally accepted, (NCC_2 392), lived in the 18th century, for one verse of this author's is included in Pad and RJ, i.e. earlier *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* This verse (Nos. 2) could not be traced in the Pārijātaharaṇa, while verse 1 is from this play. Vidy usually quoted Mithilā writers and those contemporaneous or almost contemporaneous with him, and it is probable that this verse was written by Umāpati Upādhyāya who lived during the reign of King Rāghavasiṁha of Mithilā. The other verse, which must have been composed in the first half of the 17th century or earlier (see **H**) was written probably by another Umāpati Upādhyāya who could have lived, as G. Grierson suggested (see **A** and **I**), before A.D. 1375, but could have also lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier and be identical with No. 138.
Devotional verse.

138. उमापति IV (उपाध्याय) UMĀPATI IV (UPĀDHYĀYA)

A See No. 137 **H, J.** Otherwise no information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, perhaps before A.D. 1375. See No. 137 **H,J.**
E Pad, RJ.
F One verse.
G Pad 44.6, RJ 987.
H See No. 137 **H, J.**
I See No. 137 **I**
J Could be identical with No. 137, if we accept that Umāpati Upādhyāya III lived in the first half of the 17th century or before.

उमापतिदास v. शरण VI UMĀPATIDĀSA v. ŚARAṆA VI (No. 1608)

उमापतिधर v. उमापति I UMĀPATIDHARA v. UMĀPATI I (No. 135)

139. उरुकविसभपति URUKAVISABHAPATI

A Author of the inscription of Kṛṣṇadevaraya of the second dynasty of Vijayanāgara. The inscription was found in Conjeevaram (Kāñci) and is dated *śaka-saṁvat* 1444 (= A.D. 1521).
B First quarter of the 16th century. See **A.**
C D,E Author of the inscription described in **A.**
F 51 verses.
G Worth noting are verses 1-2.
I NCC_2 397, E.I. 13.121-132, *Journal of the Oriental Institute, MS University, Baroda* 7; p. 79, SACA 146.
J Invocatory verses.

उर्वीधर v. ऊर्वीधर URVĪDHARA v. ŪRVĪDHARA (No. 141)

उलोक v. दूनोक ULOKA v. DŪNOKA (No. 628)

ऊ (Ū)

140. ऊर्जित ŪRJITA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1490, SLP 5.11 (a. BhŚ), IS 781, SMS 3764 = BhŚ 211.
I NCC_3 1, VS 14, SACA 147.
J The verse attributed to Ūrjita is a BhŚ verse which does not belong to the nucleus of BhŚ verses, but is generally considered as a Bhartṛhari verse.
Lyrical verse.

141. ऊर्वीधर भट्ट ŪRVĪDHARA BHAṬṬA
(भट्ट ऊर्वीधर) = (BHAṬṬA ŪRVĪDHARA) =
उर्वीधर भट्ट URVĪDHARA BHAṬṬA

A No information. See J.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS
F One verse.
G VS 2350, SMS 5555 (v. A.B. Keith, *A History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 235).
H See J.
I NCC_2 398, VS 13, SACA 148, A.B. Keith, *A History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 235.
J The name of the author could read either Ūrvī° or Urvī°. P. Peterson and A.B. Keith have his name written with a long *u* at the beginning, while NCC and CC have a short *u*. The verse which shows „rough good sense" (A.B. Keith) is only quoted in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*

ऋ (Ṛ)

ऋक्षपालित v. झञ्झानिल ṚKṢAPĀLITA v. JHAÑJHĀNILA (Nor. 542)

ए (E)

142. एकनाथ EKANĀTHA

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Viṣṇu of Daśapura; court-poet of the Guhila famliy of Medepāṭa. Author of the inscription of Mokala of Mewaḍ dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1487 (= A.D. 1427). The inscription contains the Chitodhadh Ekaliṅgjī-*praśasti.*

B 15th century. See A.

C See A.

D Author of the inscription mentioned in A; NCC suggests that the author was also the author of a commentary on the Kirātārjunīya.

E,F The inscription contains 75 plus 5 verses.

G Worth noting are the benedictory verses and the verse containing a prayer for the long life of King Mokala; verses 75, 4, 3, 2, 1.

I NCC_3 49, E.I. 2.408-421, BhL 764, *Journal of the Oriental Institute, M.S. University, Baroda* 7, p. 79, PO 26.46.

J Benedictory and eulogistic verses (also genealogical verses).

ओ (O)

143. ओंकण्ठ = आमकण्ठ OṀKAṆṬHA = ĀMAKAṆṬHA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the two verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F 2 verses.

G (1) Skm [(B) 1287; (POS) 2.163.2] JS 221.18 (a. Pāṇini), ŚP 3869 (a. Pāṇini), VS 1765 (a. Pāṇini), Pad 77.35 (a. Pāṇini), SG 557 (a. Pāṇini), SU 872 (a. Pāṇini), SkV 251/Kav 129 an., Any 21.170 an., JVS 273.1 an., SK 3.55 an., SGo 76*b* an., IS 2009, SMS VI (v. AP 46, ZDMG 14.582, A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 203, Kav p. 32); (2) Skm [(B) 1286; (POS) 2.163.1].

H The name of the author is sometimes read Āmakaṇṭha (v. Skm (POS) 42).

I NCC_3 92, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 42, SACA 150.

J Verse No. 1 is generally considered as a Pāṇini verse (see below No. 799), for it is so attributed in JS, ŚP, VS, Pad, SG and SU. Only Skm attributed the verse to Oṁkaṇṭha. Verse No. 2 attributed to Oṁkaṇṭha is so quoted in Skm only; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses.

औ (AU)

144. औत्कल = उत्कल = पुरुषोत्तमदेव (जगपति°) AUTKALA = UTKALA = PURUṢOTTAMADEVA (JAGAPATI°)

A No information. Poet from Utkal (Orissa). (Not the proper name of the author.)
B Must have lived in the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
E PG, SH
F 3 verses.
G (1) PG 54 (a. Autkala), SH 166 (a. Utkala), Haribhaktivilāsa p. 1292 an., SMS VIII; (2) PG 63 (a. Autkala or Puruṣottamadeva); (3) PG 216, Skm [(B) 594; (POS) 2.24.4] (a. Amaru), JS 288.17 (a. Amaru), ŚP 3740 (a. Amaru), RJ 831 (a. Amaru), VS 2215 (a. Dakṣiṇātya-*kasyāpi)*, SuM 14. 19 an., Daś *ad* 2.7 (a. Amaruśatka), KH 361.8-11 an., Kāvyasaṁgraha 88 an., IS 5844 = Amar 60.
H Autkala is also called Utkala (so in SH, verse No. 1); verse 2 is attributed to Autkala or to Puruṣottamadeva in different MSs of PG. S.K. De suggested to identify Puruṣottamadeva with Gajapati Puruṣottamadeva; this seems very likely.
I NCC_3 98, PG 187 (v. Puruṣottamadeva II), SACA 151.
J Verse No. 3 is not Autkala's verse but Amaru(ka)'s verse; it is also so generally considered (Skm, JS, ŚP, RJ, Daś), but it is not only attributed to a poet from Orissa but also to an anonymous poet from the South (VS).
The other two verses are only quoted in PG and poems or *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* which borrowed from PG (i.e. SH and Haribhaktivilāsa). See also H.

145. औदीच्यप्रकाश (v. वेणीदत्त I) AUDĪCYAPRAKĀŚA (v. VEṆĪDATTA No. 1543)

A No information; could also designate a work, i.e. a *dharmaśāstra* on Brāhmiṇ-s of the North; if so, the verses attributed to the author would have been written by Veṇīdatta.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to Audī° are included in PV. See A and Veṇīdatta.
E PV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PV 312, SMS 8156; (2) PV 314, SMS 8269.
H Probably identical with Veṇīdatta; see A.
I NCC_3 99, PV 85, SACA 152.
J The two verses attributed to the author are quoted only in PV and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Verses describing the beauty of women.

146. और्व AURVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 1799 (a. (?) Aurva); (2) VS 1800.
I NCC_3 104, VS 14, SACA 153.
J Verses attributed to the author are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

क (K)

147. कक्क भट्ट — KAKKA BHAṬṬA

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Vastudeva; from Valabhī. Author of the inscription of Cāhamāna Bhartṛvaḍha (°vaḍḍa) found at Hānsoṭ (Aṅkleśvara *tālūka*), and dated *saṁvat* 813 (= A.D. 756).

B 8th century. Time of Nāgāvaloka identified with Nāgabhaṭa I of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

C,D,E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F,G Worth noting only verse 1.

I NCC$_3$ 109, E.I. 12.197-204 (v. E.I 9.62 n.l.; 40.240), BhL 20, SACA 154.

J Invocatory verses.

148. कक्काक — KAKKĀKA

A Author (?) of the inscription of Netṛbhañja (or Nettabhañja), concerning a grant to the village Peṭṭasāra, now at the Museum of Bhuvaneśvara, written in prose and verse. Not dated.

B 9th or 10th century.

C,D,E Athor (?) of the inscription described in **A**.

F,G Nothing worth noting.

I NCC$_3$ –, E.I. 27.337-40, SACA 155.

J Verses relating to the grant.

149. कक्कुक — KAKKUKA

A Son of Kakka and Durlabhadevī; feudatory of the Pratihāra family and himself author of the four Ghaṭiyālā pillar inscriptions (near Jodhpur) dated *saṁvat* 918 (= A.D. 862).

B Middle of the 9th century.

C,D,E Author of the inscriptions described in **A**.

F,G Worth noting verse I. 6 *(subhāṣita)*.

I NCC$_3$ 110, E.I. 9.277-281, BhL 32, SACA 156.

J See **F**, **G**. Otherwise genealogical verses.

150. कक्कोल — KAKKOLA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first year of the 13th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 28; (POS) 1.6.3].

I NCC$_3$ 110, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 42, SACA 157.

J The verse appears in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional verse.

151. कङ्क (v. कङ्कण; कविकङ्कण; कोङ्क) — KAṄKA (v. KAṄKAṆA; KAVIKAṄKAṆA; KOṄKA) (Nos. 152, 193, 298)

A No information.

B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG (but possibly earlier; see **J**).

E PG.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** PG 214, SkV 723/Kav 436 (a. Pravarasena), Skm [(B) 660; (POS) 3.37.5] (a. Pravarasena), ŚP 3427 (a. Bilhaṇa), RJ 944 (a. Bilhaṇa), JS 141.3 an., VS 1113 an., SK 5.216 an., SMS 2836 (v. AP 55); **(2)** PG 215, JS 259.15 an., VS 1940 an., Daś *ad* 2.26 (p. 117) an., Sāh *ad* 3.118 (p. 48) an., AA *ad* 38 (p. 37.19-20) *ab* only an., SMS 6529.

H Perhaps identical with Kaṅkaṇa (No. 152) or Kavikaṅkaṇa (No. 196) or Koṅka (No. 298) but doubtful.

I NCC$_3$ 113, PG 187, SACA 158.

J Verse 1 is quoted also over the name Pravarasena in SkV/Kav and Skm and over the name of Bilhaṇa in ŚP and RJ; it is also quoted anonymously in JS, VS and SK, while verse 2 is also quoted anonymously in JS and VS; the verses attributed to Kaṅka were, therefore, known at least in the beginning of the 12th century. This seems to prove that either Kaṅka was an earlier author than from the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, or that the verses (in particular, verse 1) were not written by Kaṅka. Amatory verses.

152. कङ्कण (v. कङ्क; कविकङ्कण; कोङ्क) — KAṄKAṆA (v. KAṄKA; KAVIKAṄKAṆA; KOṄKA) (Nos. 151, 196, 298)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm. See **H** below.

E Skm, VS, Vidy.

F 3 verses.

G **(1)** VS 1085 (a. Kaṅkaṇa or Kalhaṇa), SMS 8386 (v. *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes,* Leiden, 1883, p. 359); **(2)** Skm [(B) 1851; (POS) 4.43.1], Vidy 60; **(3)** Skm [(B) 351; (POS) 1.71.1].

H The alternate attribution of verse No. 1 to Kalhaṇa is an obvious error ot the scribe. P. Peterson stated in VS, p. 16, that Kaṅkaṇa „may be the Kaṅkaṇavarṣa from whom the city Kaṅkaṇa took its name" (RT 6.301 and 6.161); this hypothesis is without foundation and very unlikely; in RT Kaṅkaṇavarṣa is depicted as a debauchee and not as a poet; should Kaṅkaṇa be identical with Kaṅkaṇavarṣa (i.e. king Kṣemagupta who

received the epithet „rainer of bracelets: *kaṅkaṇavarṣa*", he would have lived in the middle of the 10th century. Perhaps identical with Kaṅka, Koṅka or Kavikaṅkana, though doubtful.

I NCC3 113, VS 14, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 42, Vidy 5, SACA 159.

J The verses of Kaṅkaṇa must have been popular for a long time, for they are included in Skm from the early 13th century and Vidy from the 19th century See also **H**.
Lyrical verses.

153. कङ्कणवर्ष v. कङ्क — KAṄKAṆAVARṢA v. KAṄKA (No. 157)

A King Kṣemagupta of Kaśmīr who received the epithet of Kaṅkaṇavarṣa (rainer of bracelets) and who was considered as identical (?) with Kaṅkaṇa. But that is most unlikely. See No. 152, **H**.

B Middle of the 10th century. Reigned from 950-958 (RT 6.150-187)

E See No. 152 **E**.

F See No. 152, **F**.

G See No. 152, **G**.

H See No. 152, **H**.

I See No. 152, **I**.

154. कटङ्कोद्धर — KAṬAṄKODDHARA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SH.

E SH.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** SH 326; **(2)** SH 327

I NCC3 –, SACA 160.

J The author is not mentioned in NCC3. His verses are quoted exclusively in SH and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

155. कटुकादित्य — KAṬUKĀDITYA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.

E JS

F One verse.

G JS 21. 36, SMS 2493.

I NCC3 –, JS –, SACA 161.

J Author not mentioned in NCC or CC. The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti

156. कणिकाकार = कलिकाकार — KAṆIKĀKĀRA = KALIKĀKĀRA
(v. कपालेश्वर) — (v. KAPĀLEŚVARA) (No. 160)

A No information. Probably a sobriquet for someone who wrote a commentary *(kaṇi°).*

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.

E SkV, Prasanna.

F One verse.

G SkV 1108 (a. Kaṇikākāra), Prasanna 69*b* (a. Kalikākāra), Skm [(B) 1695; (POS) 4.11.5] (a. Kapāleśvara), SGo (MS) 28*a* an., (v. AB 510).

H See **A**. Kalikākāra is probably a scribe's error for Kaṇikākāra; the author is designated as Kali° in Prasanna only. Kaṇikākāra is probably identical with Kapāleśvara, for the single verse attributed to the author in Skm is attributed to Kapāleśvara, while in SkV, to Kaṇikākāra. Kapāleśvara is a more likely name for the author, for Kaṇikākāra seems to be a sobriquet not taken from the text of the verse.

I NCC3 126, 151, SkV LXXII, SACA 162. See also Kapāleśvara (No. 160).

J See **H** above.
Anyokti

कण्ठ v. श्रीकण्ठ — KAṆṬHA v. ŚRĪKAṆṬHA (No. 1687)

कण्ठपण्डित v. श्रीकण्ठपण्डित — KAṆṬHAPAṆḌITA v. ŚRĪKAṆṬHAPAṆḌITA (N

कण्ठशम्भु v. श्रीकण्ठशम्भु — KAṆṬHAŚAMBHU v. ŚRĪKAṆṬHAŚAMBHU (N

157. कनक — KANAKA

A No information. Could be also a sobriquet.

B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author in included in SRHt.

E SRHt.

F One verse.

G SRHt 108.10, SSSN 131.10 (a. Bṛhatkathā).

I NCC3 140, SACA 163.

J The verse is in SRHt attributed to Kanaka, while in SSSN to Bṛthatkathā (but could not be traced in the latter work); it is not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

158. कनकश्री — KANAKAŚRĪ

A Buddhist ascetic and author of the inscription of Vipulaśrīmiśra, containing a *praśasti* of 13 verses. The inscription was found in Nalanda and is dated *śaka* 1059 = A.D. 1137.

B 12th century; v. **A**.

C,D,E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F,G 13 verses of which five are worth noting: 9,1,10,12,11.

I NCC3 143, E.I. 27.97-101, SACA 164.

J Invocatory and descriptive verses.

159. कपर्दिन् (भट्ट) KAPARDIN (BHAṬṬA)

A Kapardin was a poet and minister of Kumārapāla (A.D. 1144-1173) and Ajuyapāla (A.D. 1173-76). See **C**, **H**. No information about Kapardin Bhaṭṭa.

B 12th century, if identical with Kapardin, the minister of Kumārapāla; in any case could not live later than in the first years of the 13th century, for the verse attributed to Kapardin Bhaṭṭa is already quoted (anonymously) in Skm..

C Kapardin is referred to in PrC (see **G**) and at the end of the *praśasti* of Vardhamānasūri's Vāsupūjyacarita (MS IO 2 p. 1368*b*).

E VS.

F One verse.

G VS 3185, SRHt 299.16 (a. Śṛṅgāraprakāśa), Skm [(B) 2231; (POS) 5.47.1] ŚP 411 an., SSSN 172.13 an., SH 888 and 94* an., SuM 7.19 an., Subh 74 an. Sar 4.194 an. IS 540, SMS 2578 = PrC 103, PuPra 371, BhPr 309 (a. Kālidāsa), KR 6.137.2.

H Kapardin Bhaṭṭa is probably identical with Kapardin, the minister of Kumārapāla and Ajayapāla, for the verse attributed in VS to Kapardin Bhaṭṭa is also reproduced in PrC where it is quoted over the name of Kapardin.

I NCC_3 149, VS, SACA 165.

J Since Kapardin seems to be identical with Kapardin Bhaṭṭa the two entries Bhaṭṭa Kapardin and Kapardin in NCC_3 149 should be combined in one.

The verse is attributed in SRHt to Śṛṅgāraprakāśa and in BhPr to Kālidāsa, but seems to be Kapardin's verse. It is quoted also anonymously in Skm, ŚP, SSSN, SH, Subh and even in a work on poetics (Daś).

According to P. Peterson (VS p. 14), Aufrecht noted that the verse is in BhŚ but that does not seem to be correct. See also **H**.

The verse deals with poverty.

160. कपालेश्वर KAPĀLEŚVARA
(v. कणिकाकार) (v. KAṆIKĀKĀRA) (No. 156)

A No information. See No. 156.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm; probably lived, however, before the beginning of the 12th century, for the same verse attributed to Kaṇikākāra is quoted in SkV. See No. 156 **H**.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1695; (POS) 4.11.5]; SkV 1108 (a. Kaṇikākāra), Prasanna 69*b* (a. Kalikākāra), SGo 28*a* (v. AB 510).

H Probably identical with Kaṇikākāra (v. No. 156, **H**).

I NCC_3 151, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 42, SACA 166 (v. No. 156 **H**).

J See No. 156 **J**.

Anyokti.

161. कपिल KAPILA

A Son of Vikkaṭa of the Śaka family, called the „ornament of the Śaka-s" and author of the iscription of the Śaindava ruler Agguka II dated *(Gupta) saṁvat* 513 = A.D. 832-3) and probably also of the inscription of Jaika I which is not dated but is believed to be from A.D. 834-5.

B First half of the 9th century.

C,D,E Author of the two inscriptions described in **A**.

F,G The inscriptions are written in prose with some verses. Nothing to note.

I NCC_3 152, E.I. 26.155-207, SACA 167.

J It should be noted in NCC_3 that Kapila was probably also the author of the second inscription (of Jaika I) (See **A**).

162. कपिलदामोदर KAPILADĀMODARA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.

E VS.

F One verse.

G VS 2528.

I NCC_3 153, VS 44, SACA 168.

J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

163. कपिलरुद्र(क) KAPILARUDRA(KA)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.

E ŚP, VS.

F ŚP 3787 (a. Kapilarudra), VS 1666 (a. Kapilarudraka), SLP 5.28 (a. BhŚ), IS 6965 = BhŚ 340.

H Kapilarudra is identical with Kapilarudraka, for the same verse is attributed to the former in ŚP and to the latter in VS.

I NCC_3 153, AP 14, VS 14, SACA 169.

J The verse is also attributed to BhŚ (in SLP) and is quoted among Bhartṛhari's *incerta;* in addition to ŚP and VS, where it is attributed to Kapilarudra(ka), it occurs only in SLP and is not cited in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verse (description of seasons).

164. कपिलस्वामिन् = कमलस्वामिन् — KAPILASVĀMIN = KAMALASVĀMIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 2887 (a. Kapilasvāmin or Kamalasvāmin), SRHt 204.6 (a. Kavivallabha), SSSN 136.6 (a. Kāmandaka), SMS VI (v. P. Peterson, *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes,* Leiden (1883) p. 359) (a. Kamalasvāmin (?)).
H Kapilasvāmin is identical with Kamalasvāmin, for in some MSs of VS the verse is attributed to Kapila° or to Kamala-svāmin.
I NCC_3 154, VS 15, SACA 170.
J The verse is attributed in VS to Kapilasvāmin, in SRHt to Kavivallabha and in SSSN to Kāmandaka; it is not a Kāmandaka verse.
Sententious verse.

165. कपोल = कपोलकवि — KAPOLA = KAPOLAKAVI

A No information. A sobriquet (v. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18. p. 252).
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for one verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP, SH.
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 181.25 (a. Kapolakavi), ŚP 3315 (a. Kapolakavi), SH 1638 (a. Kapolakavi) (v. AP 14, JOR (Madras) 18.252); (2) SH 1636 (a. Kapola)
H Kapola is most probably identical with Kapolakavi, for SH quoted two verses, the first attributed to Kapolakavi and the second to Kapola. The sobriquet taken from the first verse *b* mentions only *kapola.* The suffix *kavi* denotes only that the author is a poet.
I NCC_3 155, JS 22, AP 14, SACA 171 (v. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18. 252).
J The author's verses are quoted only in the anthologies mentioned in **E** and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See also **H.**
Description of the beauty of women.

166. कमल — KAMALA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in RJ.
E RJ.
F One verse.
G RJ 346.

H There is also a poet Kamala mentioned by Hāla in his Sattasaī II 15, but Kamala of RJ seems to be different from Kamala of Hāla.
I NCC_3 –, SACA 173.
J The poet is not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted only in RJ and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (See also **H**).

167. कमलगुप्त — KAMALAGUPTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the two verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm, but probably lived earlier: one of the verses attributed to the author is quoted over the name of Acala in SkV.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1471; (POS) 3.21.1]; (2) Skm [(B) 1690; (POS) 4.10.10], SkV 1081 (a. Acala).
I NCC_3 156, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43, SACA 174.
J Verse 2 is also attributed in SkV to Acala (see **B**), the only additional (to Skm) *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* in which Kamalagupta's verses appear.
Anyokti.

168. कमललाञ्छन — KAMALALĀCCHANA

A Guru of Nāgapāla, son of Balha and author of the inscription of Lalitavarman and Rājānaka Nāgapāla found in Devīri-Koṭhī in Chambā State, dated A.D. 1160. Contains a *praśasti.*
B 12th century.
C,D,E Author of the inscription described in A.
F,G *Praśasti.* Nothing to note.
I NCC_3 157-8, BhL 1836, v. *Antiquities of Chambā State,* Pt, I *Archaeological Survey of India* 36.209 12.
J Eulogistic verses.

कमस्वामिन् v. कपिलस्वामिन् — KAMALASVĀMIN v. KAPILASVĀMIN (No. 164)

169. कमलाकर (राजानक°) = कमलायुध (श्री°) (v. कमलाकर भट्ट; कमलायुध) — KAMALĀKARA (RĀJĀNAKA° = KAMALĀYUDHA (ŚRĪ°) (v. KAMALĀKARA BHAṬṬA; KAMALĀYUDHA (Nos. 170, 172)

A If identical with Kamalāyudha, then mentioned by Vākpati in his Gaüḍavaho (798) as a *guru.* Otherwise no information.

B If identical with Kamalāyudha, end of the 7th century. Kamalāyudha's name is quoted in SkV, hence must have lived before the beginning of the 12th century; Kamalākara's name is quoted in JS, hence must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or before.

C Kamalāyudha is mentioned in Gaüḍavaho (792), in SkV 1733 and Skm (B) 2129 (attributed in SkV to Yogeśvara and in Skm to Abhinanda) along with Bāṇa, Bhavabhūti, Keśaṭa and Śrī Vākpatirāja.

E Kamalākara JS, VS: Kamalāyudha SkV, Skm, VS, JS, ŚP.

F 7 verses (if Kamalākara is identical with Kamalāyudha).

G **(1)** VS 3516 (a. Rājānakakamalākara), SMS 1693 = Lakṣmīnṛsiṁhastotra and Karāvalambanastotra 11 of Śaṅkarācārya; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1264; (POS) 2.158.4] (a. Kamalāyudha), SMS 2273; **(3)** JS 364.16 (a. Kamalākara), SMS 3309; **(4)** SkV 1587 (a. Kamalāyudha), Skm [(B) 2040; (POS) 5 8.5] (a. Kamalāyudha), JS 364.17 (a. Kamalākara), Sar 2.30 an., Virat 67 (p.27.7-10) an., SMS 8748; **(5)** VS 3328 (a. Śrī Kamalāyudha), ŚP 4164 (a. BhŚ), SRHt 56.57 (a. BhŚ), IS 7025 (v. AP 60) = BhŚ 169; **(6)** JS 233.15 (a. Śrī Kamalāyudha), ŚP 3922 (a. Kamalāyudha), VS 1840 (a. Kamalāyudha), Skm [(B) 1336; (POS) 2.173.1] (a. Bhavabhūti), SkV 299 an., SGo 80*b* an., Daś *ad* 4.22 an. ŚbB 3.55; 4 862 an ; **(7)** SkV 284 (a. Śrīkamalāyudha), Skm [(B) 1309; (POS) 2.167.4] (a. Kamalāyudha), Dhv *ad* 47 an., Vakroktijīvita 1.83; 2.72 an., Amd 672 an., ŚbB 3.169 an.,

H It seems that Kamalākara is identical with Kamalāyudha, for verse No. 4 is in SkV and Skm attributed to Kamalāyudha and in JS to Kamalākara; on the other hand, JS attributes verse No. 6 to (Śrī) Kamalayudha and VS attributes verse No. 1 to (Rājānaka) Kamalākara and verse 5 to (Śrī) Kamalāyudha, thus showing that they know two different authors: Kamalākara and Kamalāyudha. Only SkV, Skm and ŚP quote Kamalāyudha and do not quote Kamalākara.

Kamalākara is sometimes prefixed by the tittle Rajānāka (verse 1) and Kamalāyudha by the reverential prefix Śrī° (v. No.s 5, 6, 7), but some of the latter verses (Nos. 6, 7) are also attributed simply to Kamalāyudha. See also J. Perhaps identical with Kamalākara Bhaṭṭa.

I NCC3 159, 167, SkV LXXII, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43, JS 22-3, AP 14, SACA 176.

J Verses Nos. 1 and 5 are probably not Kamalākara's or Kamalāyudha's verses. Verse No. 1 was traced in the Śaṅkarācārya's *stotra-s* and verse No. 5 among Bhartṛhari s aphorisms belonging to the nucleus of BhŚ.

The author must have been well-known, for he is mentioned along with Bāṇa, Bhavabhūti, Keśaṭa and Śrī Vākpatirāja in SkV/Skm. (See C above); in addition, some of the verses attributed to the author(s) are profusely quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works (Nos. 4, 6, 7).

Verses 2-4; 6-7 are descriptive of nature or beauty women.

170. कमलाकर भट्ट (v. कमलाकर) KAMALĀKARA BHAṬṬA (v. KAMALĀKARA (No. 169)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SG.

E SG.

F One verse.

G SG 829.

H Could be identical with Kamalākara No. 169, but this is doubtful, for Kamalākara's verses are only included in the early *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (up to the 15th century) and none of the verses quoted over the name Kamalākara or Kamalāyudha is included in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

I NCC3 –, SACA 117.

J Kamalākara Bhaṭṭa is not quoted in NCC3 though we find there 5 other entries over the name of Kamalākara Bhaṭṭa. The verse occurs only in SG and does not occur in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

171. कमलाधर KAMALĀDHARA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.

E SkV.

F One verse.

G SkV 423, JS 74.10 an.

I NCC3 166, SkV LXXII, SACA 178.

J The verse is quoted only in SkV and anonymously in JS; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

The verse deals with the description of the beauty of women.

172. कमलायुध (v. कमलाकर) KAMALĀYUDHA (v. KAMALĀKARA) (No. 16

A See No. 169 **A.**

B See No. 169 **B.** End of the 7th century, for mentioned in the Gaüḍavaho (798).

C See No. 169 **C.**

E SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP, VS. See No. 169 **E.**

F 4 verses.

G See No. 169 **G.** Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

H Possibly identical with Kamalākara. See No. 169 **H.**

I NCC3 167, SkV LXXII, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43, JS 22-3, AP 14, SACA 176. See No. 169 **I.**

J See No. 169 **J.**

173. कमलीमिश्र KAMALĪMIŚRA

A Old Paṇḍit from Mithilā. No information.

B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Vidy.

E Vidy.

F One verse.

G Vidy 564.
I NCC_3 168, Vidy 4, SACA 179.
J The verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

174. कम्बलक (भदन्त°) KAMBALAKA (BHADANTA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1246.
I NCC_3 169, VS 15, SACA 180.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

175. कय्यट = कैयट KAYYAṬA = KAIYAṬA

A No information. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in VS.
E VS.
F 3 or 4 verses.
G **(1)** VS 2044, SMS 1607; **(2)** VS 2499; **(3)** VS 2040; **(4)** VS 2039 (a. (?) Kayyaṭa).
H The proper spelling of the name of the author is Kaiyaṭa. P. Peterson identifies the author with Kayyaṭa, the son of Jaiyaṭa and author of the Bhāṣyapradīpa who lived in the middle of the 11th century, but this attribution was not substantiated. Kayyaṭa is probably an unknown poet, as so many others quoted in VS are, and not the commentator on Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. So also NCC_5 75.
I NCC_5 75, VS 15-6 (See **H**), SACA 181.
J The verses are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses (amatory, etc.).

कर v. श्रीकर KARA v. ŚRĪKARA (No. 1690)

176. करञ्जधनंजय (°धनञ्जय) (v. धनञ्जय) KARAÑJADHANAṀJAYA (°NAÑJAYA) (v. DHANAÑJAYA) (No. 633)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1478; (POS) 3.21.3].
I NCC_3 171, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43, SACA 182.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

177. करञ्जमहादेव KARAÑJAMAHĀDEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 815, (PO) 2.68.5]
I NCC_3 171, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43, SACA 183.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

178. करञ्जयोगेश्वर KARAÑJAYOGEŚVARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1502; (POS) 3.27.1]; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1463; (POS) 3 19.3].
I NCC_3 171, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 43.
J The verses are quoted only in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

करणाद v. खरणाद KARAṆĀDA v. KHARAṆĀDA (No. 312)

कराचार्य v. श्रीकराचार्य KARĀCĀRYA v. ŚRĪKARĀCĀRYA (No. 1

179. कर्क KARKA

A *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* and author of Surat plates of Vyāghrasena, ruler of Aparānta, dated 249 Kalacuri (= 14 October, 490).
B 5th century.
C,D,E Inscription as described in A.
F,G 2 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_3 182, E.I. 11.219 sqq., CII. 4.1; p. 25-29, SACA 185.
J Benedictive and imprecatory verses

180. कर्कराज KARKARĀJA

A No information. A Śaiva.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV, but probably earlier, for one of the verses is already quoted anonymously in Sar (middle of the 11th century).
E SkV, Skm, Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 68, Skm [(B) 99; (POS) 1.20.4] (a. Brahmahari), Prasanna 14*a* an., (2) Skm [(B) 1557; (POS) 3.38.2], Vidy 790, SkV 1407 (a. Saṁgrāmāṅgaṇa or Vallaṇa), ŚP 1225 an., VS 2513 an., PdT 101 an., SK 4.17 an., Kpr 230.459 an., KāP 217 an., Sar 1.115; 4.206 an., AR 179 an., Alaṁkāraśekhara of Keśavamiśra 36 an., Amd 883 an., Rasagaṅgā 329 an., ŚbB 2.211 an., (v. AB 364, Vāsavadatta ed. Hall p. 40 [AB 365]) = Khaṇḍapraśasti 82, Bhojacaritra 17.
I NCC_3 182, SkV LXXII, Skm (B) 14, Skm (POS) 43-4, Vidy 5, AB 364-5, SACA 186 (v. ABORI 23; 416).
J Verse No. 1 is attributed in SkV to Karkarāja and in Skm to Brahmahari, while it is quoted anonymously in Prasanna. Verse 2 is in Skm and Vidy attributed to Karkarāja, in SkV to Saṁgrāmāṅgaṇa or Vallaṇa, while it is quoted anonymously in ŚP, VS, PdT, SK and a number of treatises on poetics; it also appears in the Khaṇḍapraśasti and Bhojacaritra.

Karkarāja's poetry must have been popular in India through many centuries, for his verses were quoted in the early SkV and in the late Vidy; they (verse No. 2) were also frequently quoted in treatises of poetics.

Devotional and flattery verses.

181. कर्ण =(?) कर्णभूषण KARṆA = (?) KARṆABHŪṢAṆA) (No. 182)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in SH.
E SH.
F 3 verses.
G (1) SH 1628 (a. Karṇa); (2) SH 1629 (a. Karṇa); (3) SH 1631 (a. Karṇabhūṣaṇa).
H Karṇabhūṣaṇa could also mean a work and Karṇa could be an abbreviation of Karṇabhū. However, the three verses cited in **G** do not appear in the Karṇabhūṣaṇa (the only work known under this title) by Gaṅgānanda (KM 79); it is, therefore, probable that Karṇa and Karṇabhūṣaṇa are names of one or two other works; it is also possible that Karṇa and Karṇabhūṣaṇa are one and the same person, Karṇa being perhaps an abbreviation of Karṇabhūṣaṇa. See **I**, **J**.
I NCC_3 – (though seven Karṇa-s are quoted, including Karṇa, the poet quoted in Hāla's Sattasaī 1.54), SACA 187.
J The author is not quoted in NCC (See **I** above); it is most unlikely that Karṇa quoted in the Sattasaī would be identical with Karṇa quoted in SH. He is quoted only in SH and does not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

कर्णपूर v. कविकर्णपूर KARṆAPŪRA v. KAVIKARṆAPŪRA (No. 198)

182. कर्णभूषण (v. कर्ण) KARṆABHŪṢAṆA (v. KARṆA) (No. 181)

A No information. Probably identical with Karṇa No. 181.
B See No. 181 **B**.
E SH.
F One verse.
G See No. 181 **G** (3).
H See No. 181 **H**.
I NCC_3 –: only Karṇabhūṣaṇa of Gaṅgānanda is cited; NCC_3 184; v. No. 181 **H**
J See No. 181 **J**.

183. कर्णाटक (भट्ट°) KARṆĀṬAKA (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information. From Karṇāṭaka; probably not the proper name of the poet.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS, but probably earlier: one verse is also quoted anonymously in SkV (A.D. 1100-1130).
E VS.
F 3 verses.
G (1) VS 1262, SkV 496/Kav 244 an., ŚP 3302 an., SG (MS) 29*b* an., SMS 3155 (v. ABORI 23.416), (v. ĀrS 54); (2) VS 1606, SMS 3277 (v. ABORI 23.416); (3) VS 1261 (a. (?) Bhaṭṭa-Karṇāṭaka), SMS 9435 (v. ABORI 23.416).
I NCC_3 185, VS 16, SACA 188, (v. ABORI 23.416).
J Verse No. 1 is attributed in VS to Bhaṭṭa Karṇāṭaka and is quoted anonymously in SkV/Kav, ŚP and SG. Verses attributed to Karṇāṭaka are quoted only in these works and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verses on women and love.

कर्णाटकदेव v. कर्णाटदेव KARṆĀṬAKADEVA v. KARṆĀṬADEVA (No. 184)

184. कर्णाटदेव = (?)कर्णाटकदेव KARṆĀṬADEVA (perhaps KARṆĀṬAKADEV

A No information. From Karṇāṭaka; probably not the proper name of the author.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 3 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 524; (POS) 2.10.4], SMS 3153; (2) Skm [(B) 932; (POS) 2.92.2] (v. ABORI 23.416); (3) Skm [(B) 523; (POS) 2.10.3].
H In ABORI 23.416 the author is named Karṇāṭakadeva.
I NCC_3 185, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 44, DACA 189, (v. ABORI 23.416).
J The verses attributed to Karṇāṭa(ka)deva are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verses (descriptive of the beauty of women).

185. कर्णिकारमङ्ख   KARNIKĀRAMAṄKHA

(v. MAṄKHA) (No. 1026)

A Sobriquet of Maṅkha, author of Śrīkaṇṭhacarita. See No. 1026.
I NCC_3 187 (v. Madras) 18.251)

186. कर्णोत्पल   KARṆOTPALA

A No information. Probably a sobriquet and not the proper name of the poet.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS, but probably earlier, for the verse is also quoted anonymously in SkV (A.D. 1100-1130).
E JS, ŚP, SG.
F One verse.
G JS 275.9, ŚP 3974, SG 441, SkV 570 an., Skm [(B) 1121; (POS) 2.130.1] an., Prasanna 131*b* an., SuM 17.6 an., SMS 287 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.252-3).
I NCC_3 187, SkV LXXII, Skm (B) 4, Skm (POS) 44, JS 23, AP 24, SMS I; p. 324 (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras) 18.252-3), SACA 190.
J The verse seems to be very popular, for it is quoted already in SkV (beginning of the 12th century) and in SG (second half of the 17th century).
Amatory verse.

187. कर्पूरकवि   KARPŪRAKAVI

A Court-poet of the Chalukya king Karṇa of Gūrjaradeśa (PrC [SJS 1] p. 50), or court-poet of King Bhoja of Dhārā (BhPr [NSP 1913] p. 14).
B 11th century.
C Mentioned by Merutuṅga in PrC (See **A**) and by Ballāla in BhPr (see **A**).
E JS, ŚP, Regnaud VII
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 90.1, RJ 474 an., SMS VIII; (2) ŚP 1027, Regnaud VII 159 (p. 71); Pad 94.13 an., (v. AP 14; ZDMG 27.628 [62]).
I NCC_3 187, JS 23-4, AP 14, SACA 191.
J Verses of this author must have been well-known, for they are quoted in the middle of the 13th century (JS) and in the 18th or 19th century (Regnaud).
Anyokti-s.

188. कलश(क)   KALĀŚA(KA)

v. कृष्णपण्डित (कविकलश)   (v. KRSNAPANDITA [KAVIKALAŚA]) (No. 271)

A King of Kaśmīr (A.D. 1063-1089), son of Ānanta, father of Harṣa (RT 7.233-728); poet and friend of poets (RT 7.259; Vikram 18.47 sqq; 156).
B Latter half of 11th century (see **A**).

E JS, ŚP, VS, RJ, SG, Suvr.
F 14 (or 13) verses. (See **J**).
G **(1)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.14 (35) (a. Kalaśaka), SSSN 225.4 an., SMS 473 *cd/ab;* **(2)** JS 246.11 (a. Kalaśa), ŚP 3845 (a. Kalaśa), SG 542 (a. Kalaśa), Pad 63.27 an., RJ 1243 an., SuSS 69 an., SMS 4543 *cd/ab* (see No. 1 above); **(3)**VS 53 (a. Kalaśa), SMS 4725; **(4)** VS 880 (a. Kalaśaka), SMS 9087; **(5)** VS 1465 (a. Kalaśa), SMS 10377; **(6)** VS 562 (a. Kalaśaka), SMS VI; **(7)** VS 881 (a. Kalaśaka); **(8)** VS 1529 (a. Kalaśaka), ŚP 3330 (a. Bhāsa), Skm [(B) 848; (POS) 2.75.3] (a. Kaśmīrakaśyāmala), JS 183.40 (a. Śakavṛddhi) (v. AP 65); **(9)** VS 52 (a. Kalaśa), **(10)** JS 152.26 (a. Kalaśa), VS 1280 (a. Kalaśaka), ŚP 3468 (a. Bilhaṇa), Daś *ad* 4.21 an., (v. AP 57); **(11)** VS 1322 (a. Kalaśaka); **(12)** VS 996 (a. Kalaśaka); **(13)** VS 850 (a. Kalaśaka); **(14)** VS 1685 (a. Kalaśaka-Śaśivardhanayoḥ [two authors]).
H Kalaśa is identical with Kalaśaka, for verse No. 10 is attributed in JS to Kalaśa and in VS to Kalaśaka. VS attributed verses either to Kalaśa (Nos. 3, 5 and 9), or to Kalaśaka (Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14); JS, ŚP and SG attributed the verses to Kalaśa, while Suvṛ to Kalaśaka.
P.K. Gode identified the author with Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita (See **I**).
I NCC_3 221, VS 16-7, JS 24, AP 14, SACA 192, (v. P.K. Gode, *Studies in Indian Literary History,* 3.116-7,123).
J Verse No. 8 is attributed in VS to Kalaśaka, in Skm to Kaśmīrakaśyāmala), in JS to Śakavṛddhi and in ŚP to Bhāsa. Verse No. 10 is attributed in JS and VS to Kalaśa(ka) and in ŚP to Bilhaṇa; and verse 14 is in VS attributed to two authors, Kalaśaka and Śaśivardhana.
Verses Nos. 1 and 2 are in reality the same verses *(ab/cd or cd/ab).*
The verses of Kalaśa(ka) seem to have been popular; they are quoted already by Kṣemendra (11th century), as well as in SG in the second half of the 17th century; some verses were also quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works.
Amatory verses.

कलिकाकार v. कणिकाकार   KALIKĀKĀRA v. KAṆIKĀKĀRA (No. 156)

189. कलिङ्ग   KALIṄGA

A Court-poet of Bhoja (?) according to BhPr.
B 11th century, if Ballāla's statement can be taken seriously. In any case, not later than second half of the 13th century, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
C Mentioned in BhPr (NSP 1914; p. 14).
E JS.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** JS 372.21; **(2)** JS 320.14 = Mahānāṭaka 6.38; **(3)** JS 234.18.
I NCC_3 228, SACA 195.
J Verse No. 2 is also quoted in the Mahānāṭaka. Verses attributed to Kaliṅga are quoted in JS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

190. कल्पदत्त KALPADATTA

(v. वसुकल्पदत्त) (v. VASUKALPADATTA) (No. 1388)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm, but probably earlier: the verse is also quoted anonymously in SkV (A D. 1100-1130). See also **H** below.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1589; (POS) 3.44.4], SkV 1424, SMS VII.
H Perhaps identical with Vasukalpa, for the attribution after SkV 1426 might refer also to verse SkV 1425.
I NCC_3 233, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 44, SACA 196.
J The verse is included in the two oldest Sanskrit anthologies (Skm and SkV) and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Deals with flattery of kings.

कल्पवसु v. वसुकल्प KALPAVASU v. VASUKALPA (No. 1388)

191. कल्याण (v. कल्हण) KALYĀṆA (v. KALHAṆA) (No. 195)

A Pupil of Alakadatta. From Kaśmīr. See **C**.
B Contemporary of Maṅkha. First half of the 12th century.
C Mentioned by Maṅkha in his Śrīkaṇṭhacarita (25.78-80).
E JS, Vjv.
F One verse.
G JS 64.7, Vjv 61.2, SMS 4384.
H Kalyāṇa could also be the Sandkritized form of Kalhaṇa.
I NCC_3 –, JS 24, SACA 197.
J The author is not mentioned in NCC_3 (?) The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with the description of nature.

192. कल्याण उपाध्याय (शर्मन्) KALYĀṆA UPĀDHYĀYA(ŚARMAN)

A A *Dharmaśāstrin* from Mithilā under Rāghavasiṁha of the Karṇāṭa.
B 18th century.
D Kāvyaprakāśavyākhyā-kalpalatā, Durgāpūjāpaddhati, Nityārcanāvidhi, Śivapratiṣṭhāpaddb (written at the instance of Rāghavasiṁha), Suśliṣṭapariśiṣṭa.
E Vidy.
F 6 verses.
G **(1)** Vidy 503, Almu 50.15-6, SMS 8560; **(2)** Vidy 576, SMS 9079; **(3)** Vidy 655; **(4)** Vidy 504; **(5)** Vidy 429; **(6)** Vidy 502.

I NCC_3 249, Vidy 4, (v. P.V. Kane, *History of Dharmaśāstra,* Vol I[1], p.684*b*, V. Raghavan in *Journal of the University of Madras* 28.191; G. Jhā, Translation of Kpr p XIX.
J With the exception of one verse appears only in Vidy.
Lyrical verses (dealing mainly with women).

193. कल्याणदत्त (श्री॰) KALYĀṆADATTA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS. See **H.**
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1349, SMS 6789.
H P. Peterson identified Kalyāṇadatta with Kalyāṇa (VS 17), but does not adduce any reasons for it. This hypothesis seems doubtful.
I NCC_3 252, VS 17, SACA 199.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse.

194. कल्लट (भट्ट॰; श्री॰) KALLAṬA (BHAṬṬA°, ŚRĪ°)

= कल्लटकवि (श्री॰) = KALLAṬAKAVI (ŚRĪ°)

A Father of Mukulabhaṭṭa, maternal uncle and teacher of Śaivism of Pradyumna-bhaṭṭa; pupil of Vasagupta; patronized by King Avantivarman of Kaśmīr. From Kaśmīr. See **J.**
B Second half of 9th century. (Avantivarman reigned from 855/6 to 883; RT 5.2-127). See **J.**
C Mentioned by Kalhaṇa in his Rājataraṅginī 5.66 and Utpala in his Spandapradīpikā p. 7 (Viz. Skt. Ser.); quoted by Kṣemarāja, Kas. Ser p. 42. See **J.**
D Tattvārthacintāmaṇi, Madhuvāhinī, Spandasarvasva, Svasvabhavasambodhana. See **J.**
E VS.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** VS 431, SMS 5780; **(2)** VS 136, SMS 10152; **(3)** VS 432, SMS VI; **(4)** VS 2565, SMS VIII; **(5)** VS 2483.
H The author is called in verses No. 2 and 5 ŚrīKallaṭa, in Verse No. 4 ŚrīKallaṭakavi and in verses No. 1 and 3 Bhaṭṭakallaṭa. See **I.**
I NCC_3 262, VS 18-9, SACA 200 (v. J.C. Chatterji, *Kaśmīr Śaivism* I. 31, K.C. Pandey, *Abhinavagupta I* (1963); pp 154-7).
J The verses attributed to the author are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
It is not certain whether Kallaṭa, the poet quoted in VS is identical with the teacher of Śaivism.
Sententious verses.

कल्लण v. वल्लण — KALLAṆA v. VALLAṆA (No. 1370)

195. कल्हण (v. कल्याण) — KALHAṆA (v. KALYĀṆA) (No. 191)

A Son of Campaka, minister of King Harṣa of Kaśmīr. Poet-historian during the reign of Jayasiṁha of Kaśmīr, son of Sussala.
B First half of 12th century.
C See Kalyāṇa No. 191 **C, J.**
D Ardhanārīśvarastotra (KM XIV), Rājataraṅgiṇī, *mahākāvya* (often published), Jayasiṁhābhyudaya (not extant).
E VS.
F 17 verses.
G **(1)** VS 889, IS 344, SMS 1646 = RT 2.202; **(2)** VS 2795, IS 654, SMS 3215 = RT 6.75; **(3)** VS 3159, IS 1609, SMS 8308 = RT 1.230; **(4)** VS 1085 (a. Kalhaṇa or Kaṅkaṇa), SMS 8386 (v. *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes à Leiden* (1883) p. 359); **(5)** VS 462, SMS 8836 = RT 8.3138; **(6)** VS 3364, IS 2201, SMS VI = RT 5.6; **(7)** VS 905; **(8)** VS 361, IS 4017 = RT 3.303; **(9)** VS 463 = RT 3.139; **(10)** VS 1461 = RT 3.416; **(11)** VS 187, IS 4597 = RT 1.46; **(12)** VS 579 = RT 3.492; **(13)** VS 3132 (a. (?) Kalhaṇa) = RT 7.804; **(14)** VS 188, IS 5547 = RT 1.47; **(15)** VS 3133 = RT 4.125; **(16)** VS 360, IS 6253 = RT 1.228; **(17)** VS 3028, IS 6710 = RT 4.234.
H Perhaps identical with Kalyāṇa. See No. 191 **H.**
I NCC3 263-4, VS 18, SMS I, p 334. (For bibliography on the Rājataraṅgiṇī, see R.S. Pandit's translation of RT).
J One verse (No. 4) is probably not Kalhaṇa's but Kaṅkaṇa's verse. Of the remaining 16 verses, all but one (No. 7) could be traced in the RT.
It is strange that Kalhaṇa's verses are only quoted in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and that only so few of RT's *subhāṣita-s* are quoted in VS.
Mostly sententious verses, but also description of the beauty of women.

196. कविकङ्कण I (v. कङ्क ; कङ्कण; कङ्कणवर्ष; कोङ्क) — KAVIKAṄKAṆA I (v. KAṄKA; KAṄKAṆA; KAṄKAṆAVARṢA; KOṄKA) (Nos. 151, 152, 153, 298)

A Son of Āśā Miśra, a poet quoted in PV (?). Probably not the proper name of the poet, but his sobriquet.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Pad.
D Kāruṇyāmṛtalaharīstava (not published); Bhāvapañcāśikā, quoted in Raghunātha Manohara's Kavikaustubha (v. PO.7.3-4; pp. 160, 164, JOR (Madras) 28.117), Mṛgāṅkaśataka or Mṛgaṅgaśataka = Kalāṅkaśataka or Śṛṅgāraśataka (not published).
E Pad, SG, PV, SuSS.
F 12 verses.
G **(1)** PV 282, SMS 6968; **(2)** PV 44, SMS VI (a. Putra Kavikaṅkaṇa); **(3)** PV 761; **(4)** SuSS 736 (v. PV p. 32); **(5)** PV 752, SMS VIII = Cr 1502; **(6)** PV 588, SuSS 257 = Mṛgāṅgaśataka (MS) (v. NCC3 265); **(7)** PV 572, SuSS 199; **(8)** PV 236; **(9)** PV 470, SuSS 732; **(10)** PV 652, SuSS 426, SG 603, Pad 79.13, RJ 1281 (a. Bhānukara); **(11)** PV 213; **(12)** PV 587, SuSS 256 = Mṛgāṅkaśataka (MS) (v. NCC3 265).
H Perhaps identical with Kaṅka and/or Kaṅkaṇa, Kaṅkaṇavarṣa, Koṅka, (Nos. 151-3, 258), but probably different from Kavikaṅkaṇa II. See **J.**
I NCC3 265, PV 95-6 and 32, SACA 202 (v. JGJRI 4 (1947); 173-9).
J The verses quoted over the name of Kavikaṅkaṇa I are so attributed in PV and/or SuSS and some of them appear also in the Mṛgāṅgaśataka (verses No. 6, 12). It seems, therefore, that Kavikaṅkaṇa I is the son of Aśamiśra and is identical with Kavikaṅkaṇa, the author of Mṛgāṅkaśataka, Kāruṇyāmṛtalaharīstava and Bhāvapañcaśikā. Consequently Kavikaṅkaṇa 3 and 4 and partly Kavikaṅkaṇa 2 in NCC3 265*b* should be combined in one entry (for Kavikaṅkaṇa 2 in NCC3 265*b* see Kavikaṅkaṇa II, **J**). It should be also corrected in NCC3 over the name Kavikaṅkaṇa 3 that Rasikajīvana does not quote Kavikaṅkaṇa, but Kaṅkaṇa (v. No. 152 above) (not so in the J.B. Chaudhuri edition.)
Verses of Kavikaṅkaṇa I are quoted only in PV and SuSS, with the exception of one verse (No. 10) which is also quoted in Pad, SG an RJ (the latter quoted the verse over the name of Bhānukara). One verse is quoted over the name of Putra Kavikaṅkaṇa (in order to show that his father was Āśā Miśra. No. 2) and one verse appears also among so-called Cr *incerta* (No. 5).
Amatory verse.

197. कविकङ्कण II — KAVIKAṄKAṆA II

A No information. Probably not the proper name of the poet.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in RA (A.D. 1175-1250) (See RA p. 10).
E RA, Sārasamuccaya *ad* Kāvyaprakāśa.
F 9 verses.
G **(1)** RA 5.59 (v. Sāh 3.4-7); **(2)** RA 2.13; **(3)** RA 4.62, SMS 4238; **(4)** RA 2.19, SMS 4241; **(5)** RA 6.17, SMS 4303; **(6)** RA 5.19; **(7)** RA 6.9; **(8)** RA 6.4, Sārasamuccaya *ad* Kāvyaprakāśa in P. Peterson's *Second Report* 15 sqq. (VS p. 14); **(9)** RA 6.7.
H Kavikaṅkaṇa II seems to be a much earlier author than Kavikaṅkaṇa I.
I See No. 196 **I.**
J Kavikaṅkaṇa II is quoted only in treatises on poetics to illustrate the various *rasa-s*. It is unlikely that it is the same poet who is only quoted in late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, in particular PV and SuSS. If so, he should not be identified in NCC3 (Kavikaṅkaṇa 2) with Kavikaṅkaṇa, whose verses are included in PV and Pad. See also **H.**
The verses deal with different subjects; mostly amatory verses.

198. कविकर्णपूर = कर्णपूर = कविकर्णपूरगोस्वामिन् alias परमानन्दसेन — KAVIKARṆAPŪRA = KARṆAPŪRA = KAVIKARṆAPŪRAGOSVĀMIN alias PARAMĀNANDASENA

A Beṅgāl Vaiṣṇava poet. Youngest son of Śivānandasena, brother of Caitanyadāsa and Rāmadāsa; pupil of Śrīnātha. From the Vaidya community. See **H** below.

B Born in A.D. 1524 at Kañcanapallī (Kaṁchāpāḍā) near Naihati. 16th century.
D Alaṁkārakaustubha, Ānandavṛndāvanacampū, Āryāśataka (not extant), Kṛṣṇāhnikakaumudī, Gauragaṇoddeśadīpika, Camatkāracandrikā, Caitanyacandrodayanāṭaka, Caitanyacaritāmṛtamahākāvya, Bṛhatkṛṣṇagaṇoddeśadīpikā (all published with the exception of the lost Āryāśataka).
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 305 (a. Karṇapūra).
H A fuller name is Kavikarṇapūra (NCC_3 184) or Kavikaraṇapuragosvāmin and his title is Paramānandagosvāmin; his alias is Paramānandasena..
I NCC_3 184, 267, PG 188-190, SACA 203 (v. S.K. De, *Vaiṣṇava Faith and Movement in Bengal,* pp. 41-5, L.M. Mitra, *Caitanya Candrodaya,* Intr. VI.
J The verse is quoted only in PG and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional poetry.

कविकलश (v. कृष्णपण्डित; कलश) KAVIKALAŚA (v. KṚṢṆAPAṆḌITA; KALAŚA) (Nos. 271, 188)

199. कविकुसुम KAVIKUSUMA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 847; (POS) 2.75.2], SMS 10384.
H Different from Kusumadeva (No. 262) quoted in VS. See Kusumadeva **H.**(No. 262).
I NCC_3 273, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 44, SACA 204.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Amatory verse.

200. कविकेलि KAVIKELI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 215.15, SMS 6827.
I NCC_3 273, SACA 205.
J The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The verse deals with the description of nature (hurricane).

201. कविचक्रवर्तिन् KAVICAKRAVARTIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 913; (POS) 2.88.3], SMS VIII; (2) Skm [(B) 1758; (POS) 4.24.3].
I NCC_3 273, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 44, SACA 206.
J The two verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-* Lyrical verses.

202. कविचन्द्र KAVICANDRA

A No information (see **H**).
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
D See H below.
E PG.
F 4 verses.
G (1) PG 188; (2) PG 189, Ujjvalanīlamaṇi 181 (a. PG); (3) PG 166; (4) PG 162.
H According to NCC_3 274 the author was the son of Kavikarṇapūra and Kauśalyā, granc son of Vidyāviśārada and father of Kavibhūṣaṇa and Kavivallabha and was native of Dirvabhaṅgī near Vaidyavatī on the Gaṅgā; he was supposed to be the author *inter alia* of Cikitsaratināvalī written in A.D. 1661 and of Dhātusādhana (written *śaka* 1481 = A.D. 1489). This is, however, impossible, for two centuries separate the compostion o these two works. He could also not be the son of Kavikarṇapūra and live at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, for verses of Kavicandra are included in PG, a *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* from the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. Kavicandra quoted in PG could be the author of Dhātusādhana from the end ot the 15th century, or a follower of Caitanya and contemporameous with him (in view of the character of the verses).
I NCC_3 274, PG 190-2, SACA 207 (v. IHQ 18.172).
J The verses are quoted only in PG and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* See **H.**

कविचूडामणि v. चूडामणि KAVICŪḌAMAṆI v. CŪḌAMAṆI (No. 467

203. कविदर्पण (राघु°) = कविदर्पणराघव KAVIDARPAṆA (RAGHU°) = KAVIDARPAṆARĀGHAVA

A No information. Sobriquet.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in JS.

E JS, ŚP.
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 459.1 (a. Kavidarpaṇa), SMS 425; (2) JS 289.23 (a. Kavidarpaṇarāghava) ŚP 3734 (a. Rāghu-Kavidarpaṇa) (v. AP 75; JOR (Madras) 18.262).
H JS uses as name of the author (probably) his work and calls him Kavidarpaṇa or Kavidarpaṇa-rāghava; ŚP instead of the latter, uses as the name of the author the designation Rāghu-Kavidarpaṇa.
I NCC$_3$ 277, SACA 208, (v. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.262).
J The verses are quoted only in JS and ŚP and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verses deal with women.

कविदर्पणराघव v. कविदर्पण KAVIDARPAṆARĀGHAVA v. KAVIDARPAṆA (No 203)

204. कविनन्द = नन्दीक KAVINANDA = NANDĪKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV, but is probably earlier, for the verse attributed to Kavinanda is a Bhallaṭa verse. Bhallaṭa lived at the end of the 9th and beginning of the 10th century. See J.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1025 (a. Kavinanda or Nandīka), Skm [(B) 1683; (POS) 4.9.3] (a. Vidyāpati), Vidy 203 (a. Vidyāpati), JS 97.18 (a. Vararuci), ŚP 1091 (a. Mālavarudra), Prasanna 68*b* (a. Kālidāsa), SSSN 191.49 (a. Bhallaṭa), RJ 259 an., Any 98.43 an., SK 3.234 an., SGo 32*a* an., JSub 291.5 an , Kpr 10.490 an., KāP 356.7-10 an , AR 155.10-13 an., ARJ 153.1-4 an., Kuv 36.84 (p. 108 an) ASS 12.5 an., IS 456, SMS 2665 = Bhallaṭaśataka 108.
H Nandīka is used for the designation of the author in some MSs of SkV while in others the name Kavinanda is used. Nandīka is a more likely name than Kavinanda.
I NCC$_3$ 278, SkV LXXII, SACA 209.
J The verse is differently attributed in various *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* viz. in Skm and Vidy it is attributed to Vidyāpati; in JS to Vararuci; in ŚP to Mālavarudra; in Prasanna even to Kālidāsa; and in SSSN to Bhallaṭa; it is in reality a Bhallaṭa-verse. The question then arises whether a poet Kavinanda ever existed (see: Introduction, para 28). It is also quoted anonymously in RJ, SK, SGo, JSub, Any and in different *alaṁkāra*-works.
Anyokti.

कविपण्डित श्रीहर्ष v. श्रीहर्ष II KAVIPAṆḌITA ŚRĪHARṢA v. ŚRĪHARṢA II (No. 1716)

205. कविपुत्र (कविपुत्रौ) KAVIPUTRA (KAVIPUTRAU)

A No information. Two authors. Kaviputra was a predecessor of Kālidāsa in drama and was mentioned by him in the prologue to his Mālavikāgnimitra (*ad* 1.1).

B Probably before the 4th, if predecessor of Kālidāsa, if not, from the 15th century or earlier, for quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 2227, ŚP 3954 (a. Bhartṛhari), SLP 4. 73 (a. Bhartṛhari), (v. A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama* 127, S. Lévi, *théatre indien* 61; J. Brough *Poems from the Sanskrit* 163) = BhŚ 92.
I NCC$_3$ 278, VS 18, SACA 210 (v. A. B. Keith, S. Lévi, *op. cit.* G).
J The verse is a Bhartṛhari verse. It is quoted only in VS, ŚP and SLP and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with women.

206. कविमल्ल KAVIMALLA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 957.
I NCC$_3$ 280, SkV LXXII, SACA 211.
J The verse is quoted only in SkV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with the description of nature.

207. कविरत्न I (v. रत्न I) KAVIRATNA I (v. RATNA) (No. 1199)

A No information. Probably a title and not the proper name of the autor. A Kaviratna was praised by Bhoja and could be contemporaneous with him.
B See A. If the author was Kaviratna who was praised by Bhoja, then he lived in the 11th century; in any case could not live later than in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to him are quoted in Skm.
E Skm, JS, SP, (PG, SH).
F 9 verses.
G (1) SH 1747, RJ 713 an., SMS 3946 (v. ABORI 17.308); (2) PG 41, SMS 4125; (3) SH 1717, SMS VI (v.ABORI 17.308); (4) PG 78, SH 172, SMS VIII; (5) PG 77, SH 171, Bhaktirasamṛta p. 640; (6) PG 40, SH 158; (7) Skm [(B) 1713; (POS) 4. 15. 3], JS 101. 7. ŚP 1119, VS 917 (v. AP 14-15, ZDMG 27. 629, ABORI 23. 417); (8) SH 1622; (9) JS 34. 103, Skm [(B) 168; (POS) 1. 34. 3] (a. Yogeśvara), ŚP 140 an.
H It is possible that anthologies quoted here two different authors, one dealing with devotional poetry (mostly in PG) and the other dealing with love poetry (e. g. No. 1), *anyokti - s* or description of nature (in Skm, JS, ŚP and some SH verses), but that is not certain.
I NCC$_3$ 280, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 44-5; JS 24, AP 14-5, SACA 212 (v. ABORI 23. 416-7).
J Verse No. 9 is in JS attributed to Kaviratna and in Skm to Yogeśvara. Verses

of this author are quoted in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* enumerated in **E** and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* with the exception of verse No. 1 which occurs also anonymously in RJ.
The poet(s) deal with different subject matters; see **H**.

208. कविरत्न II — KAVIRATNA II

A No information. See No. 207 A,**H**.
B See No. 207 **B**.
E PG, SH. See No. 207 **E**.
F 4 verses. See No. 207 **H**.
G See No. 207 Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6.
H See No. 207 **H**.
I See No. 207 **I**.
J See No. 207 **H**. Verses are quoted in PG and sometimes in SH, but do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

209. कविराक्षस — KAVIRĀKṢASA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author (see **H** below) are quoted in SRHt.
E SRHt.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SRHt 106. 1, SSSN 107. 1; **(2)** SRHt 42. 39, SSSN 129. 5 an.
H Could also be a poem of this name, but not Kālidāsa's Kavirākṣasa.
I NCC3 281 (v. V. Raghavan, JOR (Madras), 19.152-8; *Calcutta Oriental Jornal 2. 9. etc.*
J The two verses appear in SRHt and in SSSN (anonymously) only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verses.

210. कविराज I (कविराजश्रीनारायण) — KAVIRĀJA I (KAVIRĀJAŚRĪNĀRĀYAṆA) (v. No. 211)

A No information. Sobriquet of many poets including Rājaśekhara, his ancestor, Vyāsa of the court of Lakṣmaṇasena Dhoyī(ka) etc. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the beginnig of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Skm, Prasanna.
F 6 verses.
G (1) Prasanna 69a (and 70**b** an.), SkV 1020 an., SMS 2161; **(2)** Skm (B) 1910; (a. Kavirāja Śrīnārāyaṇa), Skm (POS) 4. 54. 5 (a. Kavirāja), JS 112. 32 (a. Śrī Bhojadeva), ŚP 1004 (a. Śrī Bhojadeva), SkV 1038 an., Prasanna 184*a* an., RJ 579 an., PdT 240 an., Any 114. 60 an., AAS 15. 5 an., Kāvyān 7. 14-6 an., IS 1753, SMS 10156,

(v. Kav p.63, 65 and X *ad* 63); **(3)** SkV 70 (a. Kavirāja or Kavīrāja), SMS VIII = Mahānāṭaka 9. 36; **(4)** SkV 1325, Skm [(B) 2202; (POS) 5. 41. 2], SRRU 878 an., SMS VIII (v. AB 510); **(5)** Prasanna 77*a*, SkV 1010 an., ŚP 1226 an.; **(6)** SkV 1380, Prasanna 49*b* an.
H The verses are of unequal poetical merits and deal with a variety of subjects; it is possible that more than one author composed these verses over the name of Kavirāja. Sometimes the author's name is written Kavīrāja (No. 3) (*sic!*) and Kavirājaśrīnārāyaṇa.
I NCC3 282, SkV LXXII–LXXIII, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 45, SACA 214.
J Verse No. 2 is attributed in Skm to Kavirāja, but in other texts of Skm to Kavirāja or Śrīnārāyaṇa; in JS and ŚP the verse is attributed to Śrī Bhojadeva and in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Prasanna, RJ, PdT, Any) and *alaṁkāra*-works it is quoted anonymously. Verse No. 3 occurs also in the Mahānāṭaka. Verses Nos. 1 and 5 are attributed to Kavirāja in Prasanna but are quoted anonymously in SkV; these are doubtful Kavirāja-verses.
The verses contain *anyāpadeśa-s, arthāntaranyāsa-s;* they are sometimes devotional (Śaivaite) or sententious or deal with fame.

211. कविराज II = माधव भट्ट — KAVIRĀJA II (or MĀDHAVA BHAṬṬA)

A The author's personal name was Mādhava Bhaṭṭa (v. JBBRAS 22. (1905) p. 11); Kavirāja was his title. Lived under the Kadamba king Vīra Kāmadeva of Jayantīpuri and Vīra Nārāyaṇa.
B 12th century.
D Rāghava-pāṇḍavīya-mahākāvya written at the instance of King Vīra Kāmadeva (KM 62); Pārijātaharaṇa-mahākāvya written at the instance of Kīrti Nārāyana, minister of a king of the Kadamba family (not published).
E Pad, SG, PV, SuSS, Vidy.
F 21 verses.
G **(1)** PV 376, SMS 2348; **(2)** Vidy 543, SMS 3648; **(3)** PV 884, SMS 6300; **(4)** PV 822, SMS 8599; **(5)** PV 398, SuSS 588, SMS 9626; **(6)** PV 345, SMS 10000; **(7)** PV 678, RJ 553 an., Any 134.205 an., SMS 10354; **(8)** PV 360, SMS VI; **(9)** PV 824; **(10)** PV 483; **(11)** PV 394; **(12)** PV 280; **(13)** PV 642, Pad 79.8, SuSS 408 = Rāghavapāṇḍavīya 5.76; **(14)** PV 838; **(15)** PV 640, SuSS 363, SG 561 an.; **(16)** PV 632, SG 556, Pad 77.34, SuSS 366 = Rāghavapāṇḍavīya 5.181; **(17)** PV 482, SuSS 669; **(18)** Pad 117.80 = Rāghavapāṇḍavīya 1.89; **(19)** PV 839; **(20)** PV 837; **(21)** PV 747.
I NCC3 283, PV 96-99, Vidy 4, SACA 215 (v. Pathak, JBBRAS 22 (1905) 11 sqq., IHQ 3.848 sqq., R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena* 37-8).
J All verses, with the exception of two (Nos. 2 and 18) are quoted in PV. Three verses (Nos. 13, 16 and 18) could be traced in the Rāghavapāṇḍavīya; the rest are probably from the Pārijātaharaṇa.
It is strange that this early author (from the 12th century) is only quoted in late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* i.e. mostly in PV and SuSS and only in a few cases in the somewhat earlier, but also from the 17th century, *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* He is not quoted in other anthologies.
The verses of this author deal mostly with the sentiment of love.

212. कविराजमिश्र KAVIRĀJAMIŚRA

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in PG.
E PG.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PG 85 (v. R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena* p. 36); (2) PG 199, Bhaktirasāmṛta p. 831 (v. R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena,* p. 36).
I NCC₃ 284, SACA 216 (v. R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena* p. 36-7).
J The verses are quoted only in PG and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verses (Kṛṣṇaite) blended with erotic mysticism.

कविराजव्यास v. व्यास II KAVIRĀJAVYĀSA v. VYĀSA II (No. 1565)

213. कविराजसोम (v. सोमकवि) KAVIRĀJASOMA (v. SOMAKAVI) (No. 1849)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1590; (POS) 3.44.5], SMS VI.
I NCC₃ 284, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 45, SACA 217.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Deals with flattery of a king.

214. कविवल्लभ (v. वल्लभ) KAVIVALLABHA (v. VALLABHA) (No. 1371 sqq.)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier for: one verse is already quoted quoted in SRHt and SSSN, but probably earlier, for one verse is already quoted anonymously in ŚP (from 1363) (No. 10).
E SRHt, SSSN.
F 13 verses.
G **(1)** SRHt 214.2, SMS 2063; **(2)** SRHt 144.6, SSSN 166.5, SMS 3411; **(3)** SRHt 233.5, SuMañ 10.10 an., IS 7725, SMS 4484; **(4)** SRHt 109.17, SSSN 131.16, SMS 6522; **(5)** SRHt 183.3 and 2.7 (a. (?) Viśvādhika), SSSN 4.9 an., SMS 9402; **(6)** SRHt 138.2, SSSN 101.2 an., SMS VI; **(7)** SRHt 204.6, SSSN 136.6 (a. Kāmandaka), VS 2887 (a. Kapilasvāmin), SMS VI (v. P. Peterson, *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes à Leiden,* (1883) p. 359); **(8)** SRHt 41.26, SSSN 129.3 an., NBh 249 an. SMS VI; **(9)** SRHt 138.4, SSSN 101.3 an., SMS VI; **(10)** SRHt 138.5, SSSN 101.4 an., ŚP 192 an., VS 152 an., SH 371 an., RJ 1419 an., SuMañ 25.2-3 an., KāRu *ad* 77 (p. 195) an., IS 7854, SMS VII = Bhāskarācārya, Siddhānta(śiro)maṇi; **(11)** SRHt 43.46 (a. Kavivallabha or Kavirākṣasa), IS 2819 (v. JOR (Madras) 13.298), = KN 3.19, Cr 2819; **(12)** SSSN 166.6, SRHt 144.7 (a. Kāmandaka) = KN 5.20; **(13)** SRHt 33.1, SSSN 3.5 an. and 101.1 an.
I NCC₃ 285, SACA 218.
J The verses attributed to the author are quoted only in SRHt and sometimes also in SSSN (but mostly anonymously). Only once is a verse quoted in SSSN as a Kavivallabha verse and in SRHt as a verse of another author (Kāmandaka); in this case it is also a KN verse. Rarely verses attributed to this author are quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (anonymously), i.e. Nos. 8 and 10, of which the latter is not a Kavivallabha verse, but of Bhāskarācārya (of the 12th century), the author of the Sidhāntaśiromaṇī. Also not Kavivallabha's verses are verses Nos. 11 and 12; they are KN verses. The former is in SRHt attributed to Kavivallabha or to Kavirākṣasa. Verse No. 5 is quoted in SRHt twice: once it is attributed to Kavivallabha, while in the other case to Viśvādhika.
The verses are mostly sententious aphorisms.

215. कविशेखर I = कविशेष KAVIŚEKHARA I = KAVIŚEṢA

A No information. Probably a tittle and not the proper name of the author. Probably several defferent poets are quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* over this name.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Prasanna, BhPr.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** Prasanna 134*a,* SkV 561 an.; **(2)** SkV 729 (a. Kaviśeṣa or Rājaśekhara), Kav 442 (a. Rājaśekhara), Prasanna 139*b* (a. Rājaśekhara), Skm [(B) 601; (POS) 2.26.1] (a. Sadhoka or Śacoka); **(3)** BhPr 313 (a. Kaviśekhara), Prasanna 134*a* (a. (?) Kaviśekhara), SkV 1420 (an. or a. Vīryamitra), ŚP 1221 an., VS 2452 an., SuM 6.2 an., SK 4.26 an., SG 43*b* an., Kuv 157 an., Amd 118.279 an., IS 6923 = PrK 50 (a. Siddhasana), VCjr VII.6 (p. 234); **(4)** Prasanna 23*b*, Skm [(B) 149; (POS) 1.30.4] (a. Balabhadra or Jalacandra), SkV 92 an.; (See verse 4 of No. 217).
H It seems that three different authors calling themselves Kaviśekhara are quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and other sources. Kaviśekhara I seems to be quoted mainly in Prasanna (and SkV) and deals mostly with love; Kaviśekhara II seems to be quoted in PG and deals with devotional poetry; and Kaviśekhara III seems to be quoted mainly in BhPr and deals mainly with flattery of kings.
I NCC₃ 286 (NCC₇ 354), PG 193, SkV LXXIII, SMS I; p. 325, SACA 219.
J Verses Nos. 1, 3 and 4 are in Prasanna attributed to Kaviśekhara and in SkV they are quoted anonymously, while verse No. 2 is in SkV attributed to Kaviśeṣa or Rājaśekhara, in Kav and Prasanna to Rājaśekhara, and in Skm to Sadhoka or Sacoka; this verse is probably not a Kaviśekhara verse; also doubtful is verse No. 4 which is in Skm attributed to Balabhadra or Jalacandra and in SkV is quoted anonymously; it deals with the glorification of Śiva, while the other verses deal with love.
See **H.**

216. कविशेखर II KAVIŚEKHARA II

A See No. 215 **A.**

B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the single verse quoted here is included in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 120 (a. Kaviśekhara or Bhuvana), Bhaktirasāmṛta 703, (a. PG), SMS 727.
H See No. 215 **H**.
I See No. 215 **I**.
J See No. 215 **J**.
Devotional verse (Kṛṣṇaite)

217. कविशेखर III — KAVIŚEKHARA III

A See No. 215 **A**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, for two of the verses quoted here are included in SkV (attributed to other authors or anonymously), but most of the verses are included in the Bhojaprabandha (from the end of the 16th century). 16th century is the *terminus ad quem.*
E BhPr.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** BhPr 311, VS 2455 (a. Amṛtadatta), Vidy 803 (a. Amṛtadatta), SkV 1421 (a. Vīryamitra), SSSN 91.10 an., SMS 2112 = PrK 47 (p. 20), VCjr VII. 5 (p. 234), KR 10.2433; **(2)** BhPr 314 and 186 an. (a. Brāhmaṇ), IS 5738, TP 457; **(3)** BhPr 310; **(4)** BhPr 312; **(5)** BhPr 313, SkV 1420 (an. or Vīryamitra), Prasanna 134*a* (a. (?) Kaviśekhara); ŚP 1221 an., VS 2452 an., SK 4.26 an., SuM 6.2 an., SGo 43*b* an., Kuv 157 an., Amd 118.279 an., IS 6923 = PrK 50 (a. Siddhasena), VCjr VII 6 (p. 234); (See verse 3 of No. 215).
H See No. 215 **H**
I See No. 215 **I**
J See No. 215 **J**. Verse No. 1 is attributed in VS and Vidy to Amṛtadatta and in SkV to Vīryamitra, while verse No. 5 is in SkV attributed to Vīryamitra (or quoted anonymously) and in PrK is attributed to Siddhasena; it is quoted anonymoulsy in ŚP, VS, SK, SuM, SGo 43*b* and in *alaṁkāra*-works; the verse seems to be also attributed to the author in Prasanna and is also quoted in Kaviśekhara I (No. 215). Both these verses were incorporated in BhPr from PrK; they are also quoted in VCjr.
The verses deal mostly with flattery of kings.

कविशेष v. कविशेखर I — KAVIŚEṢA v. KAVIŚEKHARA I (No. 215)

218. कविसार्वभौम (°भट्टाचार्य) (v. सार्वभौम) — KAVISĀRVABHAUMA (BHAṬṬĀCĀRYA) (v. SARVABHAUMA) (No. 1786)

A No information. Probably a title and not the proper name of the poet.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PG.
E PG.

F One verse.
G PG 132 (a. Kavisārvabhauma or Kavisārvabhaumabhaṭṭācārya), (v. R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena,* p. 36).
H The poet is named in different MSs of PG Kavisārvabhauma or Kavisārvabhaumabhaṭṭācā (one and the same person).
I NCC_3 287, PG 193, SACA 220.
J Verse quoted only in PG and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse (Kṛṣṇaite).

219. कवीन्द्र — KAVĪNDRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is included in Pad.
E Pad, PV, RJ, Vidy.
F 7 verses.
G **(1)** PV 304, SMS 1644; **(2)** Vidy 584, SMS 1859; **(3)** Vidy 667, SMS 9018; **(4)** RJ 443, PdT 200 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), Vidy 28 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), PV 710 an., Rasagaṅgā 536 = BhV 1.1; **(5)** Pad 58.36; **(6)** Vidy 724; **(7)** Vidy 498.
H J.B. Chaudhuri suggested in PV p. 96 that Kavindra may be the same as Kavīndra Ācārya Sarasvatī who persuaded Shāh Jehān to abolish the pilgrim tax and wrote a commentary on the Daśakumāracarita, but his hypothesis is not substantiated.
I NCC_3 287, PV 96, Vidy 5.
J Verse No. 4 is not Kavīndra's verse, it is Paṇḍitarāja's verse (BhV 1.1). Verses of this author are quoted only in the late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E** above and do not occur in other anthologies.
Amatory verses.

220. कवीश्वर — KAVĪŚVARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP, SSS.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** JS 324.41, ŚP 3975, SSS 162, PdT 102 an., Pad 24.46 an. (v. AP 15); **(2)** JS 323. 40.
I NCC_3 291, SSS 16, AP 15, SACA 222 (v. *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; p. 138, *Poona Orientalist* 1.2; 53).
J Verse No. 1 is attributed to the author in JS, ŚP and SSS and quoted anonymously in Pad and PdT; verse No. 2 appears in JS only; the verses of the author do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The author must have been popular for his verse was quoted in early JS and late SSS.
Descriptive verses (repulsive).

कश्मीरकजयवर्धन — KAŚMĪRAKAJAYAVARDHANA v.

v. जयवर्धन — JAYAVARDHANA (No. 506).

कश्मीरकप्रचण्डमाधव — KAŚMĪRAKAPRACAṆḌAMĀDHAVA v.

v. प्रचण्डमाधव — PRACAṆḌAMĀDHAVA (No. 848).

कश्मीरकबिल्हण v. बिल्हण — KAŚMĪRAKABILHAṆA v. BILHAṆA (No. 914).

कश्मीरकमहामनुष्य — KAŚMĪRAKAMAHĀMANUṢYA v.

v. महामनुष्य — MAHĀMANUṢYA (No. 1092).

कश्मीर° v. also काश्मीर° — KAŚMĪRA° v. also KĀŚMĪRA°

221. काञ्चन I — KĀÑCANA I

A Author of the inscriptions of Mutarāja I dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1030 (= A.D. 974); *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1043 (= A.D. 987); and *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1051 = A.D. 991). Mostly written in prose with some benedictory verses.
B Latter half of 10th century.
C D,E Author of inscriptions described in **A**.
F,G 2 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_3 –, E.I. 10.76-9, SACA 223.
J The author is not mentioned in NCC_3.
Benedictory verses.

222. काञ्चन II वादीश्वर (वागीश्वर) — KĀÑCANA II VĀDĪŚVARA (or VĀGĪŚVARA)

A Son of Nārāyaṇa Vāgīśvara of Kāpya-*gotra,* who became a *sannyāsin.*
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS. See **J** below.
C Mentions in the prologue of his ply (see **D**) a scholar named Gadādhara. There, a king Jayadeva (or Jagaddeva?) is also mentioned.
D Dhanaṁjayvijaya Vyāyoga, published in KM 54.
E JS, ŚP, SH.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** JS 357.5, PV 127 (a. Kālidāsa), SSS 126 (a. Kālidāsa), SMS 5318 (v. Kav p. 32) = Dhanaṁjaya° 23; **(2)** JS 325.49, SP 3976, SMS VI = Dhanaṁjaya° 59; **(3)** JS 357.4 = Dhanaṁjaya 24; **(4)** JS 18.70, SH 44 = Dhanaṁjaya° 1. See **H**.
H The name of the author given in ŚP (verse No. 2) as Vādiśvarakāñcana, should be rather Vāgīśvarakāñcana, for his father's name was Vāgīśvara (NCC_3 299).

I NCC_3 299, AP 15, SACA 224.
J All verses of the author could be traced in the Dhanaṁjaya°. Verse No. 1 is attributed abviously wrongly, to Kālidāsa in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* viz. PV and SSS. Verses Nos. 2 and 4 were also quoted in ŚP and SH respectively; they are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
NCC_3 states that one MS of Dhanaṁjaya° is dated A.D. 1431 and, therefore, the author must be earlier than the 15th century. However, the date *ad quem* must be the middle of the 13th century, for verses of the author culled from Dhanaṁjaya° are quo in JS.
Author of a play; the verses included therein are mostly descriptive (horses, battle-scenes etc.).

223. कापालिक — KĀPĀLIKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1293; (POS) 2.164.3]; **(2)** Skm [(B) 386; (POS) 1.78.1].
I NCC_3 343, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 45, SACA 226.
J Verses of the author are quoted only in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

224. कामचन्द्र — KĀMACANDRA

A Author of the inscription of Sadharaṇa, found at Lāḍṇu near Ḍīḍvaṇa (Jodhpur) and dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1372 (-AD 1315/6), containing a *praśasti* of 37 verses,
B Beginning of the 14th century.
C,D,E Author of an inscription described in **A**.
F,G 37 verses, of which 3 are worth noting: 2, 1, 3.
I NCC_3 –, E.I. 12.17-27, BhL 672, SACA 228.
J Not mentioned in NCC_3. The first 3 verses are benedictory.

225. कामदेव I — KĀMADEVA I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1456; (POS) 3.18.1], SMS VI (v. AB 530); **(2)** Skm [(B) 2026; (POS) 5.6.1], SMS VII (v. AB 531); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1185; (POS) 2.142.5], SMS VIII (v. AB 531); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1802; (POS) 4.33.2], ŚP 1068 an., (v. AB 531).
H Probably different from Kāmadeva II, whose poetry is completely different. (See **J**.).

NCC3 348, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 45, SACA 229, AB 530-1.
Only verse No. 4 appears also in ŚP; otherwise, the verses attributed to the author occur only in Skm.
Descriptive verses (nature, birds, etc.).

226. कामदेव II — KĀMADEVA II

No information. According to tradition, court-poet of King Bhoja of Dhārā.
According to BhPr 11th century (date doubtful; quoted in BhPr only).
Mentioned by the treasurer at Bhoja's court (BhPr 228).
BhPr.
One verse.
BhPr 227, SMS VI.
Probably different from Kāmadeva I; see No. 225 **H**.
NCC3 348, SACA 229.
The verse deals with flattery of the king.

227. कामन्दक = कामन्दकि (v. कौटिल्य; चाणक्य; नारायण) — KĀMANDAKA = KĀMANDAKI;

verses are also attributed to his work Kāmandakīya-nīti-sāra.
See also KAUṬILYA; CĀṆAKYA; NĀRĀYAṆA, the author of the Hitopadeśa (Nos. 302, 448).

Well-known authority on polity; he bases his Nītisāra partly on Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra.
No information. See **B** below.
Generally assigned to the 3rd century A.D., but probably later. For bibliography see L. Sternbach, *Bibliography on* dharma *and* artha *in Ancient and Mediaeval India.* Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1973 (p. 99-102).
Quoted by Ujjavaladatta in his commentary on Uṇādisūtra-s (Calcutta ed. p. 161). Referred to by Vāmana in Kāvyālaṁkārasūtravṛtti, presupposed by Bhavabhūti.
Kāmandakīyanītisāra or Nītisāra. For bibliography see NCC3 352-3. Well known in Bali in a *kawi*-version and referred to in an iscription at Pagan (Burma) dated A.D. 1442 (see *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 22 p. 412). The Pūrṇabhadra Pañcatantra recension and the Pañcatantra, *textus simplicior* recension, the Hitopadeśa, some so-called Caṇakya's verses, some Śukranīti and the Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa verses are based on the Kāmandakīya-nītisāra.
JS, ŚP, SRHt, SSSN, SH, Vjv.
163 verses.
(1) SRHt 113.10, SSSN 134.9, SMS 194; **(2)** SRHt 174.33 (a. MBh), SSSN 77.28 an., SMS 483 = KN (BI) 12.41; **(3)** SRHt 154.4, SSSN 119.4 = KN 9.26, **(4)** SRHt 73.10, SSSN 60.7, BrDh 2.107 (87), IS 254, SMS 1261 = MBh 5.34.5; **(5)** SRHt 64.4, SSSN 53.6, IS 273, SMS 1314 = KN 5.4; **(6)** SRHt 130.3, SSSN 103.5, SMS 1618; **(7)** SRHt 105.2 (a. Kauṭilya), SSSN 115.2 an., SMS 1955 = KN 11.55; **(8)** SRHt 232.4, SSSN 178.5 (a. Pratāparudra), IS 418, SMS 1975 = KN 5.8; **(9)** SRHt 47.1, SSSN 168.1, IS 437, SMS 2081 = KN 5.3; **(10)** ŚRHt 202.4 SSSN 135.4, IS 609, SMS 2984 = KN 5.63, SkP, Nāgarakh. 155.48: **(12)** SRHt 73.9, SSSN 60.8, IS 678, SMS 3322 = MBh 5.34.54; 5.127.27; **(13)** SSSN 74.1, SRHt 74.1 (a. Kirāta), IS 689, SMS 3356 = KN 1.68; **(14)** SRHt 176.61, SSSN 79.51 = KN 5.64; **(15)** SRHt 156.2, SSSN 123.2, IS 898, SMS 4579 = KN 10.2, Agnipurāṇa 240.15; **(16)** SRHt 158.4, SSSN 123.4, IS 909, SMS 4625 = KN 11.41; **(17)** SSSN 60.2, SRHt 73.2 (a. Kirāta), SH 1318 an., ŚP 1285 an., ŚB 2.416 an , IS 918, SMS 4681 = KN 1.23; **(18)** SRHt 14.13 an., Sama 1 *ā* 36 an., IS 944, SMS 4805 = KN 3.9, HJ 4.132, Agnipurāṇa 238.12-3; **(19)** SRHt 70.1, SSSN 56.1, SMS 4884 = KN 2.1, Agnipurāṇa 238.8; **(20)** SRHt 70.2, SSSN 56.2, SMS 4886 = KN 2.7, Agnipurāṇa 238.9; **(21)** SRHt 172.13, SSSN 76.12, IS 985, SMS 5073 = KN 5.74; **(22)** SRHt 130.2, SSSN 102.2, IS 994, SMS 5138 = KN 5.82; **(23)** SRHt 173.25, SSSN 77.21, IS 1072, SMS 5673 = KN 5.85; **(24)** SRHt 186.8, SSSN 88.7, SMS 5888 = KN 6.13; **(25)** SSSN 60.3, SRHt 73.4 (a. Kirāta), SMS 6122 = KN 1.64; **(26)** SRHt 66.23, SSSN 54.18 SMS 6355; **(27)** SRHt 158.2, SSSN 123.2, SMS 6429 = KN 11.1; **(28)** SRHt 90.11, IS 1262, SMS 6925 = KN 2.37; **(29)** SRHt 151.2 an., SMS 7169 = KN 11.32; **(30)** SRHt 72.7, SSSN 59.5, IS 1384, SMS 7583 = KN 1.37, Śukr 1.100; **(31)** SRHt 118.7, SSSN 140.7, SMS 7732 = KN 19.62; **(32)** SRHt 99.10, SSSN 110.9, SMS 7766; **(33)** SRHt 154.5, SSSN 120.5, IS 4453 = KN 9.27; **(34)** SRHt 73.11, SSSN 60.9, Sama 1 *ka* 34, IS 1638, SMS 9573 = KN 1.55, HJ 4.99; **(35)** SRHt 175.48 (a MBh), SSSN 79.42 (a. MBh), IS 1678, SMS 9741 = KN 8,82; **(36)** SRHt 76.2, SSSN 68.2, SMS 10150; **(37)** SRHt 142.2, SSSN 129.2, ŚKDr *ad dharmādhyakṣa,* IS 1830, SMS VI = Cr 291; **(38)** SRHt 151.1, SSSN 117,2, SMS VI; **(39)** SSSN 136.6, SRHt 204.6 (a. Kavivallabha), VS 2887 (a. Kapilasvāmin), SMS VI (v. P. Peterson, *Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes à Leiden* (1883); p. 359); **(40)** SRHt 156.1, SSSN 120.1, SMS VI = KN 12.1; **(41)** SRHt 144.8, SSSN 166.7, IS 1927, SMS VI (v. ZDMG 61.345) = KN 5.22, HJ 2.52; **(42)** SRHt 112.3, SSSN 134.3, SMS VI; **(43)** SRHt 172.14, SSSN 76.13, SMS VI = KN 5.77; **(44)** SRHt 175.44, SSSN 78.38 an., ŚP 1305 an., VS 2753 an., SH 1327 an., ŚB 584 an., SMS VI = KN 10.35, HJ 3.48, P (PP 3.17, Pts 3.21, PtsK 3.20); **(45)** SRHt 131.2, SSSN 107.2 an., SMS VI; **(46)** SRHt 117.7, SMS VII; **(47)** SRHt 71.10, SSSN 58.10, IS 2080, SMS VII = KN 1.45; **(48)** SRHt 70.7, SSSN 58.9, SMS VI = KN 1.42; **(49)** SRHt 158.6, SSSN 122.6, SMS VI = KN 12.33; **(50)** SRHt 115.9, SSSN 137.9, SMS VIII = KN 4.58, Agnipurāṇa 239.29; **(51)** SRHt 70.4, SSSN 585, VS 2651 an., SSap 5.25 an., SMS VIII = Kir 11.32; **(52)** SRHt 152.5, SMS VIII = KN 17.28; **(53)** SRHt 163.4, SSSN 127.5 an., SMS VIII; **(54)** SRHt 157.2, SSSN 122,21, SMS VIII = KN 12.26; **(55)** SRHt 157.1., SSSN 121.1, SMS VIII = KN 12.25; **(56)** SRHt 232.3, SSSN 178.4, IS 1262, SMS VIII = KN 5.7; **(57)** SRHt 85.1, SSSN 71.1, IS 2577, SMS VIII = KN 3.25; **(58)** SRHt 163.5, SSSN 127.4; **(59)** SRHt 73.12, SSSN 60.10 = KN 1.56; **(60)** SRHt 43.46 (a. Kavivallabha or Kavirākṣasa), IS 2819 = KN 3.19, Cr 461; **(61)** SRHt 65.10 (a. Kāmandaka or Kāmatantra) (v. JOR (Madras) 13.298); **(62)** SRHt 71.9, SSSN 58.12, IS 2917 = KN 1.44; **(63)** SRHt 130.5; 185.2, SSSN 88.2; 102.4 = KN 6.10; **(64)** SRHt 154.3, SSSN 119.3, IS 4451 = KN 9.25; **(65)** SRHt 76.4, SSSN 68.3 = KN 14.53; **(66)** SRHt 76.3, SSSN 68.4 an.; **(67)** SRHt 113.4, SSSN 134.4 = KN 4.64; **(68)** SRHt 172.4, SSSN 74.3an. = KN 5.88; **(69)** ŚP 1282 an., IS 3145 = KN 1.11; **(70)** SRHt 112.1, SSSN 133.1; **(71)** SRHt 108.3. SSSN 130.3, IS 3254 = KN 8.84; **(72)** 144.7, SSSN 166.6 (a Kavivallabha) = KN 5.20; **(73)** SRHt 130.6, SSSN 103.6; **(74)** SRHt 104.7, SSSN 114.7; **(75)** SRHt

114.4, SSSN 136.3 *cd/ef* an. = KN 1.55 *cd* – 1.56 *ab;* **(76)** SRHt 144.1, JS 167.1, SH 1594, IS 1303 = KN 1.50; **(77)** SRHt 91.12; **(78)** SRHt 106.15, SSSN 116.15; **(79)** SRHt 171.2, SSSN 75.2 an., IS 3845 = KN 1.18; **(80)** SRHt 107.2 (a. Kauṭilya), SSSN 117.1 (a. Kauṭilya) (v. LS 1; No. 31; LS 2 p. 4; LS 3 p. 16-7) = KN 12.47 (v. Mn 7.147); **(81)** SRHt 61.5, SSSN 50.2 an., ŚP 1283 an., IS 3990 = Cr 1690, HJ 1.217, PrC 4.194, PuPra 396 (v. KN 5.59); **(82)** SRHt 119.4, SSSN 141.4; **(83)** SRHt 73.13, SSSN 60.11, IS 2740 = KN 1.57; **(84)** SRHt 70.1, SSSN 57.1, Pras 11*b*, IS 4195 = KN 1.25; **(85)** SRHt 131.1, SSSN 107.1 an. = KN 4.10; **(86)** SRHt 156.2, SSSN 120.2 = KN 12.2; **(87)** SRHt 75.6, SSSN 70.3 = KN 14.22; **(88)** ŚP 1284 an., IS 4201 = KN 1.12, HJ 3.3; **(89)** SRHt 93.2, SSSN 105.3 = KN 7.1; **(90)** SRHt 104.8, SSSN 114.8 an.; **(91)** SRHt 98.2, SSSN 62.2; **(92)** SRHt 79.13, SSSN 68.15 an.; **(93)** SRHt 174.31, IS 4408 = KN 9.49, HJ 4.31; 3.49, P(PP 3.18, Pts 3.23, PtsK 3.22, Śukranīti 47.247; **(94)** SRHt 162.1, SSSN 126.1 an = KN 11.24; **(95)** SRHt 174.30, IS 4411 = KN 9.50, P(PP 3.5, Pts 3.126, PtsK 3.131 (v. NM(T) 3.9); **(96)** SRHt 154.1, SSSN 119.1, IS 4449 = KN 9.23; **(97)** SRHt 152.2, SSSN 118.2, IS 4536 = MBh 1.142.48-9; **(98)** SRHt 114.1, SSSN 136.1 = KN 4.50; **(99)** SRHt 156.3, SSSN 123.3, ŚP 1299 an., IS 4614 = KN 10.28, HJ 3.69, P(PP 1.185; 3.12, Pts 1.226; 3.16; PtsK 1.257; 3.15, PM 1.86), (v. Mn 1.206); **(100)** SRHt 152.1, SSSN 118.1 = KN 17.25; **(101)** SRHt 152.6, SSSN 118.5, JS 4666 = KN 8.68, P(Pts 3.154); **(102)** SRHt 79.14, SSSN 68.16 an., IS 4685 = KN 1.53; **(103)** SRHt 105.1, SSSN 115.1 an., **(104)** SRHt 102.1, SSSN 112.1 = KN 11.61; **(105)** SRHt 163.3, SSSN 127.3; **(106)** SRHt 130.1, SSSN 102.1; **(107)** SRHt 90.10; **(108)** SRHt 112.2, SSSN 134.2 = MBh (Bh) 12.120.32, Cr 803, GP 1.113.6 (v. SRN (T) 324); **(109)** ŚP 1292 an., IS 5125 = KN 6.14 v. 1., P(PP 1.181, Pts 1.223, 348, PtsK 1.254, 395, PM 1.83); **(110)** SRHt 70.3, SSSN 57.4; **(111)** SRHt 161.1, SSSN 125.1; **(112)** SRHt 156.1, SSSN 123.1 = KN 10.26; **(113)** SRHt 61.6, IS 5215 = KN 1.10, HJ 3.2, Pts 3.73; **(114)** SRHt 162.1, SSSN 126.1 = KN 11.25; **(115)** SRHt 142.1, SSSN 129,1 = KN 5.76; **(116)** SRHt 93.4, SSSN 105.4 = KN 7.4; **(117)** Vjv 148.1 (p. 140; 151) = KN 1.51; **(118)** SRHt 114.2, SSSN 136.2 = KN 4.52); **(119)** SRHt 156.3, SSSN 120,3, IS 5729 = KN 5.34; **(120)** SRHt 93.6 (a. Kauṭilya), SSSN 105.6 (a. Kauṭilya) (v. JAOS 88.3; 517, No. 22 = KN 7.7; **(121)** SRHt 93.1, SSSN 105.2 = KN 7.2; **(122)** SRHt 93.3, SSSN 105.3 = KN 7.3; **(123)** SRHt 186.6, SSSN 88.6 = KN 6.11; **(124)** SRHt 63.26, SSSN 51.17 an., ŚP 1281 an., IS 5764 = KN 1.9; **(125)** SRHt 165.30, SSSN 147.20, **(126)** SRHt 185.1; 130.4, SSSN 88.1; 202.3 = KN 6.9; **(127)** SRHt 159.14, SSSN 124. 14, = KN 15.37; **(128)** SRHt 165.29; **(129)** SRHt 70.2, SSSN 57.2 an., IS 5870 = KN 4.5, P(Pts 1.67, PtsK 1.77); **(130)** SRHt 156.4, SSSN 120.4; **(131)** ŚP 1296 an. = KN 8.21 v. 1.; **(132)** SRHt 154.2, SSSN 119.2, IS 4450 = KN 9.24, **(133)** SRHt 186.7 = KN 6.12; **(134)** SRHt 144.1, SSSN 165.1; **(135)** SRHt 67.36; **(136)** SRHt 104.4, SSSN 114.4 an. = KN 11.33; **(137)** SRHt 70.5, SSSN 57.3 = KN 1.40 (v. KN 1.32); **(138)** SRHt 70.6, SSSN 59.16 an., IS 6485 = KN 1.41; **(139)** SRHt 104.9, SSSN 114,9 an. = KN 4.22; **(140)** SRHt 114.3, SSSN 136.3 *ab* (only) = KN 4.54 *cd* -55 *ab;* **(141)** SRHt 171.3 SSSN 75.4 = KN 5.87; **(142)** SRHt 155.3, SSSN 120.3, VS 2757 an. IS 6656 = P(PT 2.29, PTem 2.29, PS 2.19, PN 1.17, PP 2.27; 4 13, Pts 2.32; 4.14, PtsK 2.33; 4.15, PRE 2.19), HJ 2.147, Cr 1024, GP 1.110.19 (v. LN(P) 85, KKy (B) 110 (2nd part), NM(T) 6.12, (v. MBh(R) 12.140.30; 1.142.81-2); **(143)** SRHt 94,9, SSSN 105.2 an. IS 6678 = KN 9.16, P(PP 3.50, Pts 3.58, PtsK 3.57, HJ 4.30, Śukranīti 4.7; 244; **(144)**

SRHt 153.1, SSSN 119.1 = KN 9.42; **(145)** ŚP 1288 an. = KN 1.24; **(146)** SRHt 143.4, SSSN 130.4; **(147)** SRHt 73.14, SSSN 60.12 an.; **(148)** SRHt 158.5, SSSN 122.5 an. = KN 12.31: **(149)** SRHt 152.4, SSSN 118.4 = KN 17.27; **(150)** SRHt 151.4, IS 6971 = KN 11.46; **(151)** SRHt 172.12; **(152)** SRHt 151.2, SSSN 117.2; **(153)** SRHt 117.3, SSSN 139.3 = KN 15.10; **(154)** SRHt 176.60; **(155)** SRHt 158.4, SSSN 122.4 an. = KN 12.28; **(156)** SRHt 117.6; **(157)** SRHt 71.8, SSSN 58.11 = KN 1.43; **(158)** SRHt 162.2, SSSN 126.2; **(159)** SRHt 113.9, SSSN 134 8; **(160)** SRHt 75.7, SSSN 70.4 = KN 14 13; **(161)** ŚP 1407 an. = KN 1.16; **(162)** ŚP 1293 an., IS 7400 = KN 13 .26, P(PP 1.182, Pts 1.224; 349, PtsK 1.255; 396; **(163)** SRHt 9.11 (ABORI 53.134, 138) = KN 3.24.

H The author is named in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* either Kāmandaka or Kāmandaki.

I NCC₃ 352-3, SMS I; p. 325. For bibliography see L. Sternbach, *Bibliography on* dharma *and* artha *in Ancient and Mediaeval India.* Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, 1973; pp. 99-102.

J KN verses are only quoted extensively in SRHt and SSSN; some verses are quoted also in JS and SH; these are verses distrinctly attributed to Kāmandaka(ki). Sometimes, however, verses of KN are quoted anonymously in ŚP (verses Nos. 17, 69, 88, 109, 124, 131, 145, 161, 162) or VS or SH; then they were often included in these *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* not from KN but from P or H, for KN was often borrowed as a source of some sententious verses in the *karthā*-literature, particularly of H (see L. Sternbach, *Kāvya-portious of the Kathā-literature,* Vol II, p. 24-5).

Out of the 163 verses quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* as KN verses or quoted anonymously,[1] 113 verses could be traced in the KN. These verses were from the following places of KN *(Bibliotheca Indica* edition[2]):

[1] Or attributed wrongly to other sources.

[2] The text in ĀnSS and TSS is superior to the text in (BI). SRHt and SSSN follow rather the better text of KN and often deviate from the BI text.

KN	No.	KN	No.	KN	No.	KN	No..	KN	No.
1.9	124	1.68	13	5.34	119	8.82	35	11.55	7
1.10	113	2.1	19	5.63	11	8.84	71	11.61	104
1.11	69	2.7	20	5.64	14	9.16	143	12.1	40
1.12	88	2.37	28	5.74	21	9.23	96	12.2	86
1.16	161	3.9	18	5.76	115	9.24	132	12.25	55
1.18	79	3.19	60	5.77	43	9.25	64	12.26	54
1.23	17	3.24	163	5.82	22	9.26	3	12.28	155
1.24	145	3.25	57	5.85	23	9.27	33	12.31	148
1.25	84	4.5	129	5.87	141	9.42	144	12.33	49
1.37	30	4.10	85	6.9	126	9.49	93	12.41	2
1.40	137	4.22	139	6.10	63	9.50	95	13.26	162
1.41	138	4.50	98	6.11	123	10.2	15	14.13	160
1.42	48	4.52	118	6.12	133	10.26	112	14.22	87
1.43	157	4.54-5	140	6.13	24	10.28	99	14.53	65
1.44	62	4.58	50	6.14	109	10.35	44	15.10	153
1.45	47	4.64	67	7.1	89	11.1	27	15.37	127
1.50	76	5.3	9	7.2	121	11.24	94	17.25	100
1.51	117	5.4	5	7.3	122	11.25	114	17.26	10
1.53	62	5.7	56	7.4	116	11.32	29	17.27	144
1.55-6	34,75	5.8	8	7.7	120	11.33	136	17.28	52
1.57	83	5.20	72	8.21	131	11.41	16	19.62	31
1.58	59	5.22	41	8.68	101	11.46	150		
1.64	25								

The following nine verses were quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* anonymously while they were KN verses, Nos. 18 (in SRHt and Ṣama = HJ verse), 29 (in SRHt), 69 (ŚP), 88 (ŚP = HJ), 109 (ŚP = P), 131 (ŚP), 145 (ŚP), 161 (ŚP) and 162 (ŚP); in addition, 5 verses were in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to other primary sources, while in reality they are KN verses: Nos. 2 (SRHt a. MBh; SSSN an.), 7 (SRHt a. Kauṭilya, SSSN an.), 35 (SRHt and SSSN a. MBh), 80 (SRHt and SSSN a. Kauṭilya) and 120 (SRHt and SSSN a. Kauṭilya). The attribution of verses to Kauṭilya (and to a lesser extent to MBh), while they were in reality KN verses, is understandable due to the similarity of approach to polity questions in these primary sources.

The following 47 verses were in some sources attributed to KN while they could not be traced in KN: Nos. 4 (in SRHt, SSSN = MBh), 6 (in SRHt, SSSN), 12 (in SRHt, SSSN), 26 (in SRHt, SSSN), 32 (in SRHt, SSSN), 36 (in SRHt, SSSN), 37 (in SRHt, SSSN), 38 (in SRHt, SSSN), 39 (in SSSN while in SRHt and VS a. Kavivallabha and Kapilasvāmin respectively), 42 (in SRHt and SSSN), 45 (in SRHt, in SSSN an.), 46 (in SRHt), 51 (in SRHt and SSSN, while in VS, SSap quoted an. = Kir), 53 (in SRHt; in SSSN an.), 58 (in SRHt and SSSN), 61 (in SRHt), 66 (in SRHt, SSSN), 70 (in SRHt and SSSN), 73 (in SRHt and SSSN), 74 (in SRHt and SSSN), 77 (in SRHt), 81 (in SRHt, while in SSSN and ŚP an. = HJ, Cr, PrC, PuPra), 82 (in SRHt and SSSN), 90 (in SRHt and SSSN), 91 (in SRHt and SSSN), 92 (in SRHt, while in SSSN an.). 97 (in SRHt and SSSN = MBh), 103 (in SRHt and SSSN), 105 (in SRHt and SSSN), 107 (in SRHt), 108 (in SRHt and SSSN = MBh, Cr, GP = SRN(T) 324), 110 (in SRHt and SSSN), 111 (in SRHt and SSSN), 125 (in SRHt and SSSN), 128 (in SRHt), 130 (in SRHt and SSSN), 134 (in SRHt and SSSN), 135 (in SRHt), 142 (in SRHt and SSSN while in VS an. = P, HJ, Cr, GP = LN(P), NKy(B), NM(T) (v. MBh), 146 (in SRHt and SSSN), 147 (in SRHt and SSSN), 151 (in SRHt), 152 (in SRHt and SSSN), 154 (in SRHt), 156 (in SRHt), 158 (in SRHt) and in 159 (in SRHt and SSSN). We can see that in most cases these verses were attributed to Kāmandaka(°ki) in SRHt and SSSN or in one of these two sources. Some of these verses could be genuine KN verses which do not appear in the extant text of KN, some were not KN verses, as for instance verse No. 146 (it was composed in *āryā*-metre which Kāmandaka used very seldom) and some were simply wrongly attributed to Kāmandaka; these are verses attributed to the Mahābhārata or Kirātārjunīya and perhaps also some verses which were attributed to the Cāṇakya-nīti-text-tradition or to P or to H (if the latter do not appear in KN also). The following verses are probably MBh verses; Nos. 4, 12, 97 and 108 (and perhaps 142) (while verses, 2, 35 were only wrongly attributed to MBh in some anthologies); verse 51 is a Kirātārjunīy verse (while verses 13, 17 and 25 were only wrongly attributed to Kirāta in SRHt). One verse was probably taken from P, i.e. verse 142 (which appears in the Tantrākhyāyikā), while the following nine verses which occur also in P were borrowed from P: Nos. 44 (in PP, Pts, PtsK), 93 (in PP, Pts, PtsK; also in Śukranīti), 95 (in PP, Pts and PtsK), 99 (in PP, Pts, PtsK, PM), 101 (in Pts), 109 (in PP, Pts, PtsK, PM), 113 (om Pts), 129 (in Pts, PtsK), and 143 (in PP, Pts, PtsK; also in Śukranīti); the same is also true for H verses which borrowed from KN (and not vice-versa) i.e. verses Nos. 4, 41, 81, 93, 99, 113, 142, 143, Agnipurāṇa verses (No. 15, 18, 20 and 50), Śukranīti verses (Nos. 30. 93, 143) and probably Cr verses (Nos. 37, 81, 108 and 142; perhaps with the exception of verse 37); some of these verses occur in one or more of these sources.

Attributions to other sources, as those mentioned above, are rare in the case of KN verses; 2 verses only were attributed to Kavivallabha (verse No. 60 or Kavirākṣasa in SRHt and No. 72 in SSSN); both were genuine KN verses; and one to Pratāparudra (in SSSN; No. 5) which is also a genuine KN verse.

Some verses of KN quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* over the name of Kāmandaka(°ki) were very well-known verses which spread to Tibet and S.E. Asia; these are verses Nos. 95 (NM(T)), 108 (SRN(T)) and 142 (LN(P), NKy(B) and NM(T)).

KN verses quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* are sententious verses and/or dealing with statecraft.

228. कामराज KĀMARĀJA

A No information. (Could be an sobriquet).
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.
E ŚP.
F One verse.
G ŚP (MS) 99.13, (v. AP 15, ZDMG 27.629. also SR 270.10, SSB 93.10); SMS 5353.
I NCC_3 355, AP 15, SACA 231.
J Quoted in ŚP only and does not occur in other classical *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

229. कार्पटिक (v. मातृगुप्त) KĀRPAṬIKA (v. MĀTṚGUPTA) (No. 1107)

A No information.

B If identical with Mātṛgupta (see **H** below), the protegé of Vikramāditya of Ujjain (see **H** below), then 1st century B.C. In any case must have lived before the 11th century, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted by Kṣemendra.

E ŚP, Auc.

F One verse.

G Auc *ad* 15 (22), ŚP 3181 (a. Mātṛgupta) = RT 3.181 (a. Mātṛgupta).

H In RT (3.181) the verse is attributed to the pious king-poet of Kaśmir, Mātṛgupta, the protegé of King Harṣa-Vikramāditya of Ujjayinī, who abdicated in favour of Pravarasena II and retired as a recluse in Banares. ŚP probably borrowed the verse from Kalhaṇa and attributed it accordingly to Mātṛgupta, while Kṣemendra attributed it probably, more correctly, to his contemporary or somewhat earlier poet Kārpaṭika, instead of the legendary Mātṛgupta.

I NCC$_4$ 8, SACA 233, (v. M.A. Stein, *Introduction* to RT, p. 83, RT 125-295).

J See **H** above. The verse appears in RT, ŚP and in Auc, but does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Lyrical verse (description of nature).

230. कालिदास = कुमारकालिदास KĀLIDĀSA = KUMĀRAKĀLIDĀSA (No. 248)

A Famous poet and dramatist, but no information about his origin, descent or date.

B Believed to have flourished at the Gupta court in the 4th century or even in the 1st century B.C.

C Mentioned very often as a *mahākavi.*

D Abhijñānaśakuntalā *(nāṭaka),* Ṛtusaṁhāra *(khaṇḍakāvya),* Kuṇḍaleśvara (°teśvara) *(dautya),* Kumārasambhava *(mahākāvya),* Mālavikāgnimitra *(nāṭaka),* Meghadūta *(khaṇḍakāvya),* Raghuvaṁśa *(mahākāvya),* Vikramorvaśīya *(nāṭaka).* Also mistakenly ascribed to Kālidāsa: Ghaṭakarparakāvya, Nalodaya, Rākṣasakāvya, Śṛṅgāratilakā, as well as Karṇāṭavarṇana, Kavikaṇṭharpāśa, Kāvyanāṭakālaṁkara, Cāṭakāṣṭaka, Durghaṭakāvya, Puṣpabāṇavilāsa, Bhramarāṣṭaka, Mathurākavya, Mahāpadya, Rathāṅgadūta, Vidvadvinodakāvya, Vṛndāvanakāvya, Śāntisāraṇāṭaka, Śṛṅgārarasāṣṭaka, Śṛṅgārasāra, Saptaślokīrāmāyaṇa, Hanumatpraśastikāvya, Hiraṇyanābhacampū, etc. (the latter 18 works are ascribed to unknown Kālidāsa-s) and some *stotra-s.*

E SkV/Kav, Prasanna, Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SRHt, SSSN, SH, Pad, RJ, SG, PV, SuSS, SSS, Vidy, BhPr, Kavi, Suvṛ, Auc, Vjv.

F 281 verses.

G **(1)** ŚP 3376, SG 635, RJ 747 an., SMS 114 (v. AP 15, Kav. p. 33 and IX *ad* p. 33, SKL 1.3; 207, ASK 306); **(2)** JS 240.9, VJ 224, ŚbB 3.317; 4.706; SMS 129 (v. SKL 1.1; 85) = Śak 6.20; **(3)** JS 357.6. SMS 239 (v. SKL 1.2; 64) = Vik 1.4; **(4)** JS 207.8, SRHt 246.7, SSSN 211.11, Amd 195.521 an., ŚbB 2.218; 3.164 an., SMS 245 (v. SKL 1.2; 74) = Vik 2.7; **(5)** BhPr 144, SPR 1313.24 an., Subh 157 an., IS 79, SMS 249 (v. *Indische Erzähler* 4.144-5 = P(PP 2.155), Vet 18.3, VCjr 7.3 (a. Dhanada), Cr 1128, BPC 46;

(6) BhPr 258 *cd.* VS 1982 an., RJ 1078 an., SSSN 228.1 (a. BhŚ), Kuv *ad* 26 (26), SMS 251; **(7)** ŚP 3566, SRHt 257.12, SMS 314 (v. SKL 1.4; 289) = Ragh 19.17; **(8)** VS 1963, Suvṛ *ad* 3.18, Kuv *ad* 120 (196) an., AR 248 an., Kāvyanuśāsana of Vāgbhaṭa 59.9-11 an., KH 122.12-3 an., Sar *ad* 4.57 (468) an., Kāvyālaṁkarasūtra 59.101 an., AlS 116 an., Amd 98.244 an., Cit 89.21-22 an., VyVi 73 an., VJ 176, ŚbB 2.342; 3.236; 4.829, Hṛdayasaṁgama on KāD 199 an., (v. SKL 1.3; 129) = Kum 8.63, Mandāramandacampū 227; **(9)** JS 394.73, Skm [(B) 1059; (POS) 2.117.4], SMS 339 (v. SKL 1.2; 23) = Māl 2.8, VCsr III 66; **(10)** SRHt 231.10, SSSN 177.12, IS 143, SMS 589 (v. SKL 1.2; 17) = Māl 1.13; **(11)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.22 (48), KH 396.4-6 an., Alaṁkāraśekhara 31.3-6 an., SMS 775 (v. SKL 1.3; p. 38) = Kum 2.64; **(12)** Auc *ad* 28 (82), Sar *ad* 5.451 an., Amd 194.316 an., Kāvyālaṁkārasūtrāṇi *ad* 3.10 (27) *ab* an., SMS 776 (v. SKL 1.4;57 = Ragh 3.70; **(13)** SRHt 95.13 (a. Raghuvaṁśa), SMS 795 (v. SKL 1.4; 249) = Ragh 16.1; **(14)** BhPr 132, SMS 826; **(15)** BhPr 326; **(16)** BhPr 327, SMS 859; **(17)** BhPr 88, VP 3.5 an., SMS 1054; **(18)** ŚP 3271 VS 1332, SG 180, Daś *ad* 4.34 (a. Śak), Sar 4.26.44 an., Amd 256.713 an., ŚbB 2.232; 2.554; 3.117; 3.351; 4.806, IS 271 (Pr 362), SMS 1311 (v. SKL 1.1; 30) = Śak 2.11, BhŚ 203; **(19)** VS 1542, ŚbB 3.204; SMS 1844 (v. SKL 1.3; 22) = Kum 1.40; **(20)** BhPr 277, SuM App. II 10 an., SMS 1981; **(21)** JS 385.14, Vidy 940 an., Sar 2.53.4-7 an., Kāvyān 40.13-4 an., AlS 120 an., Rasagaṅgā 288.16-9 an., Cit 50.14-7 an., Cits 144.2-5 an., VJ 231; ŚbB 2.268; 3.31, SMS 2026 (v. SKL 1.4; 147) = Ragh 9.67; **(22)** BhPr 294, SMS 2219; **(23)** JS 149.8, SkV 505/Kav 253 an., Prasanna 121*b* an., KāvR 24.20-4, ŚbB 1.329; 3.52; 3.200; 3.310; 3.362; 4.131, SMS 2319 (v. SKL 1.1; 30) = Śak 2.11 (or 2.12); **(24)** BhPr 263, Vidy 780 (a. Bhoja and Kālidāsa), ŚP 3717 (a. Bhojarājakavivivarga), Pad 61.11 (a. BhPr), VS 2219 an., RJ 1157 an, SMS 2361 (v. AP 69, ZDMG 28.157, Kav p. 65); **(25)** BhPr 278, SMS 2599; **(26)** Prasanna 68*b*, SkV 1025 (a. Kavinanda or Nandika), Skm [(B) 1683; (POS) 4.9.3] (a. Vidyāpati), Vidy 203 (a. Vidyāpati), ŚP 1091 (a. Mālavarudra), JS 97.18 (a. Vararuci), SSSN 191.43 (a. Bhallaṭa), RJ 259 an., SK 3.234 an., SGo 32*d* an., JSub 291.5 an., Any 98.43 an., Kpr 10.490 an., KāP 356.7-10 an., AR 155. 10-13 an., ARJ 153.1-4 an., Kuv 84 (p. 108) an., ASS 12.5 an., SMS 2665 = Bhallaṭaśataka 108; **(27)** JS 357.3, SMS 2694 (v. SKL 1.1; 94) = Śak 7.7; **(28)** BhPr 320 *cd (samasyā),* SMS 2867; **(29)** Skm [(B) 514; (POS) 2.8.4] VS 2052 (a. Vāmana-svāmin), ŚP 3957 (a. Vāmanasvāmin), JS 305.18 an., SkV 502/Kav 250 an., Prasanna 121*b* an., ŚbB 1.328; 428 an., SMS 3221 (v. ASK 305, SKL 1.3; 208 = BhŚ 384; **(30)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.19 (85), SMS 3224 (v. SKL 1.3.26) = Kum 1.61; **(31)** BhPr 136, VP 4.3 an., SLPr 47.17-8 an., SSap 686 an., SMS 3231; **(32)** BhPr 140 (a. Kālidāsa) and 51 (an old Brāhmaṇa), SMS 3392; **(33)** ŚP 3377, SMS 3441 (v. SKL 1.2; 25) = Mal 2.13; **(34)** BhPr 322 (*d* Kālidāsa) *samasyā* (v. Aśvinīkumārau); **(35)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.8 (29), KāvR 96.1-4 an., Amd 190.501 an., KH 154.24-5; 235.7 (*a* only) an., AlS *ab* only an., KāVa 27.11-2 *ab* only an., 34.1 *a* only an., VyVi 49.14 *ab* only an., SMS 3862 (v. SKL 1.3.15) = Kum 1.1; **(36)** SkV 456/Kav 204, ŚP 3268, SRHt 245.8, VS 1467, SH 1795, Daś *ad* 4.2 (185) an., Sāh *ad* 10.694 an., Kpr 10.420 an., KāP 326.8-11 an., AR 86.7-10 an., ARJ 82.9-12 an., Kāvyān 39 an., Sar 3.121 (370) an., Rasagaṅgā 344.2-5 an., Amd 229.618 an., AlK 199.2-5 an., Cit 72.19-73.2 an., Cits 158.7-10 an., ŚbB 2. 313; 3.42; 3.314; 4.448 an., SMS 3985 (v. SKL 1.2; 66) = Vik 1.8 (or 1.9); **(37)** SkV 493/Kav 241, SMS 4014 (v. SKL 1.1; 128) = Śak (Bengalī version (HOS 16) *ad* 6.16 (p. 222); **(38)** BhPr 253, SH 314, SMS 4180 (v. SKL 1.3; 209); **(39)** VS 1678, SMS 4735 (v. SKL 1.3; 196) = Ṛtu 6.19 (or 6.20); **(40)** SkV 1245, SMS 4933 (v. SKL 1.1;11) = Śak 1.2; **(41)** Skm [(B) 970; (POS) 2.99.5], Sar *ad* 2.52 (62); *ad* 5.171 (434), ŚbB 2.4; 3.253

4.444; SMS 4989 (v. SKL 1.2; 73) = Vik 2.3; **(42)** VS 1674, SMS 5036 (v. SKL 1.3; 196) = Ṛtu 6.16; **(43)** Vidy 166, RJ 1053 an., SuSS 146 an., SuM 14.17 an., Any 84.70, IS 987, SMS 5093 = Śṛṅgārarasaṣṭaka 4; **(44)** SRHt 92.19, SSSN 104,12, JS 425.5 (a. Bhavabhūti), SH 1019 (a. Bhavabhūti), Sar *ad* 5.92 (106) an., Amd 101. 236 an., IS 1028, SMS 5281 (v. SKL 1.1; 98, JAOS 82.1;42) = Śak 7.17 (or 7.16); **(45)** PV 127, SSS 126, JS 357.5 (a. Kāñcana), SMS 5318 (v. Kav p. 32) = Dhanaṁjayavijaya 23; **(46)** VS 1874, AlR 537 an., SMS 5562 (v. SKL 1.4; 259) = Ragh 16.62; **(47)** Vjv 150 (p. 140); **(48)** SRHt 63.29, SSSN 51.15 an., Daś 82.4; 96.14, Sar *ad* 4.121 (477), SMS 5722; **(49)** SkV 1519 (a. Vidyā-Kālidāsa), ŚP 564 (a. Śilabhaṭṭa-Bhojarāja), SH 1510 (a. Bhoja), SLP 5.14 (a. BhŚ), Kpr 7.222, an., KāP 212.5-6 an., Amd 140.341 an., SMS 5933, IS 1103 (v. SKL 1.3; 201) = BhŚ 128; **(50)** Auc *ad* 38(102), Sar 5.131(613), VJ 154; ŚbB 2.383; 2.406; 4.435; SMS 5946 (v. SKL 1.2;74) = Vik 2.6; **(51)** SRHt 62.20, Almn 99, SMS 6012 (v. SKL 1.4;276) = Ragh 17.75; **(52)** Auc *ad* 20(64) (a. Kālidāsa in his Kunteśvaradautya), BhPr 113 (a. Krīḍācandra), Prabhāvakacarita (JOIB 13.3; 259) (a. Śrīpāla), SMS 6177 (v. Kav p. 34, SKL 1.3; 209, ASK 306-7); **(53)** Skm [(B) 1225; (POS) 2.150.5], SMS 6711 (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.2;87) = Vik 3.6; **(54)** SRHt 254.7, SMS 6940 (v. SKL 1.3;130) = Kum 8.66; **(55)** BhPr 78, SRHt 110.27 (a. (?) MBh), SSSN 132. 25 an., SRM 1.3.203 an., SSg 1.57 an., SMS 7049 = Dvi 48; **(56)** VS 3037, NV 30. 30 an., SuM 6.13 an., SuB 9.3 an., SSH 1.19 an., Sama 1 *u* 10 an., IS 1307, SMS 7178 (v. Kav p. 33, Ru 13, SKL 1.3;210, ASK 307 = P(PT 1.3, PS 1.3, PN 2.2, PP 1.2, Pts 2.150, PtsK 2.157, PRE 1.3, Old Syriac 1.2), HJ 1.165, VCsr 3.8; **(57)** Auc *ad* 13(13) (v. SKL 13.134) = Kum 8.87; **(58)** PV 529, JS 144.8 (a. Bhāravi), BhPr 298 (a. Vararuci), SG (MS) 8*a* an., SuSS 96 an., SMS 7729, SKL 1.3.210); **(59)** JS 163.11, SMS 7858 (v. SKL 1.3; 168) = Megh 108 (or 109) 2.49; **(60)** ŚP 3410, Sar 2.28 an., Virat 60 an., SMS 7910 (v. Kav p. 33, SKL 1.3; 211; ASK 307); **(61)** SRHt 252.5, SMS 8126 (v. SKL 1.3; 124) = Kum 8.36; **(62)** BhPr 250; **(63)** SRHt 180.104, SSSN 82.82, SSap 502*a* only, IS 1493, (v. SKL 1.1; 62) = Śak 5.5; **(64)** BhPr 290, NBh 255 an., GVS 269 an., SMS 8626; **(65)** ŚP 3329, VS 1528, Sar 3.72; 5.130 an., Kāyān 21-2 an., AR 171.2-3 an., KHpk 541 an., AlR 305 an., AlS 188-9 an., AlK 311.5-6 an., Amd 304. 874 an., Alm 129 an., SMS 8396 (v. SKL 1.3; 23) = Kum 1.43; **(66)** RJ 1399 (a. Kālidāsa or Śaṅkara), SMS 8441; **(67)** BhPr 301, SMS 9111 = KR 1.3.3; **(68)** BhPr 112 *cd (samasyā)*, JS 37.3 (a. Rājaśekhara), SH 302 (a. Rājaśekhara), SMS 9123 (v. Kav p. 87); **(69)** Suvṛ *ad* 2 (65), AlR 599, SMS 9136 (v. SKL 1.3; 143) = Megh 1; **(70)** ŚP 3978, Alm 134 an., SMS 9147 (v. SKL 1.4; 112) = Ragh 7.51; **(71)** SkV 1723, Skm [(B) 1384; (POS) 3.3.4], KāVa 14.3-6 an., SMS 9149 (v. SKL 1.3; 211, AKS 307); **(72)** Vidy 854, Kuv *ad* 18.52 an., ŚbB 4.453, SMS 9543 (v. SKL 1.4; 91) = Ragh 6.22; **(73)** BhPr 153, SMS 10254; **(74)** Vidy 762, SMS 10284 = Śṛṅg 20; **(75)** SRHt 255.1, RJ 896 an., Sāh *ad* 6.459 (186), ŚbB 3.206; 3.311; 3.337; 4.859, SMS 10350 (v. SKL 1.1.42) = Śak 3.19; **(76)** SRHt 71.16 (a. Śak), SSSN 58.14 (a. Śak), Almn 146 an., IS 1806, SMS VI (v. SKL 1.1;71) = Śak 5.28 (or 5.29-30); **(77)** Skm [(B) 526; (POS) 2.11.1] (a. Kālidāsa or Kālidāsanandin), SMS VI (v. SKL 1.3; 212, AKS 312); **(78)** VS 1900 (in some MSs only a. Kālidāsa), ŚP 3589 (a. Bhojarāja), (v. ZDMG 16.750 [a. Bhojarāja]), RJ 1046 (a. Bhoja), SuMañ 173.19-20 an., SCSL 11 an., IS 1877, SMS VI (v. Kav p. 65, SKL 1.3; 212; AKS 307); **(79)** SRHt 113.8, SSSN 134.7, SMS VI (v. SKL 1.4; 273) = Ragh 17.60; **(80)** Skm [(B) 936; (POS) 2.93.1], SkV 573/Kav 259 (a. Rājaśekhara), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 212-3) = Viddhaśālabhañjikā 3.3; **(81)** SRHt 81.2, SSSN 63.4, Auc *ad* 38 (104), Kpr 7.329 an., KāP 266.25-6 an., KH 149.7-8 an., KāvR 9.34 an., Amd 181.480 an., Almu 164 an., ŚbB 1.321, SMS VI (v. SKL 1.3; 53) = Kum 3.72; **(82)** VS 1343, JS 153.30, Skm [(B) 999; (POS) 2.105.4], Dhv 205.3-6 an., KH 104.2-5 an., Kuv *ad* 107 (186) an., Sar 1.177 (127); 5.57 (592) an., AR 240. 9-12 an., Kāvyān 58.17-20 an., Amd 100.233; 182 *ad* 2 (p. 182) an., Kpr 4.53; 7.33 (*a.* only) an., KāP 96.5-8 an., AlS 25.12 an., Alkeś 5.6-10; 77.178 (*a* only) an., AlR 76 (*a* only) an., Ek 109.4-7 an., SMS VI (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 213, AKS 308) = Vik *ad* 4.34-5 (Paṇḍit's ed. p. 128); **(83)** Skm [(B) 390; (POS) 1.78.5] (a. Vikramāditya – Caṇḍāla – Vidyā – Kālidāsa), SkV 927 *cd/ab* (a. Caturṇa), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 105, SskṛP 5); **(84)** SRHt 252.6, SMS VI (v. SKL 1.3; 128) = Kum 8.43; **(85)** BhPr 252; **(86)** SkV 491/Kav 239, SRHt 257.9, SG 648, SMS VII (v. SKL 1.1; 24) = Śak 1.34 (or 1.33); **(87)** RJ 719, JS 186.68 (a. Lakṣmīdhara), ŚP 3348 (a. Lakṣmīdhara), SH 1727 (a. Lakṣmídhara), Pad 37.57 (a. Lakṣmīdhara), SMS VII = Cakrapāṇivijaya (MS Baroda 4353) 3.27; **(88)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.38 (71), Sar 1.76 an., KH 240.15 an., Kpr 7.250 an., KāP 229.9 – 230.2 an., KāVa 4.17-20 an., VyVi *ad* 2.31 (304) an., Alkeś 16.21-5 an., AlS 239.4-7 an., Amd 134.313 an., SMS VII (v. SKL 1.1; 28) = Śak 2.6; **(89)** ŚP 3998, RJ 1315, Sāh *ad* 10.727 an., Kāvyān 30.27-8 an., Kpr 10.562 an., KāP *ad* 10.50 (356) an., AlS 188.8-11 an., SMS VII (v. SKL 1.4; 128) = Ragh 8.67; **(90)** SkV 1149, JS 326.1, RJ 1356, SU 993, PdT 177 an., Sāh *ad* 342 (146) an., Alkeś 74. 18-21 an., Kāvyān 32.20-2 an., Kpr 4.41 an., KāP *ad* 4.6 (33) an., KH 94.7-10 an., AlK 327.5-8 an., VyVi 454.32 – 455.2 an., Amd 67. 127 an., RA 5.67 an., Rasaratnahāra (KM V) 141.19 an., Ek 101.94-7 an., Alamn 187 an., SMS VII (v. SKL 1.1; 12) = Śak 1.7. Han 4.3; **(91)** (RJ 1091 (a. Bhāratī Kālidāsa), JS 290.25 an., SuSS 21 an., SMS VII; **(92)** SkV 515, JS 239.8, SGo 81*b* an., Sah *ad* 4.263 (111) an., KH 21.4-5 an., VII; **(92)** SkV 515, JS 239.8, SGo 81*b* an., Sāh *ad* 4.263 (111) an., KH 21.4-5 an., Dhv *ad* 2.20 (108) an., AlS 128.3-9 an., VJ 126. 176, Amd 94.210 an., ŚbB 3.359 an., BPS 84 an., SMS VII (v. SKL 1.1; 18) = Śak 1.23 (or 1.22.1.24); **(93)** JS 171.6, SRHt 244.5, Sar 3.122; 5.33 an., Amd 85.12 an., ŚbB 2.313; 3.42; 3.314; SMS VII (v. SKL 1.1; 29) = Śak 2.10; **(94)** ŚP 3676, Skm [(B) 1127; (POS) 2.131.2], Pad 49.20, VyVi 376.1-2 an., ŚbB 4.821, SMS VII (v. SKL 1.4; 291) = Ragh 19.27; **(95)** JS 275.10, SMS VII (v. SKL 1.3; 119) = Kum 8.8; **(96)** SRHt 246.6, VJ 154, ŚbB 4.904-5 = Kum 3.32; **(97)** Pad 81.24, RJ 1188, Almn 198 an., SMS VII, (v. SKL 1.1; 77) = Śak 6.4; **(98)** BhPr 81. SMS VII; **(99)** Prasanna 19*a*, ŚP 96 (a. Krīḍācandra), BhPr 115 (a. Krīḍācandra), Skm [(B) 55; (POS) 1.11.5] (a. Vararuci), VS 66 (a. Candaka), SkV 47 an., Sb 8*b* an., SK 1.12 an., Sar 5.42 an., KH 238.18-20 an., ŚbB 1.432; 3.224 an. (v. A.B. Keith, *The Sanskrit Drama* 170, S. Lévi, *Le Théatre indien* 162, *Indian Linguistics* 16.47, E.B. Emeneau, JOR (Madras) 18.253, SMS VII; **(100)** BhPr 265, Any 150.76 an., SMS VIII; **(101)** BhPr 295, SMS VIII; **(102)** Auc *ad* 13 (9), SMŚr 9.63 an, SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 144) = Megh 6 (= 1.6); **(103)** JS 45.75, SH 340, ŚkV (MS; Bhandarkar Report 1883-4; App III p. 361, [2.33]) an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 32.33, SKL 1.3; 213); **(104)** JS 393.66, SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.2; 20) = Māl 1.21; **(105)** JS 405.25, SRM 2.25 an., GSL 86 an., IS 2467, SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.1; 91) = Śak 6.31 (or 6.32-37). **(106)** Skm [(B) 1095; (POS) 2.124.5], SMŚr 8.89 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 133) = Kum 8.82; **(107)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.5 (27), Kāvyān 28 an., AR 27.16-7 an., VyVi 393.22-3 an., ŚbB 3.343, SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.4; 17) = Ragh 1.12; **(108)** RJ 1227, SkV 192 (a. Maṅgalārjuna), Skm [(B) 1266; (POS) 2.259.1] (a. Maṅgalārjuna), ŚP 3834 an., VS 1714 an., SU 850 an., SuSS 323 an., SMS VIII (v. AB 520); **(109)** RJ 744, SMŚr 9.87 an., Kāvyān 49 an., Alkeś

43.4-7 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 160) = Megh 79 (= 2.22); **(110)** ŚP 4069, ŚbB 3.60; 3.228, SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 52) = Kum 3.71; **(111)** SkV 774, Prasanna 161*b*, VS 1298 an., SMŚr 10.78 an., KH 182.11-4 an., VyVi 309.20-3 an., VJ 218, Almu 218 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.1; 35) = Śak 3.4 (or 3.3); **(112)** Pad 44.2, SMŚr 9.96 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 164) = Megh 94 (= 2.37); **(113)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.29 (89), SMŚr 9.61 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 143) = Megh 2; **(114)** ŚP 3296, VS 1491, SH 1609, SMŚr 7.66 an., VyVi 222.1-2 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3;24) = Kum 1.48 (or 1.47); **(115)** ŚP 544, SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 53, AP 16, ZDMG 27.629, SKL 3.1; 214, ASK 308); **(116)** JS 359.9, Almu 231 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.1; 23) = Śak 1.32 (or 1.33); **(117)** Skm [(B) 1004; (POS) 2.106.4], SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.2; 78) = Vik 2.13 (or 2.14); **(118)** SRHt 64.36, SSSN 52.23, SMS VIII (v. SKL 4.1; 219) = Ragh 14.23; **(119)** BhPr 274; **(120)** SRHt 95.14 (a. Ragh), SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.4; 249) = Ragh 16.2; **(121)** ŚP 3795, SMŚr 7.9 an., AlS 276.2-5 an., RA 5.6 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.4; 143) = Ragh 9.47; **(122)** ŚP 3502, VS 1337, Pad 6.11, Vidy 413, RJ 1015 an., SMŚr 9.102 an., Sar *ad* 5.168-9 (181; p. 625), Alkeś 72.2-5 an., Kpr 4.36 an., KāP 79.11-4 an., SMS VIII (v. SKL 1.3; 166) = Megh 102 = 2.45; **(123)** BhPr 79, JS 38.18 (a. Vallabhadeva), SH 463 (a. Vallabhadeva); **(124)** JS 297.1, ŚP 3744, KH 106 an., *ad* Alk 202, Cit 74, Cits 159, Sar 391, Rasagaṅgā 347, VJ 107, ŚbB 2.318; 4.811; 4.839 (v. SKL 1.3.120) = Kum 8.11; **(125)** SkV 513, RJ 903, SU 742 an., Sar 1.112 (80) an., ŚbB 2.220; 4.418 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 30) = Śak 2.12 (or 2.13); **(126)** SRHt 247.4, SSSN 214.11 an (v. SKL 1.4; 256) = Ragh 16. 46; **(127)** VS 1543 (v. SKL 1.4; 46) = Ragh 3.8; **(128)** BhPr 296 *bd (samasyā)*; **(129)** Skm [(B) 788 (POS) 2.63.3] (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 214, ASK 308); **(130)** Skm [(B) 812; (POS) 2.68.2.], Sāh *ad* 3.16 (28) an., Daś *ad* 4.48 (100) an. (v. SKL 1.2; 21) = Māl 2.3; **(131)** SRHt 115.5, SSSN 137.5 (v. SKL 1.4; 272) = Ragh 17. 52; **(132)** SRHt 252.4 (v. SKL 1.4; 125) = Kum 8.40; **(133)** JS 394.72 (v. SKL 1.2; 13) = Māl 1.4; **(134)** JS 232.4 an. (but Bhandarkar's Report a. Kālidāsa [v. Kav p. 32, SKL 1.3; 214]); **(135)** SRHt 130.7; 186.20, SSSN 103.7, Cit 40 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 19) = Ragh 1.28; **(136)** SRHt 96.12, SSSN 106.5 an.; **(137)** JS 304.13 (v. SKL 1.2;88) = Vik 3.8; **(138)** Vjv 3.4 (p. 4), SKL 1.4; 153 = Ragh 10.16; **(139)** SRHt 3.8 (v. SKL 1.3; 27) = Kum 2.4; **(140)** Skm [(B) 504; (POS) 2.6.4] (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 214, ASK 308); **(141)** SRHt 247.5, SSSN 214,12 an.; **(142)** VS 1566, Kuv p. 49 an., Alkeś 30 an., AlS 138 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 21) = Kum 1.36; **(143)** SRHt 170.11 (v. SKL 1.1; 62) = Śāk 5.7 (or 5.8); **(144)** BhPr 83 = Mahāpadya 7 (v. No. 181); **(145)** JS 388.32, Dhv 156 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 14) = Śāk 1.13; **(146)** SRHt 254.3 (v. SKL 1.3; 128) = Kum 8.58 (or 8.57); **(147)** SRHt 75.9, SSSN 70.8 (v. SKL 1.4; 148) = Ragh 9.74; **(148)** SRHt 253.3 = Kum 8.56; **(149)** SRHt 251.2 (v. SKL 1.3; 123) = Kum 8.30; **(150)** JS 243.5, RJ 1290, Pad 65.41, ŚP 3927, SG 176, BhPr 299 (v. AP 16, Kav p. 32-3, SKL 1.3; 215, AKS 308); **(151)** ŚP 3977, Pad 23,40 (v. SKL 1.4; 112) = Ragh 7.53; **(152)** BhPr 161*d (samasyā)*, ŚP 3588 an.; **(153)** Pad 40.8; **(154)** PV 782, KH 401.17-9 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 224) in Prākṛt; **(155)** SRHt 158.7, SSSN 122.7 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 272) = Ragh 17.1; **(156)** Vidy 764; **(157)** SRHt 254.8 (v. SKL 1.3; 129) = Kum 8.61; **(158)** SRHt 254.5, ŚbB 4.814, (v. SKL 1.3; 130) = Kum 8.64; **(159)** SSS 44, Kuv 197 an., KāVa 42 an., Sar 407 an., Cit 22 an., AlK 14 an., AR 34 an., VJ 199, ŚbB 2.327; 3.174; 3.310; 4.459, (v. SKL 1.4; 98) = Ragh 6.60; **(160)** ŚP 760, VS 561, RJ 316, Regnaud VII 27.56, IS 4036 (v. SKL 1.1; 50) = Śak (Beṅgalī Recension) 4.5 (98); **(161)** Prasanna 53*a*, SkV 935 an., JS 72.23 (a. Vyāsa), Sar 242.198; 552.238

an., Kuv 37.197 an., Amd 330.954 an., ŚbB 2.350 an., IS 4081 (v. SKL 1.3; 215); **(162)** SRHt 36.32, SSSN 36.23 an., Subh 277 an., IS 4082, TP 431 = PS *ad* 1.45, Vet 15.17, (MK (GOS) 62, (S) 56 MK (G) 35); **(163)** SH 1648; **(164)** ŚP 3318 RJ 683, Sar 607-8 an., Alkes 43 an., AR 86 an., Alaṁkāracūdāmaṇi 16 an., Kāvyālaṁkāraṭippaṇa (KM 2) 138 an., Tarala *ad* Ek 237 an., Cit 19 an., (v. SKL 1.3; 23) = Kum 1.45; **(165)** SkV 1246, IS 4146 (v. SKL 1.2; 11) = Māl 1.2; **(166)** SRHt 181.12, SSSN 85.9 (a. Ragh) (v. SKL 1.4; 18) = Ragh 1.18; **(167)** JS 146.5, VJ 224, ŚbB 3.262, (v. SKL 1.1; 78) = Śak 6.6 (or 6.7-8); **(168)** VS 1499, Dhv *ad* 1.13 (HSS 66) 56.6-7 an., Alaṁkāravimarśinī 7 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 24) = Kum 1.47; **(169)** JS 388.34, Skm [(B) 2335; (POS) 5.67.5], Sar 1.106 (77) an., AlK 306 an, ŚbB 2.219; 2.529, (v. SKL 1.1; 96) = Śak 7.12; **(170)** BhPr 134; **(171)** Skm [(B) 1863; (POS) 4.45 3], SkV 1169 an. Any 13.11 an. (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 216, ASK 308-9); **(172)** BhPr 276; **(173)** BhPr 145, VS 2742 (a. Vyāsa), JS 402.9 (a. Vyāsa), SRHt 193.72 (a. Kauṭilya), ŚP 1326 an., Subh 172 an., IS 4425 = P(PP 1.334, Pts 1.331, PtsK 1.376 [v. PT 1.113], PM 1.137), Cr 1733, GP 1.114.66 (v. LN (P) 132, DhN (P) 159, MhN (P) 126, NKy (B) 217); **(174)** VS 1673, SRHt 246.5, SSSN 211.15, Auc *ad* 16 (24), Suvṛ *ad* 17 (81), Kuv 36 an., AlK 193 an., VJ 49; 54, ŚbB 4.904-5, Cit 86 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 44) = Kum 3.29; **(175)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.33 (44) (v. SKL 1.3; 153) = Megh 48 (= 1.48); **(176)** Skm [(B) 2193; (POS) 5.39.3], Vjv 40.2 (p. 137), SRHt 36.33, SSSN 36.24 (a.P), SSD f 95*b* an., Bhojaprabandhaśloka 127 an., IS 4556 (v. SKL 1.1; 65) = Śak 5.13, BhŚ 63, VCbr II 11 (p. 260*b*); **(177)** Vidy 644; **(178)** BhPr 86, JS 401.131 (a. Paramārajagaddeva); **(179)** Daś *ad* 3.6 (156) (a. Vik) (v. Kav p. 34, SKL 1.3; 216, ASK 309) = Vik *ad* 1.2-3 (ed. Paṇḍit); **(180)** PV 580 (a. Kālidāsakavarī-Kālidāsayoḥ), SuSS 205 (a. Akabarīyakālidāsa and Kālidāsa) (v. Kav p. 32, SKL 1.3; 316); **(181)** Vidy 615 (a. Vikramāditya-Kālidāsa), VS 3380 (a. Kālidāsa-Māgha), SuM B Sṛṅgā° 3; 16.4 an., SLP 3.64 an., Subh 17 an., IS 4677 (v. SKL 1.3; 217) = BhŚ 298, P(PP 1.145, Pts 1.88-9, PtsK 1.202-3, HS *ad* 65.8, Saundarananda of Aśvaghoṣa 8.35 *cd* only); **(182)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.17 (80) (v. SKL 1.3; 22) = 1.39; **(183)** Vidy 516, Sar 157 an., AR 183 an., Alkeś 7 an., AlS 271.2 an., Alaṁkāratilaka 20 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 63) = Kum 5.4; **(184)** JS 316.21, ŚbB 3.60; 3.203; 3.233; 4.748 = Sak 6.9 (in some texts only); **(185)** SRHt 264.32, IS 4729 (v. SKL 1.4; 131) = Ragh 8.87; **(186)** BhPr 82, IS 4771 = Mahāpadya 6 (v. No. 144); **(187)** SG 833 (v. Kav p. 32, SKL 1.3; 217); **(188)** JS 357.2, SkV 1165 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 13) = Śak 1.8; **(189)** SRHt 244.3, Sar 5.372 (683) an., (v. SKL 1.3; 1.3; 127) = Kum 8.51; **(190)** BhPr 142 *cd (samasyā)*; **(191)** VS 1273, Sāh 111 an., Dhv 156 an., VJ 131, ŚbB 3.19; 3.222; 4.418, (v. SKL 1.1; 46) = Śak 3.23 (or 3.24-38); **(192)** JS 385.15, SRHt 76.7, SSSN 69.6 (a. Śak), Sar 470 an., Daś 69 an., ŚbB 2.495; 3.131, (v. SKL 1.1; 27) = Śak 2.5; **(193)** BhPr 275; **(194)** BhPr 139; **(195)** JS 240.13 (v. SKL 1.1; 18) = Śak 1.22 (or 1.23), (Beṅgalī Recension); **(196)** Skm [(B) 811; (POS) 2.68.1], (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 217, AKS 309); **(197)** Skm [(B) 976; (POS) 2.101.1], VS 1366 (a. Yaśovardhana), Suvṛ *ad* 2.39 (72) (a. Yaśovardhana), Sāh 10.81 (318 and 336*a* only) an., Kuv 72 an., IS 5050 (v. SKL 1.3; 219; A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama* 221-2); **(198)** SH 1608 (a. (?) ŚrīKālidāsa), Kuv *ad* 109 (188.2-5), Kpr 10.578 an., KāP 363 an., AlR 421 an., AlK 353 an., AR 185 an., ARR 163 an., Amd 310.933 an., IS 5083, (v. Kav p. 33, SKL 1.3; 218); **(199)** SkV 1217 (but in some MSs *kasyaiva* = BhŚ), ŚP 4177 (a. BhŚ), VS 3456 (a. BhŚ), SU 1051 an., Subh 311 an., SK 6.37 an., SSV 760 an., SSD 4 f. 28*b* an., BPS 157 an., SGo 4.1 an., IS 5188 = BhŚ 5; **(200)** JS 357.1 (v. SKL 1.1; 13) = Śak 1.9; **(201)** SRHt 244.4, ŚbB 4.716 = Śak 6.14; **(202)** SRHt

186.11, SSSN 88.9, PV 109 (v. SKL 1.4; 101) = Ragh 6.75; **(203)** JS 316.20 (v. SKL 1.1; 56) = Śak 4.14 (or 4.15-6); **(204)** BhPr 135, VS 2902 an., IS 5415 = P(Pts 1.322, PtsK 1.365); **(205)** SRHt 255.1 (v. SKL 1.1; 50) = Śak 4.2; **(206)** Vidy 412; **(207)** SRHt 253.2 = Kum 8.55; **(208)** Skm [(B) 85; (POS) 1.17.5], Sāhityamīmāṁsā 4 (v. SKL 1.1; 11) = Śak 1.1; **(209)** SRHt 63.35, SSSN 52.22, (v. SKL 1.1; 87) = Śak 6.26; **(210)** SRHt 254.6 (v. SKL 1.3; 130) = Kum 8.65; **(211)** Kavi *ad* 3.2 (14) (KM IV p. 157 but in other editions a Yaśovarman), VS 1364 (a. Yaśovarman), SKV 770 an., Prasanna 157*a* an., Any 114.61 an., SLP 9.16 an., SK 5.49 an ; Kuv 65 an., Kāvyān 39 an., Dhv *ad* 2.20 an., KH 7 an., AlK 298 an., AlS 94-5 an., Kāvyālaṁkāra tippana 140 an., Alaṁkāratilaka 39 an., Rasagaṅgā 354 an., Amd 218 96 an., SbB 4.691 an., IS 5691 (v. SKL 1.3; 219) = Han 5.24; **(212)** JS 134.35 (a. Vasunāga), VS 1363 (a. Vasunāga), Kpr 7.300 (319) an., KāP 254.9-11 an., KH 203 an., AlS 251 an., Amd 172.454 an., IS 5693 (v. SKL 1.3; 220) = Vik ed. Pandit in 2 MSs *ad* 4.30-1; **(213)** JS 146.6, Skm [(B) 878; (POS) 2.81.3], Sar 632 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 77) = Śak 6.5; **(214)** VS 1404 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 179) = Ṛtu 1.19; **(215)** SRHt 3.12, SSSN 6.22 an., (v. SKL 1.2; 87) = Vik 3.7; **(216)** VS 1703 an., ŚP 3838 an. (v SKL 1.3; 178) = Ṛtu 1.13; **(217)** BhPr 317, *(samasyā)*; **(218)** SRHt 254.4 (v. SKL 1.3; 129) = Kum 8.60; **(219)** JS 385.13, VJ 231, (v. SKL 1.4; 145) = Ragh 9.57; **(220)** ŚP 3944, BhPr 259, VS 2005 an., SK 6.143 an., Alaṁkāratilaka 11 an. (v. Kav p. 33, SKL 1.3; 220, AKS 309); **(221)** JS 425.2 (v. SKL 1.4; 26) = Ragh 1.69; **(222)** JS 240.14, ŚbB 4.813 (v. SKL 1.1; 113) = Śak *ad* 1.23 (1.25); **(223)** ŚP *ad* 137.11 (in one MS only; AP 16), PV 530 *cd/ab*, SG 175 an., SuSS 97 an., SuM 4.22 an., JS 244.7 (a. Daṇḍin), BhPr 297 (a. Bhavabhūti) (v. Kav p. 32, SKL 1.3; 221, AKS 310); **(224)** SRHt 261.20, SSSN 29.2 an., Subh 216 an., IS 5929, Kk 61 an., Kāk 28 an. = P(PS 4.6, PN 4.2, PRE 4.14), HJ 4.87, PdP, Srstikh 19.317, Śānt 2.23, Cr 898, GP 1.113.9 (v. JSAIL 24.138); **(225)** Auc *ad* 16 (25), ŚbB 1.336, (v. SKL 1.3; 44) = Kum 3.28; **(226)** JS 388.33, Skm [(B) 2334; (POS) 5.67.4], Pad 115.69 (v. SKL 1.1; 95) = Śak 7.11; **(227)** Skm [(B) 497; (POS) 2.52.2], (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 221, AKS 310); **(228)** SRHt 2.2 (a. Ragh), SSSN 5.8 (a. Ragh), Vjv 3.5 (p. 4) an., Kavi *ad* 21.2 an., Sar 55 (492) an., AlK 29 an., Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi 12 an., Alaṁkāratilaka 14.15 an., Cit 21 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 15) = Ragh 1.1; **(229)** Skm [(B) 1058; (POS) 2.17.3], JS 394.74 (v. SKL 1.2; 22) = Māl 2.6; **(230)** SH 89; **(231)** ŚP 414, Subh 84 an., IS 6066 (v. SKL 1.3; 222) = Uttararāmacarita 2.4; **(232)** BhPr 303; **(233)** BhPr 84; **(234)** SRHt 69.6, SSSN 55.4 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 184) = Ragh 12.11; **(235)** SH 263, SK 1.16 an. (v. Kav p. 33, SKL 1.3; 222); **(236)** Vidy 538, (v. SKL 1.3; 148) = Megh 28 (= 1.28-9); **(237)** VS 1567, Alaṁkāravimarśinī 82 an., Cit 91, (v. SKL 1.3; 21) = Kum 1.35; **(238)** RJ 995, (v. SKL 1.1; 35) = Śak 3.6 (Beṅgālī version); **(239)** ŚP 3378 (v. AP 16, Kav p. 34, SKL 1.3; 222, AKS 310); **(240)** Skm [(B) 21; (POS) 1.5.1], Vjv 21.2 (p. 135), (v. SKL 1.2; 63) = Vik 1.1; **(241)** BhPr 77; **(242)** JS 385.12, VS 231, ŚbB 3.31, 3.263, (v. SKL 1.4; 146) = Ragh 9.63; **(243)** Kavi *ad* 5.1 (52), Sar 696 an. Alkeś 50 *(ab* only) (v. SKL 1.4; 17) = Ragh 1.13; **(244)** SRHt 8.22, SSSN 23.14 an., (v. SKL 1.1; 28) = Śak 2.7; **(245)** VS 1328 an., AlK 311, IS 6423 (v. SKL 1.2; 27) = Māl 3.1; **(246)** BhPr 306 PrC 101 (p. 40 l. 30 *cd* a. Dhanapāla) and 101 *ab* (p. 40 l. 27); **(247)** JS 252.2, VS 1901, SRHt 253, 4. SSSN 226.3 (v. SKL 1.3; 118) = Kum 8.57; **(248)** Skm [(B) 530; (POS) 2.11.5], JS 423.1, SRHt 25.11 (a. Śak), SSSN 32.4 (a. Śak), SG 228 *bis*, ŚP 3770 an., Sāh 117 *ab* only, Sar 170 *a* only, ŚbB 2.278; 2.531; 3.211, (v. SKL 1.1; 58) = Śak 4.17 (or 4.18-22); **(249)** VS 1336, Kavi *ad* 4.1 (30), Dhv 93 an.,

KH 25 an., Alkeś 41 an., ŚbB 3.14; 3.214; 4.68, (v. SKL 1.3; 166) = Megh 101 (= 2.43); **(250)** JS 163.10, ŚbB 4.434, 4.720 (v. SKL 1.3; 467) = Megh 105 (= 2.45); **(251)** Skm [(B) 830; (POS) 2.71.5] (a. Vikramāditya-Kālidāsa); **(252)** VS 1873 (v. SKL 1.4; 259) = Ragh 16.65; **(253)** SRHt 252.2 = Kum 8.44; **(254)** ŚP 4082 (v. SKL 1.4; 113) = Ragh 7.58; **(255)** BhPr 307 *(samasyā)* = *sūtra-s* of Pāṇini 8.1.1; 1.2.65; 4.1.93; 1.2.66; **(256)** Vjv 148.2 (p. 140) an. (v. SKL 1.3; 24) = Kum 1.49; **(257)** SRHt 252.3 (v. 252.2) (v. SKL 1.3; 128) = Kum 8.54; **(258)** RJ 749 an., Alkeś 47 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 21) = Kum 1.34; **(259)** BhPr 191; **(260)** BhPr 80; **(261)** BhPr 292; **(262)** SkV 205/Kav 95, SRHt 247.3., SSSN 213.1, SG 550, ŚbB 3.184 an (v. SKL 1.1; 11) = Śak 1.3; **(263)** SRHt 251.3 (v. SKL 1.3; 125) = Kum 8.42; **(264)** Vidy 683 (a. Kumāra Kālidāsa), Sāh 330 an., Sar 54 (230) an., AlS 185 an., Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi 255 an., Cit 1 an. (v. SKL 1.3; 67) = Kum 5.24; **(265)** BhPr 302 *(samasyā)*, Skm [(B) 877; (POS) 2.81.2] an., Sar 5. 364 (681), Daś *ad* 2.7 (98), Sāh *ad* 3.42; **(266)** JS 178.2, ŚP 3289, Sar 614 an., VJ 54 (v. SKL 1.4; 257) = Ragh 16.50; **(267)** SkV 516, JS 149.9, Nāṭyadarpaṇa (GOS 48) *ad* 48, ŚbB 3.301; 4.566 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 26) = Śak 2.2; **(268)** ŚP 3317 = Māl 2.10; **(269)** Pad 85.13, Sāh 312 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 124) = Ragh 8.46; **(270)** Skm [(B) 948; (POS) 2.95.3], SkV 806/Kav 499 an. (v. Kav p. 31, SKL 1.3; 223, AKS 310); **(271)** RJ 750 (v. SKL 1.3; 23) = Kum 1.46 (or 1.45); **(272)** BhPr 85; **(273)** SRHt 170.12, Daś 38 an. (v. SKL 1.1; 62) = Śak 5.6 (or 5.7): **(274)** Skm [(B) 1129; (POS) 2.131.4] = Māl 4.15; **(275)** (v. SKL 1.3; 223); **(276)** SRHt 168.11, SSSN 153.10, Sar 625 an., KH 85 an. Ek 101 an. (v. SKL 1.4; 55) = Kum 4.9; **(277)** ŚP (in two MSs AKS 311), SkV (according to AKS 311, but not included in the SkV edition), SU 806 (a. Akabarī-Kālidāsa) (v. Kav p. 34) SKL 1.3; 224, AKS 311) = BhS 823.

Also **(278)** BhPr 154 *ab* the king through Bāṇa, Mayūra and others; *cd* Kālidāsa *(samasyā)*; in Prākṛt; **(279)** JS 232.4 an., but in Bhandarkar's Report 1887-91 a. Kālidāsa (v. Kav p. 32; SKL 1.3; 214); **(280)** Skm [(B) 2194; (POS) 5.39.4] (v. Kav p. IX *ad* p. 31, AKS 379, SKL 1.3; 219) attributed to Medhārudra, synonymous with Kālidāsa (?); **(281)** VS 1363 (a. Vasunāga), JS 154.35 (a. Vasunāga); Kpr 7.300 (v. 319) an, KāP 254.9-12 an., KH 203 an., Amd 172.454 an., AlS 251 an., IS 5693 (v. SKL 1.3; 220) = Vik *ad* 4.30-1 (ed. Pandit) (in two MSs only).

H Kālidāsa is said to be identical with Medhārudra, but different from Abhinava-Kālidāsa, Akabarīya-Kālidāsa, etc. Medhārudra is the pseudonym of Kālidāsa; whether the verse (No. 280) attributed to Medhārudra is Kālidāsa's verse is not certain; in any case it cannot be traced in any of the known Kālidāsa-works.

Kālidāsa is identical with Kumāra-Kālidāsa for verse No. 254, being a Kum verse, is attributed to Kumāra-Kālidāsa in Vidy.

I NCC4 58-65; 65-70, SkV LXXIII, Kav 30-4, Skm (B) 5-6, Skm (POS) 45-6, VS 18-23, JS 25-27, AP 15-6, SMS, Vol. I; pp. 325-6. The literature about Kālidāsa is abundant. For bibliography see NCC4 58-69; of particular importance to this study is A. Scharpé, *Kalidāsa-Lexicon,* Vol. I, parts 1-4, Rijksuniversiteit de Gent, 117e, 120e, 122e, 134e Aflevering, Brugge 1954-1964 (SKL), Th. Aufrecht, *Strophen von Kālidāsa,* ZDMG 39.306-312 (ASK), L. Sternbach, *Verses attributed to Kālidāsa in Subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* in *Śrī Ghanshyam Das Ji Birla Commemoration Volume, Pilani* 1977; pp. 842-875, Harichand, *Les citacions de Kālidāsa dans les traités d'Alaṁkāra,* JA. 118 (1916) 51-180. N.R. Subbanna *Kālidāsa Citations in works of Poeties, Dramaturgy. Anthologies, Commentaries,* etc. Delhi 1973 (not avarilable to me).

J Out of the 281 verses attributed to Kālidāsa the following could be traced in the known works of Kālidāsa:

Abhijñānaśākuntala (45 verses; thereof 4 in the Beṅgālī recension only).

Śak	No.	Attributed in:
1.1	208	Skm
1.2	40	SkV
1.3	262	SkV/Kav,SG, SRHt, SSSN
1.7	90	SkV, JS, SSM, RJ
1.8	188	JS
1.9	200	JS
1.13	145	JS
1.22	195	JS
1.23	92	SkV, JS
1.26 (*ad* 1.23)	222	JS
1.32	116	JS
1.33	86	SkV/Kav, SRHt, SG
2.2	267	JS, SkV, Nāṭya-darpaṇa
2.5	192	JS, SRHt, SSSN
2.6	88	Suvṛ
2.7	245	SRHt
2.10	93	JS, SRHt
2.11	18	ŚP, VS, SG, Daś
2.12	23	JS
2.13	125	SkV
3.4	111	Prasanna, SkV
3.6 (Beṅgālī Rec.)	230	RJ
3.19	75	SRHt
3.38 (24)	191	VS
4.2	205	SRHt
4.5 (Beṅgāli Rec.)	160	ŚP, VS, RJ, Regnaud VII
4.16	202	JS
4.22	248	Skm, SRHt, SSSN, SG
5.5	63	SRHt, SSSN, SSap
5.6	273	SRHt
5.7	143	SRHt
5.13	176	SRHt, Skm
5.30	76	SRHt, SSSN
6.4	97	RJ, Pad
6.5	213	JS, Skm
6.6	167	JS
6.9 (in some texts)	184	JS
6.14	201	SRHt
ad 6.16 (Beṅgālī rec.)	37	SkV/Kav
6.20	2	JS
6.26	209	SRHt, SSSN
6.37	105	JS
7.7	27	JS
7.11	226	JS, Skm, Pad
7.12	169	JS, Skm
7.17	44	SRHt, SSSN

The verses of Abhijañānaśākuntala are mostly quoted in JS.

Mālavikāgnimitra verses; thereof one quoted in VS anonymously:

Māl	No.	Attributed in:
1.2	165	SkV
1.4	133	JS
1.13	10	SRHt, SSSN
1.21	104	JS
2.3	130	Skm
2.6	229	Skm, JS
2.8	9	JS, Skm
2.10	268	ŚP
2.13	33	ŚP
(3.1)	245	VS
4.15	274	Skm

Kumārasambhava: 44 verses, thereof one quoted in RJ anonymously (No. 258).

Kum	No.	Attributed in:
1.1	35	Suvṛ
(1.34)	258	RJ
1.35	237	VS
1.36	142	VS
1.39	182	Suvṛ
1.40	19	VS
1.42	65	VS, ŚP
1.45	164	ŚP, RJ
1.46	271	RJ
1.47	168	VS
1.48	114	VS, ŚP, SH
1.49	256	Vjv
1.61	30	Suvṛ
2.4	139	SRHt
2.64	11	Suvṛ
3.28	225	Auc
3.29	174	Auc, Suvr, VS, SRHt, SSSN
3.32	96	SRHt
3.71	110	ŚP
3.72	81	Auc, SRHt, SSSN
4.9	276	SRHt, SSSN
5.4	183	Vidy
5.24	2.64	Vidy
8.8	95	JS
8.11	124	JS, ŚP
8.30	149	SRHt
8.36	61	SRHt
8.40	132	SRHt
8.42	263	SRHt
8.43	84	SRHt
8.44	253	SRHt
8.51	189	SRHt
8.54	256	SRHt
8.55	203	SRHt
8.56	148	SRHt
8.57	247	VS, JS, SRHt
8.58	146	SRHt
8.60	218	SRHt
8.61	157	SRHt
8.63	8	VS, Suvṛ
8.64	158	SRHt
8.65	210	SRHt
8.66	54	SRHt
8.82	106	Skm
8.87	57	Auc

The verses of Kumārasambhava are mostly quoted in SRHt and VS. None of the Kum verses *sarga-s* 9-17 were quoted in anthologies; this seems to prove that *sarga-s* 9-17 were later additions to Kum.

Raghuvaṁśa (37 verses):

Ragh	No.	Attributed in:	Ragh	No.	Attributed in:
1.1	228	SRHt, SSSN	9.63	242	JS
1.12	107	Suvr	9.67	21	JS
1.13	243	Kavi	9.74	147	SRHt, SSSN
1.18	166	SRHt, SSSN	10.16	138	Vjv
1.28	135	SRHt, SSSN	12.11	234	SRHt
1.69	221	JS	14.23	118	SSSN, SRHt
3.8	127	VS	16.1	13	SRHt
3.70	12	Auc	16.2	120	SRHt
6.22	72	Vidy	16.46	126	SRHt
6.60	159	SSS	16.50	266	JS, ŚP
6.75	202	SRHt, SSSN, PV	16.62	46	VS
7.51	70	ŚP	16.65	252	VS
7.53	151	ŚP, Pad	17.51	155	SRHt
7.58	254	ŚP	17.52	131	SRHt, SSSN
8.46	262	Pad	17.60	79	SRHt, SSSN
8.67	89	ŚP	17.75	51	SRHt
8.87	185	ŚRHt	19.17	7	SRHt, ŚP
9.47	121	ŚP	19.27	94	Skm, ŚP, Pad
9.57	219	JS			

Vikramorvaśīya (13 verses, thereof 3 incerta [Paṇḍit's edition]).

Vik	No.	Attributed in:	Vik	No.	Attributed in:
1.1	240	Skm	3.6	53	Skm
1.4	3	JS	3.7	215	SRHt
1.9	36	SkV/Kav, ŚP, VS, SH, SRHt	3.8	137	JS
			Paṇḍit's edition only:		
2.3	41	Skm			
2.6	50	Auc	*ad* 1.2-1.3	179	SKL 24
2.7	4	JS, SRHt, SSSN	*ad* 4.30-31	212	SKL 34
2.13	117	Skm	*ad* 4.34-35	82	SKL 16

None of the Prākṛta verses of Vik occurs in authologies; this seems to prove that they were not composed by Kālidāsa.

Meghadūta (11 verses):

Megh	No.	Attributed in:	Megh	No.	Attributed in:
1	69	Suvṛ	94	112	Pad
2	113	Suvṛ	101	249	Kavi, VS
6	102	Auc	102	123	ŚP, VS, Pad, Vidy
28	236	Vidy	105	250	JS
48	175	Suvṛ	109	59	JS
79	109	RJ			

The verses of Meghadūta are mostly quoted in the works on poetics by Kṣemendra.

Ṛtusaṁhāra (4 verses, thereof two are quoted in VS and ŚP anonymously (Nos. 216 and 214):

1.13, No. 216 in VS; 1.19, No. 214 in VS, ŚP; 6.16, No. 42 in JS: and 6.19, No. 39 in VS.

All the verses of Ṛtusaṁhara are quoted only in VS with the exception of one verse which is also quoted in ŚP.

Kālidāsa's incerta:

Śṛṅgāratilaka, one verse 30, No. 74 is quoted in Vidy and one in Skm (see No. 106.1).

Śṛṅgārarasāṣṭaka, one verse 4, No. 43 is quoted in Vidy.

Mahāpadya, two verses 6 and 7, Nos. 186 and 144 respectively are quoted in BhPr.

Already in 1885 A. Aufrecht, who had at his disposal a very limited number of *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* noted that a number of verses were attributed to Kālidāsa in anthologies, though they could not be identified in the known works of Kālidāsa. He noted 22 such verses (ZDMG 39 (1889) 306-312). In 1958 A. Scharpé noted 44 such verses (including the verses noted by A. Aufrecht) and included them in the third part of the first volume of his *Kālidāsa-Lexicon* (pp. 221-224) and called them „incerta". L. Sternbach in his *Verses attributed to Kālidāsa in Subhāṣita-saṁgrahs* in *Śrī Ghanshyam Das Jī Birla Commemoration Volume* noted 116 verses, including those noted by A. Scharpé and A. Aufrecht. In these 116 verses, he included also apocrypha, i.e. verses and *samasyā-s* attributed specifically to Kālidāsa in the Bhojaprabandha; there are 52 such verses which were not composed by Kālidāsa, but were generally considered as Kālidāsa's verses. The two verses which could be traced in the Mahāpadya are also attributed to Kālidāsa in the Bhojaprabandha.

The verses attributed in BhPr to Kālidāsa are verse Nos. 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 55, 62, 64, 67, 68, 73, 85, 87, 100, 101, 119, 123, 128, 144, 150, 152, 170, 172, 173, 178, 186, 190, 193, 194, 203, 217, 220, 232, 233, 241, 246, 255, 259, 260, 261, 265, 272 and 277. Out of these 52 verses, 18 are *samasyā-s:* 6 *(ab* king = Bhoja, and *cd* Kālidāsa), 22 *(abc* Kālidāsa, *d* Bhavabhūti), 28 (*a* Bhavabhūti, *b* Daṇḍin, *cd* Kālidāsa), 34 (*abc* Nāsatya-s = Aśvins, *d* Kālidāsa), 68 (*ab* king = Bhoja, *cd* Kālidāsa, but the whole verse appears also as a *subhāṣita* in JS and SH, where it is attributed to Rājaśekhara), 100 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* king = Bhoja, but the whole verse is quoted as an anonymous *subhāṣita* in Any), 101 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* king = Bhoja), 277 (*ab* king, through Bāṇa, Mayūra and others, *cd* Kālidāsa; in Prākṛt), 128 (*ac* king = Bhoja, *bd* Kālidāsa), 152 (*a* king = Bhoja, *b* Bāṇa, *c* Maheśvara, *d* Kālidāsa, but the whole verse is quoted as an anonymous *subhāṣita* in ŚP), 178 (*a* someone who made poetry, *b* someone else who made poetry, *cd* Kālidāsa, but the whole verse is quoted as a *subhāṣita* in JS where it is attributed to Paramārajagaddeva), 190 (*ab* king = Bhoja, *cd* Kālidāsa), 217 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* king = Bhoja), 232 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* king = Bhoja), 246 (*ab* Kālidāsa, *cd* Narmadā stone; this verse appears also as a *samasyā* in 304 *cd* a. Bhavabhūti, 305 *cd* a. Bhoja; it is also repeated in PrC 101 *cd*/*ab* and there *cd* is attributed to Dhanapāla), 255 (four first *akṣara-s* of *abcd* contain Pāṇini's *sūtra-s* recited by Brahmarākṣasa and the rest of each verse is composed by Kālidāsa), 261 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* king = Bhoja) and 265 (*abc* Kālidāsa, *d* Bhoja, but the whole verse appears also anonymously as a *subhāṣita* in Skm and even in Sar, Sāh and Daś).

Of the remaining verses, verse 5 is a P verse which also occurs in Vet, BPC, Cr and VCjr (where it is attributed to Dhanaka); so also verse 173 (which appears in addition

in Cr, GP and the literature of Burma) and 204; verse 55 occurs also in Dvi and verse 67 appears also in KR.

Some of the BhPr verses appear also anonymously in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, as No. 17 in VP; No. 20 in SuM; No. 31 in VP, SLPr and SSap; and No. 64 in NBh and GVS or they are attributed to other authors in different *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, as No. 24 which in ŚP is attributed to Bhojarājakavivarga and in Vidy to Bhoja and Kālidāsa; verse No. 123 in JS to Vallabhadeva; and verse No. 173 in VS and JS to Vyāsa, in SRHt to Kauṭilya and is quoted anonymously in ŚP and Subh, (it is a P verse. in reality). Verses Nos. 144 and 186, as mentioned above, are Mahāpadya verses. Only two of the BhPr verses, i.e. verses Nos. 150 and 220 are mentioned in SKL as *incerta*, but only because they appear also over the name of Kālidāsa in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s;* in these cases BhPr verses are not necessarily apocrypha.

The 44 verses considered in SKL as Kālidāsa's *incerta*, of which 22 were already noticed by A. Aufrecht, contain information on the source in which the verses appear. Of these 44 verses, one (No. 53) should not have been included among the *incerta*, for it is a Vik verse (3.6 = SKL 8) and four are not Kālidāsa's verses, viz. No. 56 (SKL 9, AKS 4), for it is a P verse also quoted in H and VC, No. 181 (SKL 27), for it is a P or BhŚ verse, also quoted in HS; it was probably influenced by Aśvaghoṣa's Saundarananda 8.35 with which it has *cd* identical; No. 231 (SKL 38), for it is Bhavabhūti's verse = Uttararāmacarita 2.4; and No. 277 (SKL 43, AKS 27), for it is probably an Akabarīya-Kālidāsa verse. A. Scharpé (and A. Aufrecht) did not take into consideration some lesser known *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* which contain attributions to the author; therefore his *incerta* should be supplemented by the following:

No. 1 = SKL 1, ASK 1 *add:* SG 635 (a. Kālidāsa), AP 15
No. 29 = SKL 4, ASK 2 *add:* Prasanna 121 *b* an., ŚbB 1.328;428 an., SMS 3221;
No. 38 = SKL 5, ASK 22 *add:* SH 314 (a. Kalidasa), SMS 4180
No. 45 = SKL 6 *add:* SSS 126 (a. Kālidāsa), SMS 5318;
No. 49 = SKL 2, *add:* SH 1510 (a. Bhoja), SLP 5.14 (a. Bhartṛhari), SMS 5933;
No. 52 = SKL 7, AKS 3 *add:* BhPr 113 (a. Krīḍācandra instead of Kālidāsa), Prabhākacarita (JOIB 13.3, p. 259 [a. Śrīpāla]), SMS 6177;
No. 56 = SKL 9, AKS 4 *add:* NV 30.30 an., SuM 6.13 an., SuB 9.3 an., SSH 1.19 an., Sama 1 *u* 10 an., SMS 7178 = P(PT 1.3, PS 1.3, PN 2.2, PP 1.2, Pts 2.150, PtsK 2.157, PRE 1.3, Old Syriac 1.2), HJ 1.165, VCsr 3.8;
No. 58 = SKL 10 *add:* SuSS 96 an., SMS 7729;
No. 60 = SKL 11, AKS 5 *add:* Vīrat 60 an., SMS 7910;
No. 71 = SKL 12, AKS 6 *add:* SMS 9149;
No. 77 = SKL 13 *add:* Skm (B) 526 (a. Kālidāsa or Kālidāsanandin), SMS VI (v. AKS p. 312);
No. 78 = SKL 14, AKS 7 *add:* VS 900 (a. Kālidāsa in some MSs only), ZDMG 16.750 (a. Bhojarāja), RJ 1046 (a. Bhoja), SCSL 11 an., SuMañ 173. 19-20 an., SMS VI;
No. 80 = SKL 15 *add:* SMS VI;
No. 82 = SKL 16, AKS 8 *add:* JS 153.30 (a. Kālidāsa), Skm (B) 999 an., Amd 100.233; 182 *ad* 2. (182) an., AlR 76 an., SMS VI;
No. 103 = SKL 17 *add:* SH 340 (a. Śrī Kālidāsa), SMS VIII;
No. 150 = SKL 22, AKS 12 *add:* RJ 1290 (a. Kālidāsa), SG 176 (a. Kālidāsa,);
No. 161 = SKL 23 *correct:* instead of SkV *read* Prasanna 53 *a* (a. Kālidāsa), SkV 935 an., and *add:* ŚbB 2.350 an.;
No. 176 = SKL 27, *add:* Vidy 615 (a. Vikrāmaditya and Kālidāsa), Śṛṅg 3;16.4 an., SLP 3.64 an., Subh 17 an., IS 4677 = BhŚ 298, P(PP 1.115, Pts 1.188-9, PtsK 1.202-3), HS *ad* 65.8, Saundarananda of Aśvaghoṣa 8.35 *cd* only;
No. 187 = SKL 28, *add:* SG 833 (a. Kālidāsa);
No. 197 = SKL 31, *add:* VS 1366 (a. Yaśovardhana), (v. A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama;* pp. 221-2, J. Brough, *Poems from the Sanskrit* 319);
No. 198 = SKL 30 *add:* SH 1608 (a. Kālidāsa), AR 185 an., ARR 163 an., Kpr 10.518 an., KāP 368 an., AlR 421 an., Amd 310.983 an.;
No. 211 = SKL 33, *add:* Kavi *ad* 3.2 (14) (a. Kālidāsa in KM V p. 157; in other editions a. Yaśovarman), Prasanna 157*a* an., SLP 9.16 an., SK 5.49 an., ŚbB 4.691 an. = Han 5.24;
No. 223 = SKL 36, AKS 17, *add:* SuSS 97 an., SG 175 an., SuM 4.22 an.,
No. 231 = SKL 38, *add:* IS 6066, Subh 84 an. = Uttararāmacarita 2.4;
No. 235 = SKL 39, *add:* SH 263 (a. Kālidāsa), SK 1.16 an.;
No. 277 = SKL 43, AKS 27, *add:* SU 806 (a. Akabarīya-Kālidāsa).

In addition to the Bhojaprabandha verses attributed to Kālidāsa and the Kālidāsa *incerta* mentioned in SKL and AKS (i.e. 96 verses), it was possible to find in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* 21 additional verses attributed to Kālidāsa, of which, however, 5 are certainly not Kālidāsa verses (see below). The twenty-one verses are the following:

1. No. 26 Prasanna 68*a* (a. Kālidāsa) (see above); this is a Bhallaṭaśataka verse.
2. No. 43 Vidy 166 (a. Kālidāsa)(see above); this is a Śṛṅgārarasāṣṭaka verse; this work is attributed to Kālidāsa:
3. No. 48 SRHt 63.29 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above);
4. No. 66 RJ 1399 (= 10.31) (a. Kālidāsa, but in some MSs a. Śaṅkara) (see above);
5. No. 74 Vidy 762 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above); this is a Śṛṅgāratilaka verse; this work is attributed to Kālidāsa;
6. No. 83 Skm [(B) 390; (POS) 1.78.5] (a. Vikramāditya, Caṇḍāla, Vidyā and Kālidāsa); in SkV 927 *cd/ab* the same verse is attributed „to four poets"; it is probably a *samasyā* (see above);
7. No. 87 RJ 719 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above); this is a Cakrapāṇivijaya verse; it is also attributed to Lakṣmīdhara in JS, ŚP, SH and Pad;
8. No. 91 RJ 1091 (a. Bhāratī and Kālidāsa; it is probably a *samasyā* which is quoted as a *subhāṣita* in JS and SuSS. (see above);
9. No. 108 RJ 1227 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above);
10. No. 136 SRHt 96.12 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above);
11. No. 141 SRHt 247.5 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above);
12. No. 153 Pad 40.8 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above);
13 No. 156 Vidy 764 (a. Kālidāsa);
14. No. 162 SRHt 36.32 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above); this is a P verse, which occurs also in Vet and MK;
15. No. 163 SH 1648 (a. Kālidāsa);
16. No. 177 Vidy 644 (a. Kālidāsa);
17. No. 199 SkV 1217 (a. Kālidāsa or *kasyaiva* = Bhartṛhari) (see above); this is a BhŚ verse; it is also so attributed in ŚP and VS and probably wrongly attributed in SkV to Kālidāsa; the attribution *kasyaiva* should have been chosen by the editors of SkV:

18. No. 206 Vidy 412 (a. Kālidāsa);
19. No. 224 SRHt 261.20 (a. Kālidāsa) (see above); this is a P verse which also occurs in H, Cr, GP, PdP and Śānt;
20. No. 234 SH 89 (a. ŚrīKālidāsa);
21. No. 251 Skm [(B) 830; (POS) 2.71.5] (a. Vikramāditya and Kālidāsa); this is probably a *samasyā.*

The twenty-one „new" Kālidāsa verses (in reality only 16, for 5 are certainly not Kālidāsa-verses) are either *samasyā-s* of which only a part was „composed" by Kālidāsa or are included in little-known *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* viz. SH, RJ, Vidy, Prasanna, Pad and SRHt; it is worth noting that whenever verses were attributed in SRHt to Kālidāsa they were not included in its counterpart SSSN or were quoted there anonymously.

Kālidāsa was a too famous and well-known poet in classical India to be confounded with other authors. If the mixing-up occurred in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* it was in verses which were not verses from the well-known Kālidāsa-works, but in verses wrongly or rightly attributed to Kālidāsa, (with the exception of one verse [No. 44] which was wrongly attributed in JS and SH to Bhavabhūti). Some of these verses were also attributed to the following authors (in alphabetical order;) Kāñcana (in JS; No. 45; it is also a Kāñcana verse wrongly attributed to Kālidāsa in PV and SSS); Kauṭilya (in SRHt; No. 173; it is also attributed to Vyāsa in VS and JS, while in BhPr it is considered as a Kālidāsa verse); Krīḍācandra (in BhPr; No. 52; it is also attributed to Śrīpāla in Prabhāvakacarita, while in Auc to Kālidāsa; also in BhPr and ŚP No. 99; it is also attributed to Varacuci in Skm and to Candaka in VS, while in Prasanna, probably wrongly, attributed to Kālidāsa); Candaka (in Skm, No. 99; see above Krīḍācandra); Daṇḍin is (in JS; No. 223; it is also attributed to Bhavabhūti in BhPr, while in ŚP and PV to Kālidāsa; it is quoted anonymously in SG and SuSS); Dhanadeva (in VCjr; No. 5, while in BhPr a. Kālidāsa; it is also quoted anonymously in SPR, Subh, P and Vet); Dhanapāla (in PrC No. 246, while it is a. Kālidāsa in BhPr); Paramārajagaddeva (in JS No. 178, while it is a. Kālidāsa in BhPr); Bhartṛhari (in SSSN No. 6, while it is a.Kālidāsa in BhPr and is quoted anonymously in VS and RJ; in SLP No. 49, while it is a.Vidyā and Kālidāsa in SkV, Śilabhaṭṭa-Bhojarāja in ŚP, Bhoja in SH; it is a Kālidāsa-verse; in ŚP and VS No. 199, while it is wrongly attributed to Kālidāsa in SkV (see above; it is a BhŚ verse; also a BhŚ verse is No. 18 and perhaps Nos. 29 and 181); Bhavabhūti (in JS and SH No. 44, while it is a. Kālidāsa in SRHt and SSSN; it is a Kālidāsa verse; in BhPr (No. 223; see above Daṇḍin); a Bhavabhūti verse is also No. 231 (see above); Bhāravi (in JS No. 57; it is also a. Vararuci in BhPr and is quoted anonymously in SG and SuSS, while it is a. Kālidāsa in PV); Bhoja(rāja) (in SH, ŚP, No. 49; v. Bhartṛhari; in ŚP, RJ, ZDMG 16.750 No. 78 and is quoted anonymously in SuMañ and SCSL, while it is a.Kālidāsa in VS; also most of the *samasyā-s* found in BhPr were partly composed by king Bhoja; see above); Maṅgalārjuna (in SkV, Skm No. 108 and is quoted anonymously in ŚP, VS, SU and SuSS, while it is a. Kālidāsa in RJ); Yaśovardhana (in VS No. 197, while it is a. Yaśovarman in Suvṛ and a. Kālidāsa in Skm); Yaśovarman (in Suvṛ No. 197; see Yaśovardhana and No. 211 in Kavi and VS, No. 211, while in some editions of Kavi it is a. Kālidāsa); Rājaśekhara (in JS and SH, No. 68, while in BhPr a. Kālidāsa; *samasyā* and in SkV and Kav No. 80, while in Skm it is wrongly a. Kālidāsa; it is a Rājaśekhars verse); Lakṣmīdhara (in JS, ŚP, SH and Pad No. 87, while it is wrongly a. Kālidāsa in RJ; it is a Cakrapāṇivijaya verse); Vararuci (in BhPr

No. 58; see above Bhāravi and in Skm No. 99; see above Krīḍācandra); Vallabhadeva (in JS and SH No. 123, while a. Kālidāsa in BhPr); Vasunāga (in VS and JS No. 281 while it is a Vik verse); Vāmanasvāmin (in VS and ŚP No. 29 and anonymously in JS, SkV/Kav and Prasanna, while it is a. Kālidāsa in Skm; it is a doubtful BhŚ verse); Vyāsa (in VS and JS; No. 172; see Kauṭilya above); Śaṅkara (in RJ No. 66 while in some other MSs of RJ the verse is a. Kālidāsa); and Śrīpāla (in Prabhāvakacaritra, No. 52; see above Krīḍācandra). All these double or multiple attributions are of no importance, in particular those cited amongst apocrypha and *samasyā-s.* Verses attributed to Akabarīya Kālidāsa (e.g. No. 277), Bhārati-Kālidāsa (e.g. No. 91), or Kālidāsanandin (e.g. No. 77) do not belong to the verses composed by the well-known Kālidāsa, poet and dramaturge, but to other lesser poets.

Pañcatantra verses (and not Kālidāsa verses) are probably verses 5 (also quoted in Vet, VCjr, Cr and BPC), 56 (that is certainly a P verse, for it occurs in the oldest version of P, the Tantrākhyāyika; it is also quoted in H and VC), 162 (that is most probably a P verse, for it occurs in PS; it is also quoted in Vet and MK), 173 (that is most probably a P verse, for it is influenced by a verse of the Tantrākhyāyikā; it is also quoted in Cr, GP and spread to S.E. Asia), 181 (but it could be also a BhŚ verse or an Aśvaghoṣa verse; see above (No. 204) and No. 224 (that is most probably a P verse, for it occurs in PN and PS; it is also quoted in H, PdP, Cr, GP and Śānt).

In addition, verse 9 (and others) is also quoted in VC, verses 90 and 211 in Hān, verse 55 in Dvi, or verse 8 in Mandaramandacampū, as well as some verses in BhŚ (see above); this, with the exception of BhŚ verses, has no bearing on attributions of verses to Kālidāsa in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* for these sources are not primary sources for Kālidāsa verses.

The beauty and fame of Kālidāsa verses caused the frequent inclusion of genuine Kālidāsa verses (and even of some apocrypha) in *alaṁkāra-s* and treatises of poetics. Many such verses were so included (e.g. 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 23, 26, 29, 36, 41, 46, 48, 49, 50, 60, 65, 69, 71, 72, 75, 81, 82, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 99, 109, 111, 114, 121, 122, 125, 130, 135, 145, 154, 159, 160, 161, 167, 169, 183, 189, 191, 192, 197, 198, 201, 213, 220, 228, 237, 243, 245, 248, 249, 258, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 273, 275 and 281).

231. कालिदासनन्दिन् KĀLIDĀSANANDIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm (see also **H**).
E Skm.
F 10 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 517. (POS) 2.9.2], SMS 2047; **(2)** Skm [(B) 521; (POS) 2.10.1] SMS 5932; **(3)** Skm [(B) 1268; (POS) 3.159.3], SMS 7860; **(4)** Skm [(B) 526; (POS) 2.11.1] (a. Kālidāsa or Kālidāsanandin), SMS VI (v. SKL 1.3; 212, AKS 322); **(5)** Skm [(B) 608; (POS) 2.27.3], SMS VII; **(6)** Skm [(B) 843; (POS) 2.74.3], SMS VIII; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1252; (POS) 2.156.2]; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1054 (POS) 2.116.4]; **(9)** Skm [(B) 609; (POS) 2.27.4]; **(10)** Skm [(B) 522; (POS) 2.10.2].

H Probably different from Kālidāsanandin, poet of Beṅgāl, of the 12th or 13th century and author of Jayamaṅgalagāthā, a source book of the Ballācarita of Anandabhaṭṭa. Certainly different from Kālidāsa (No. 230). Verse No. 4 (above) was wrongly attributed in some MSs of Skm to Kālidāsa; the attribution in other MSs of Skm to Kālidāsanandin seems to be correct.

I NCC_4 71, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, SACA 235.

J The verses of Kālidāsanandin are only quoted in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Amatory verses.

232. काव्य — KĀVYA

A No information. Could also denote a work or an abbreviation of a work.

B Must have lived (or been composed) in the 17th century or earlier, for the verse is included in RJ, but probably earlier, for one of his verses is already included in Kuv.

E RJ.

F One verse.

G RJ 383 (= 3.65). Any 66.119 an., Kuv *ad* 62.124(144) an., Rasagaṅgā 639.8-11 an., AlK 320.13-16 an., SMS 8823 = KR 10.239.4.

I NCC_4 –, SACA 236.

J The author (?) is not quoted in NCC_4. The verse is quoted only in RJ and Any, for it is an *anyokti;* it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* but must have been well-known, for it occurs in some treatises on poetics.

Anyokti.

233. काशल — KĀŚALA

A Author of the inscription of Pṛthvīdeva II, a Kalacuri king, son and successor of Ratnadeva II. In the inscription the author introduces himself as a versatile poet, proficient in various arts and scriences, including those of medicine and elephants, as also well-versed in *āgama-s* of the Buddha and others. No information about his parentage. The inscription was found at Koni (near Bilaspur, M.P.).

B Fourth quarter of the 12th century.

C,D,E The inscription, a *praśasti,* records the construction of a Śiva Pañcāyatana temple by Puruṣottama, a minister of the Kalacuri ruler, Ratnadeva II.

F *Praśasti* of 38 verses. (whole worth noting).

G Verses 33, 9, 32, 14, 21, 5, 34, 26, 31, 8, 23, 27, 25, 30, 19, 6, 28, 16, 37, 4, 1, 7, 2, 12, 29, 38, 15, 11, 3, 36, 20, 22, 17, 18, 35, 13, 24 and 10.

I NCC_4 115, CCI 4.463-473, SACA 238 (v. V. V. Mirashi in *Indo-Asian Culture,* July 1961; p. 39.

J Typical *praśasti*-verses (eulogizing some Kalacuri kings) and some descriptive and invocatory verses.

काश्मीरकजयवर्धन v. जयवर्धन — KĀŚMĪRAKAJAYAVARDHANA v. JAYAVARDHANA (No. 506)

काश्मीरकप्रचण्डमाधव v. प्रचण्डमाधव — KĀŚMĪRAKAPRACAṆḌAMĀDHAVA v. PRACAṆḌAMĀDHAVA (No. 848)

काश्मीरकभोजकर्मन् (°भोग°) v. भोगवर्मन् — KĀŚMĪRAKABHOJAKARMAN (°BHOGA°) v. BHOGAVARMAN (No. 1015)

काश्मीरकमहामनुष्य v. महामनुष्य — KĀŚMĪRAKAMAHĀMANUṢYA v. MAHĀMANUṢYA (No. 1092)

काश्मीरकश्यामल v. श्यामल II — KĀŚMĪRAKAŚYĀMALA v. ŚYĀMALA II (No. 1684)

काश्मीरकसूरमूल v. सूरमूल — KĀŚMĪRAKASŪRAMŪLA v. SŪRAMŪLA (No. 1825)

काश्मीरक° see also कश्मीरक° — KĀŚMĪRAKA ..... see also KAŚMĪRAKA

किरात v. भारवि — KIRĀTA v. BHĀRAVI (No. 978)

234. किशोर — KIŚORA v. No. 235 H. J

235. किशोर(क) = दिविरकिशोर(क) = दितिरकिशोर(क) — KIŚORA(KA) = DIVIRAKIŚORA(KA) = DITIRAKIŚORA(KA)

A No information. See H below.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses of the author are quoted in ŚP. See H below.

E ŚP, VS, RJ (See H below).

F 4 verses (see H below).

G (1) VS 2421 (a. Divirakiśoraka), ŚP 574 (a. Divirakiśoraka or Divirakiśora), SMS 5338 (v. AP 35, 36; ZDMG 27.631); corrected in AP 35 to Ditirakiśora; (2) RJ 902 (= 6.15) (a. Bhoranātha and Kiśora); (3) VS 780 (a. Kiśoraka); (4) VS 3234 (a. Kośoraka).

H Probably Kiśora quoted in RJ is different from Kiśoraka quoted in ŚP and VS; it is written in another style. Consequently Kiśora must have lived in the 17th century or earlier. Kiśoraka and Divirakiśoraka (or Ditirakiśoraka) are however the same person (v. verses 1, 3, 4); *divira* is a prefix denoting „scribe, secretary, chief clerk".

I NCC_4 165, VS 24, AP 35-6, SACA 240.

J The verses of Kiśora (No. 2) is attributed in RJ to two authors: Bhoranātha and Kiśora (an amatory verse). The verse of Kiśora (Divira°) is quoted in ŚP and VS and does not appear in other anthologies.

Descriptive verses (description of nature).

236. कीकाकवि KĪKĀKAVI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in RJ.
E RJ.
F 3 verses.
G (1) RJ 47 (Regnaud 23), SMS VIII; (2) RJ 49 (Regnaud 25), SMS VIII; (3) RJ 48 (Regnaud 24), SMS VIII.
I NCC_4 –, SACA 241.
J The author is not mentioned in NCC_4. His verses are quoted exclusively in RJ and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical and mystical verses.

237. कीर्तिधर KĪRTIDHARA

A Proprietor of the village Jaṇḍera (Anarghavalli) and author of the inscription of Ratnadeva II, a Kalacuri ruler, found at Sarkho near Jāngjir, dated 880 of the Kalacuri era (= A.D. 1128). He seems also to be the author of the incription of Jajalladeva I found at Ratanpur (near Bilaspur) dated 866 of the Kalacuri era (= A.D. 1114). There, he is identified as belonging to the Vāstavya family. Kīrtidhara is also mentioned in other inscriptions (C11 4.475,478,479,483,492,495) as father of Vātsarāja belonging to the Vāstavya family.
B First half of the 12th century.
D,E See A above, where the inscriptions are described.
G The first inscription contains 35 verses. Nothing to note.
I C11 4,411,424, 429, 475, 478, 479, 483, 492, 495, NCC_4 –, SACA 242.
J Not mentioned in NCC_4.
Mostly genealogical verses.

238. कीर्तिराज KĪRTIRĀJA

A Author of the inscription on the Jaina temple Lakṣmanahāra, found in Jaisalmer (Rājputāna) and dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1473 (= A.D. 1415).
B Beginning of the 15th century.
D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
G Nothing to note.
I NCC_4 169, BhL 752, SACA 243.
J Verses concerning a grant.

कुक्कोक v. कोक KUKKOKA v. KOKA (No. 295)

239. कुञ्ज (v. कुब्जराज) KUÑJA (v. KUBJARĀJA) (No. 244)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 861; (POS) 2.78.1].
H Probably identical with Kubjarāja; see below No. 244.
I NCC_4 174, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, SACA 244.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse.

कुञ्जराज, कुञ्जराजद्रव्य KUÑJARĀJA, KUÑJARĀJADRAVYA

v. कुब्जराज v. KUBJARĀJA (No. 244)

240. कुन्तलपति = सिंहलपति KUNTALAPATI = SIṀHALAPATI (No. 1796)

A No information. Probably mistakenly quoted in Bhandarkar's Report in place of Siṁhalapati.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 159.21 (a. Siṁhalapati, but in Bhandarkar's Report a. Kuntalapati), PG 332 (a. Bāṇa or Bāla or Bāraṇa), Pad 40.7; 108.14 an., RJ 1004 an., SMS VII (v. Kav p. X *ad* 57).
H Probably mistakenly for Siṁhalapati (see A)
I NCC_4 –, SACA 245
J Not mentioned in NCC_4. See Siṁhalapati (below) and A above.

कुटला KUṬALĀ see Annex I; No. 1927

241. कुन्द (श्री°) KUNDA (ŚRĪ°)

A Friend of King Baṅga (v. 25) and Jaina author of the undated inscription of Kumāradevī, queen of Gāhaḍvāla Govindacandra, found at Sārnāth.
B 11th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G *Praśasti* containing 21 verses, of which 11 are worth noting: 12, 24, 13,2, 18, 19, 17, 1.
I NCC_4 193, E. I. 9.319-328, SACA 246.
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

242. कुबेर KUBERA

A *Sāndhivigrahika* and author of the undated inscription on copper-plates of the Rājan Netṛbhañjadeva *alias* Kalyānakalaśa, son of Raṅgabhañja of Orissa, found in Gañjām (I).

B 15th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Nothing to note.
I NCC_4 198, E.I. 18.282-296: 20.205, BhL 1499, SACA 247.
J Mostly genealogical verses.

243. कुब्ज KUBJA

A Author of the undated pillar inscription of Kākutsthavarman of the Prāṇaveśvara temple at Tālagunda.
B First half of the 6th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G *Praśasti* containing 34 verses of which 2 are worth noting: 31, 32.
I NCC_4 198, EI 8.24-36, SACA 248.
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

244. कुब्जराज = कुञ्जराज = कुञ्जराजद्रव्य = राजकुब्ज = राजकुब्जरद्रव = राजकुब्जदेव (v. कुञ्ज) KUBJARĀJA = KUÑJARĀJA = KUÑJARĀJADRAVYA = RĀJAKUBJA = RĀJAKUBJARADRAVA = RĀJAKUBJADEVA (v. KUÑJA) (No. 239)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm
F 2 verses
G (1) Skm [(B) 627; (POS) 2.31.2] (a. Kubjarāja or Kuñjarāja or Kuñjarājadravya), (v. AB 365); (2) Skm [(B) 1887; (POS) 4.50.2] (a. Rājakubjadeva or Rājakubja or Rājakubjadrava), AB 365.
H Kubjarāja, Kuñjarāja, Kuñjarājadravya, Rājakubja, Rājakubjadeva and Rājakubjadrava were used in various MSs of Skm to denote the same author. It is possible that Kuñja No. 239 is identical with this author.
I NCC_4 174, Skm (B) 5, Skm (POS) 46, AB 365, SACA 249.
J Verses of the author are quoted only in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses.

कुब्जराजद्रव्य v. कुब्जराज KUBJARĀJADRAVYA v. KUBJARĀJA (No. 244)

245. कुमार KUMĀRA

A No information. Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 143 (v. Kav p. 35).
H Different from Kumārabhaṭṭa (or Bhaṭṭakumāra), Kumāradatta and Kumāradasa. F.W. Thomas in Kav p. 34-36, probably erroneously, considered these authors as one person. See also No. 244 H.
I NCC_4 200, PG 194, Kav 34-6 (see H), SACA 250.
J The verse is quoted only in PG and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Devotional Kṛṣṇaite verse blended with erotic mysticism.

246. कुमार I भट्ट = भट्टकुमार = श्रीकुमारिभट्ट (v. कुमारदास) KUMĀRA I BHAṬṬA = BHAṬṬAKUMĀRA = SRĪKUMĀRIBHAṬṬA (v. KUMĀRADĀSA) (No. 249

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses of the author are quoted in SkV; probably earlier, for verses attributed to the author were already quoted in Sar (11th century)
E SkV/Kav, ŚP, VS, Vjv.
F 5 verses.
G (1) VS 2161, SMS 2272 (v. Kav p. 36); (2) VS 2165, SkV 620 / Kav 333 an., Prasanna 138*a* an., SMS 10277; (3) Vjv 24.1 (p. 136); (4) SkV 653/Kav 366, Prasanna 148*a* (a. Śrī Kumāribhaṭṭa), VS 1644 (a. Bhaṭṭa Kumāra), JS 198.1 (a. Śrīkumāradāsa), ŚP 3554 (a. Kumāradāsa), SG 667 (a. Kumāradāsa), Skm [(B) 691 (POS) 2.44.1] (a. Amaru), RJ 917 (a. Amaru), Vidy 522 (a. Amaru), SL 18*b* (a. Amaru), SLP 1.53 an., Daś *ad* 2.17 (a. Amaruśataka), Sar 109.158; 296;341 an., Sāh *ad* 3.62 an., KH 178 an., Kāvyānuśāsana 255 an., AA 25 an., Ananta *ad* Rasamañjarī 42 an., Amd 167.443 an., IS 4443 (v. Kav p. 35, 36) = Amar 57; (5) VS 2096, ŚP 3691 (v. Kav p. 36).
H Different *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s* attributed the same verse to Kumārabhaṭṭa or Bhaṭṭakumāra or Śrīkumāribhaṭṭa (v. verse No. 3), proving that these 3 authors are identical. Kumārabhaṭṭa is different from Kumāra and Kumāradāsa. See H of No. 245. Verse No. 3 is in some *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s* attributed to Kumārabhaṭṭa (etc.) or to Kumāradāsa, but since it is a verse of Amaru(ka)'s it does not prove that Kumārabhaṭṭa is identical with Kumāradāsa; it was probably wrongly attributed to Kumāradāsa instead of Kumārabhaṭṭa, due to the similarity of names.
I NCC_4 200, VS 24, AP 17, SkV LXXXIII, Kav p. 34-36, SACA 251.
J Verse No. 3 is not a Kumārabhaṭṭa verse but an Amaru verse; it is an amatory verse. The remaining 4 verses attributed to Kumārabhaṭṭa are quoted only in VS, ŚP and Vjv (one of the verses is also anonymously quoted in SkV) and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Amatory verses.

247. कुमार II (भदन्त) KUMĀRA II (BHADANTA)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.

E SH.

F One verse.

G SH 805 (v. Kav p. 85).

H Probably different from Kumāra, Kumārabhaṭṭa and Kumāradāsa, though, so identified by F.W. Thomas. See No. 245 **H**. Bhadanta is an honorific designation of a (Buddhist (?)) monk.

I NCC_4 –, Kav p. 34-6, SACA 252.

J Not mentioned in NCC_4. The verse is quoted in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

248. कुमारकालिदास KUMĀRA KĀLIDĀSA = KĀLIDĀSA (No. 230)

A See No. 230 **A**.

B See No. 230 **B**.

E Vidy.

F One verse.

G Vidy 683, Sāh 330 an., Sar 54 (230) an., AlS 185 an., Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi 235 an., Cit 1 an, (v. SKL 13; 67) = Kum 5.24.

H Kumāra Kālidāsa must be identical with Kālidāsa, for the single verse attributed to the author is a Kum verse.

I NCC_4 –, SACA 253.

J Not mentioned in NCC_4. The verse is quoted only in Vidy, and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, but is often quoted in works on poetics.
Descriptive verse.

कुमारदत्त v. कुमारदास KUMĀRADATTA v. KUMĀRADĀSA (No. 249)

249. कुमारदास = कुमारदत्त = कुमारनाथ = कुमारनायक = नाथकुमार = जानकीहरण (v. कुमार)
KUMĀRADĀSA = KUMĀRADATTA = KUMĀRANĀTHA(KA) = KUMĀRANĀYAKA = NĀTHAKUMĀRA = JĀNAKĪHARAṆA (v. KUMĀRA) (No. 245)

A Son of Mānita, military official of king Kumāramaṇi who died on the battlefield on the day when the child was born. According to tradition, king Kumāra Dhātusena (A.D. 517-526), son of Maudgalāyana, and contemporary of Kālidāsa. Also, according to tradition, born blind (Madras MS of Jānakī, MT 2935, KāvR p. 151). He was said to be an invalid child who was brought up by his maternal uncles, Megha and Agrabodhi Poet of Ceylon (Śrī Laṅkā).

B According to legends contemporary with Kālidāsa but probably later, i.e. later than Bhāravi and earlier than Māgha (late 6th century).

C Referred to by Rājaśekhara in KāvR (p. 12.1) along with Medhavirudra, JS (45.76) and others (v. JS p. 27-8).

D Jānakīharaṇa-mahākāvya. For editions see NCC_4 205-6; a new critical ed. by S. Paranavitana and C.E. Godakumbura appeared on 1967 in the Government Press, Ceylon.

E SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SH, RJ, SG, SuSS, Auc. Also quoted anonymously in treatises on poetics (v. NCC_4 206, Kav p. 36).

F 43 verses. See also **E**.

G **(1)** JS 245.6, SMS 1628 = Jāna 3.38; **(2)** Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar *ad* 1.1.2.34 = Jana? (according to Kav p. 36); **(3)** Auc *ad* 24 (73), Sar 2 *ad* 26 (13 p. 151) an., IS 562, SMS 2766 (v. (Kav p. 36, A.B. Keith *History of Sanskrit Literature* 209, A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 8.416, A. Aufrecht *Uṇādisūtra* 150); **(4)** JS 378.13 (a. Nātha-Kumāra or Bhallaṭa), SMS 8264; **(5)** JS 183.43, SMS V = Jāna 1.36, Mahābodhivaṁśagātapadaya 127; **(6)** JS 279.22 (a. Nāthakumāra), SMS VII; **(7)** JS 242.25 (a. Nāthakumāra); **(8)** JS 222.20, SMS VIII = Jāna 11.55; **(9)** JS 11.61, SMS VIII = Jāna 11.61; **(10)** Skm [(B) 844; (POS) 2.74.4], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 35) = Jāna 7.17; **(11)** JS 389.37, SMS VIII = Jāna 6.3; **(12)** Skm [(B) 551; (POS) 2.16.1] an., = Jāna 16.43; **(13)** VS 1753 (a. Kumāradatta) = Jāna 11.63; **(14)** JS 311.45 (a. Nāthakumāra); **(15)** JS 303.1 (a. Nāthakumāra); **(16)** VS 1754 (a. Kumāradatta) = Jāna 11.76; **(17)** JS 184.49, SH 1703 an. = Jāna 1.34; **(18)** JS 267.6 = Jāna 8.96; **(19)** JS 188.80, SH 1766, RJ 736, ŚP 3356 (a. Kumāradatta) (v. AP 17, ZDMG 27.629) = Jāna 1.29; **(20)** JS 376.6 (v. Kav p. 35) = Jāna 12.8; **(21)** JS 242.26 (a. Nāthakumāra), ŚP 3880 (a. Nāthakumāra), SG 381 (a. Nāthakumāra) SuSS 107 (a. Nāthakumāra), RJ 1269 (a. Kumāranāyaka); **(22)** JS 189.87 = Jāna 7.7; **(23)** Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar 1.1.4.23 = Jāna 11.71 (according to Kav p. 36); **(24)** JS 207.7 (a. Nātha-Kumāra); **(25)** JS 198.1 (a. Śrī-Kumāradāsa), SG 667 (a. Kumāradāsa), ŚP 3554 (a. Kumāradāsa) (see No. 246.3, Kumārabhaṭṭa) = Amar 57; **(26)** VS 1752 (a. Kumāradatta), = Jāna 11.62; **(27)** VS 1654 = Jāna 3.2; **(28)** VS 1812 (a. Kumāradatta) = Jāna 12.9; **(29)** KāvR 36.3-6 an., KH 7.10-11 an. = Jāna 12.36; **(30)** Uṇādisūtra *ad* 3.73 an., Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar 1.1.14.23 an., = Jāna 11.71 (according to Kav p. 36); **(31)** Sar 1.11 (p. 11) an. considered by F.W. Thomas (Kav p. 36) on grounds of style as Jāna (? ? ?)); **(32)** JS 378.10 (a. Nāthakumāra), Vṛttaratnākarasanne (Colombo 1887) p. 4 = Jāna 1.2; **(33)** Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar *ad* 1.1.3.2 = Jāna (?) (according to Kav p. 36); **(34)** VS 1569 an. (v. 570), JS 188.82 an, = Jāna 1.28; **(35)** JS 185.59, ŚP 3344, SH 1743, RJ 712 = Jāna 1.32; **(36)** Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar *ad* 1.3.16 an., = Jāna 11.92 (according to Kav p. 36); **(37)** VS 1181 (a. Kumāradatta) = Jāna 11.56; **(38)** VS 1755 (a. Kumāradatta) = Jāna 11.78; **(39)** JS 389.38 (v. No. 11 above), SMS VIII = Jāna 6.4; **(40)** SkV 1137, VS 1757, ŚP 3897, Prasanna 86*a* an. = Janā 11.66; **(41)** Uṇādivṛtti 3.73 (a. Jāna); 4.66 (a. Kumāra), Gaṇoratnamahodadhi pp. 112-3 (a. Kumāri(ra)la) = Jana 3.4; **(42)** Vāmana's Kāvyālaṁkāravṛtti 2.1.13 an., Vāgbhata's Alaṁkāratilaka 22-3 an., KH 166 an., (v. JRAS (1901) 266-7) consicered by F.W. Thomas (Kav p. 36) on grounds of style as Jāna° (? ? ?); **(43)** Rāyamukuṭa's commentary (Padacandrikā) on Amar *ad* 1.17.6 = Jāna° 9.12.

H Kumāradatta is identical with Kumaradāsa, for verses of Jāna° are attributed mostly in VS and ŚP to Kumāradatta (Nos. 13, 16, 19, 26, 28, 37, 38), while these *subhāṣita-*

saṁgraha-s attributed also rightly verses to Kumāradāsa (e.g. No. 27 or 35). Nathakumāra or Kumāranātha and Kumāranāyaka are probably also identical with Kumāradāsa for one verse (No. 32) attributed in JS to Nāthakumāra is a Jāna°verse, but that is not certain. (See No. 250 below). Usually Nāthakumāra's verses are not traceable in Jāna° (Nos. 4. 6. 7, 14, 15, 21 and 24). Kumāradāsa is also called shortly Kumāra (No. 41) or Kumārari(ra)la (No. 41), probably by mistake; in any case Kumāra quoted in No. 41 is not identical with Kumāra quoted above (No. 245). Some verses are simply attributed to Jāna° (no. 41). Kumārabhaṭṭa is not identical with Kumāradāsa, though one verse (No. 25) is in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to Kumāradāsa; it is an Amaru verse (see also No. 246 above H). Rājasekhara in JS (45.76) names Kumāradāsa Jānakīharaṇa (from Jāna°).

I NCC4 205-6 (Kumāradāsa and Kumāradatta), SkV LXXIII - LXXIV, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, JS 27-28, AP 17, Kav p. 34-6 (see No. 245, H), SMS I; p. 326, JRAS (1901) 253-80, 578-82. See also bibliography quoted in NCC4 205-6.

J All the verses, but one (No. 3) which were attributed in *subhāṣita- saṁgraha-s* to Kumāradāsa/Kumāradatta could be traced in Jāna°.

Jāna°	No.	Sources	Jāna°	No.	Sources
1.2	32	JS, Vṛttaratnākara	11.55	8	JS
1.28	34	JS, an., VS an.	11.56	37	VS
1.29	19	JS, ŚP, SH, RJ	11.61	9	JS
1.32	35	JS, ŚP, SH, RJ	11.62	26	VS
1.34	17	JS, SH	11.63	13	VS
1.36	5	JS, Mahābodhivaṁśa gātapadaya	11.66	40	SkV, VS, ŚP, Prasanna an.
3.4	41	Uṇādivṛtti, Gaṇoratnamahodadhi	11.71	30	Uṇādisūtra, Padacandrikā
3.38	1	JS	11.76	16	VS
6.4	39	JS	11.78	38	VS
7.7	22	JS	11.92	36	Padacandrikā
7.17	20	JS	12.8	20	JS
8.96	18	JS	12.9	28	VS
9.12	43	Padacandrikā	12.36	29	KāvR an., KH an.
11.7	23	Padacandrikā	16.43	12	Skm an.

In the foregoing table 3 verses (Nos. 12, 29 and 34) were traced in Jāna° though they were quoted anonymously in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (JS, VS, Skm) or treatises on poetics (KāvR, KH) and five verses were quoted in a commentary on Amaru or in grammatical works (Padacandrikā, Uṇādisūtra, Uṇādivṛtti and/or Gaṇoratnamahodadhi (verses Nos. 23, 30, 36, 41 and 43). Most of the Kumāradāsa verses were quoted in JS (13 verses) or VS (8 verses). Three verses each were quoted in ŚP and SH, 2 verses in RJ and one each in SkV, Skm and Prasanna (the latter anonymously).

In addition to verse No. 2, specifically attributed in Auc to Kumāradāsa, verse 25 which is not a Kumāradāsa verse but an Amaru verse, verses 31 and 42 which are probably not Kumāradāsa verses, but were only considered by F.W. Thomas as Kumāradāsa verses on grounds of style, verse 33 and all but one verse (No 32) attributed to Nāthakumāra, could be traced in Jāna°.

Usually Kumāradāsa verses are quoted only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* treatises on poetics and commentaries, etc., mentioned in the table, and do not occur elsewhere.

Mostly descriptive verses, including the description of the beauty of women and lyrical verses.

कुमारनाथ v. कुमारदास KUMĀRANĀTHA v. KUMĀRADĀSA (No. 249)

250. कुमारनायक = नाथकुमार (v. कुमारदास) KUMĀRANĀYAKA = NĀTHAKUMĀRA (v. KUMĀRADĀSA) (No. 249)

A See No. 249 **A.**

B See No. 249 **B.** If Kumāranāyaka is not identical with Kumāradāsa, then he must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for a single verse attributed to the author is quoted in RJ.

E RJ, Nāthakumāra is quoted in JS, ŚP, SG and SuSS.

F 7 verses.

G **(1)** JS 378.13 (a. Nāthakumāra or Bhallaṭa, see No. 249.4); **(2)** JS 279.22 (a. Nāthakumāra, see No. 249.6); **(3)** JS 242.25 (a. Nāthakumāra, see No. 249.7); **(4)** JS 311.45 (a. Nāthakumāra) see No. 249.14; **(5)** RJ 1269 (a. Kumāranāyaka), JS 242.26 (a. Nāthakumāra), ŚP 3880 (a. Nāthakumāra), SG 581 (a. Nāthākumāra), SuSS 107 (a. Nāthakumāra), see No. 249.21; **(6)** JS 207.7 (a. Nāthakumāra, see Nos. 249.24; **(7)** JS 378.10 (a. Nāthakumāra) = Jāna° 1.2, See No. 249.32.

H Kumāranāyaka is identical with Nāthakumāra for verse No. 5 is attributed in RJ to Kumāranāyaka and in JS, ŚP, SG and SuSS to Nāthakumāra. RJ probably mistakenly marked the verse as Kumāranāyaka's instead of Kumāranātha(ka)'s; Kumāranātha(ka) seems to be identical to Nātha(ka)kumāra. Nāthakumāra could be identical with Kumāradāsa, for one verse of the former is from Jāna° (No 7). See No. 249, **H.**

I NCC4 (Kumāranāyaka), Kumāranātha(ka) are not marked in NCC4. NCC for *na* did not appear yet. CC1 285 marked Nāthakumāra only as a poet in ŚP, AP 44, SACA 255 (v. *B.C. Law Volume* II, p. 151).

J Verse No. 1 is attributed in JS to Nāthakumāra or Bhallaṭa, but is not a Bhaliaṭa verse verse No. 7 appears also in the Ceylonese Vṛttaratnākarasaune. Only verse No. 5 occurs in RJ, JS, ŚP, SG and SuSS, while all the other verses appear only in JS and are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Amatory and descriptive verses.

251. कुमारपाल KUMĀRAPĀLA

A Descendant of Sahasrārjuna, a *kṣatriya.* Author of the inscription of Ratnadeva III, found at Kharod, near Ṣeorinārāyaṇa (Bilaspur District) and dated *cedi* 933 (= A.D. 1181-2), and of the inscription of Jajalladeva II, found in Ṣeorinārāyaṇa (Bilaspur) District) and dated *cedi* 919 (= A.D 1167-8). Also scribe of several inscriptions

B Second half of the 12th century.

C, D, E The first inscription (see A) is a *praśasti* contining 44 verses; the second inscription is a *praśasti* containing 45 verses.

F, G Of the 89 verses 15 are worth quoting; **(1)** II. 44; **(2)** I. 30; **(3)** I. 1; **(4)** II. 31; **(5)** I. 5; **(6)** II. 3; **(7)** I. 3; **(8)** II. 32; **(9)** 1.17; **(10)** I. 41; **(11)** II. 34; **(12)** II. 1; **(13)** II. 43; **(14)** I. 18; **(15)** II. 2.

I NCC$_4$ –, CII 4.533-545; 519-527; 484; 503; 511; 513; 518; 546; CLXVIII, BhL 1242, SACA 256.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_4$.
Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

कुमारिरभट्ट KUMĀRIRABHAṬṬA
v. श्रीकुमारिरभट्ट v. ŚRĪKUMĀRIRABHAṬṬA (No 1692)

252. कुमुद = कुमुदाकर KUMUDA = KUMUDĀKARA

A No information. Probably a Kṛṣṇaite.
B 10th century, for he is mentioned by Somadeva(sūri) in his Yaśastilakacampū (KM 10. Vol. I, p. 459, v. 239)
C Mentioned by Somadeva; See **B**
E JS, ŚP, RJ.
F One verse.
G JS 26.61, ŚP 119, RJ 67 (v. AP 17).
H In BORI D. XII 247 identified with Kumudākara, NCC$_4$ 227.
I NCC$_4$ 226, AP 17, SACA 257 (v. JGJRI 1.3; 372).
J The verse must have been well-known since it was quoted in JS from the middle of the 13th century and in RJ from the middle of the 17th century.
Verse contains a Kṛṣṇaite incantation.

253. कुमुदचन्द्र KUMUDACANDRA

A A Digambara Jaina teacher, who, in the presence of king Jayasiṁha of Gujarāt, took part in a controversy with the Śvetāmbara teacher Devasūri. This controversy was recorded by Yaśaścandra, son of Padmacandra and grandson of Dhanadeva, a minister of a prince of Śakambharī in his drama Mudritakumudacandra. See **J**.
B Beginning of the 12th century The controversy mentioned above took place in A.D. 1124.
G Mentioned in Yaśaścandra's Mudritakumudacandra, PrC, Prabha and PuPra.
E JS
F One verse.
G JS 341.40, SMS VI = Mudritakumudacandranāṭaka (5th act; according to JS, PrC 3.159, Prabha 209, Pu Pra 410).
I NCC$_4$ 227, JS 28, SACA 258 (v. ABORI 23.416)
J The verse was only generally considered to have been pronounced by Kumudacandra, as seen from the Yaśaścandra's drama, PrC, Prabha and PuPra; it could, however, have been composed by Yaśaścandra.
The verse deals with the flattery of kings.

कुमुदाकर = कुमुद KUMUDĀKARA v. KUMUDA (No. 252)

254. कुमुदाकरमति KUMUDĀKARAMATI

A A Buddhist. According to SkV p. LXXIV a Buddhist *mahāpaṇḍita* of this name is found in *Rgyud* LXX 5, LXXXI 95. No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
D Probably author of Trisamayarājasādhana (GOS 26.1. pp 1-14).
E SkV, Kav.
F One verse.
G SkV 9/Kav 9, SMS 7584 (v. Kav p. 36).
H It is not certain whether Kumudākaramati is the author of Trisamayarājajasādhana, but both were Buddhists.
I NCC$_4$ 227, SkV LXXIV, Kav p. 36, SACA 259 (v. F.W. Thomas *Deux Collections de Sādhana-s* in *Muséon* (1903), pp. 14 and 21; C. Bendall, *Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts in the University Library,* Cambridge 1883, p. 155.
J The verse appears only in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV/Kav).
Buddhist devotional verse.

255. कुम्भक KUMBHAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS, but probably earlier; the verse appears also in SkV where it is attributed to Rājaśekhara.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 177.6, SkV 375 (a. Rājaśekhara), Skm [(B) 486; (POS) 2.3.1] (a. Rājaśekhara), KH 363.2-5 an. Kāvyān 62 an., Vakroktijivita 2.91 an., VJK *ad* 2.24-5 (p. 119) v.p. 132 an., Amd 74.153 an., SMS VIII.
I NCC$_4$ 228, SACA 260.
J The verse is attributed in SkV and Skm to Rājaśekhara, while in JS to Kumbhaka; it appears in several treatises on poetics where it is quoted anonymously.
Amatory verse (description of an adolescent girl).

कुलटा KULAṬĀ see Annex I No. 1927

256. कुलदेव KULADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 249; (POS) 1.50.4] SMS 4408.
I NCC$_4$ 235, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, SACA 261.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Invocatory verse to Viṣṇu in the form of Kalkin.

257. कुलद्धर = कुलधर KULADDHARA or KULADHARA

A Author of the inscription of Vijayapāla found at Keśava (near Mathurā) and dated *saṁvat* 1207 (= A.D. 1149-51). Mostly illegible. The *praśasti* was composed by Kuladdhara (or Kuladhara) and Pāla.
B Middle of the 12th century.
, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A** containing a *praśasti.*
; G 28 Verses, mostly illegible. Nothing to note.
I NCC4 235, E.I. 1.287-293, SACA 262.
J NCC4 235 should be corrected. The date is 1149-51 and not 1419-51.
Eulogistic verses.

258. कुलपण्डित (v. कृष्णपण्डित I) KULAPAṆḌITA (v. KṚṢṆAPAṆḌITA I) (No. 271)

A. No information. Possibly identical with Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita I. See **J**.
B Must have lived before the middle of the 17th century for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted over the name of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita in PV and over the name of Kulapaṇḍita in SuSS.
E SuSS.
F One verse.
G SuSS 45, PV 510 (a. Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita).
H See J.
I NCC4 236, SACA – (v. *B.C. Law Volume II,* pp. 145, 148-9).
J Verses of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita are quoted in the first place in PV and SuSS; the verse quoted above is also quoted there and J.B. Chaudhuri suggested in the *B.C. Law Volume II* that Kulapaṇḍita is a designation of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita (p. 148); that seems, however, doubtful in view of the difference in the style and theme of the verses of these two authors. The verse of Kulapaṇḍita deals with the description of nature. (Sunrise). See No. 271 below.

259. कुलशेखर (श्री॰) KULAŚEKHARA (ŚRĪ°)

A Friend of Ravi and Lokavīra, a Brāhmaṇa and a Pāraśava (according to the last verse of Mukundamālā). Identified with Kulasakhara Ālvār, Tamil Vaiṣṇava saint, described as a Cera king. Usually a name of Kerala kings. A Vaiṣṇava.
B According to Vaiṣṇava traditions, Kulaśekhara Ālvār was born in 3975 B.C. *(sic!);* according to astrological details, he was born in A.D. 727 or 527. According to R.G. Bhandarkar he lived in the 12th century; probably lived in the 10th century.
C His work (see **D**) is quoted in the Telugu inscription from Pagan in Burma (from the 13th century); one verse of his work is echoed in Somadevasūri's Yaśastilakacampū from the 10th century (A.D. 959).
D Mukundamālāstotra (for bibliography see NCC4 240; also published in KSH 815-8 and others).
E Skm, JS, SRHt, Vjv.
F 11 verses.

G **(1)** Vjv 153.2 (p. 141); **(2)** JS 457.4, SMS 5054 = Muku° 13; **(3)** JS 457.3, SMS VIII = Muku° 20; **(4)** SRHt 270.31 (a. Yādavaprakāśa) = Muku° 17; **(5)** Skm [(B) 317; (POS) 1.64.2], Telugu-Sanskrit inscription from Pagan in Burma (E.I. 7.197-8) = Muku° 6; **(6)** Skm [(B) 319; (POS) 1.64.4], = Muku 5; **(7)** JS 458.7 = Muku 12; **(8)** JS 457.5, Skm [(B) 316; (POS) 1.64.1] = Muku° 19; **(9)** Skm [(B) 318; (POS) 1.64.3]; **(10)** Vjv 10.2 (p. 134); **(11)** JS 457.6 = Muku° 18.
H See **B** above.
I NCC4 240 (2 entries), Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, SACA 263 (v. R.G. Sesha Aiyar *Kulaśekhara's date,* IHQ 7.649 sqq., Kunjunni Rāja, *Contribution of Kerala to Sanskrit Literature* 1-8 (contains also bibliography and information about various editions of Muku°), E.I. 7.197 sqq.
J All but three verses (Nos. 1, 9, 10) attributed to Kulaśekhara could be traced in Muku° (KM and KSH editions). Verse No. 5 was well-known and even spread to Burma, for we find it in the Pagan inscription of the 13th century. One verse (No. 4) was attributed to Yādavaprakāśa in SRHt, though it is a verse from Muku°. All verses attributed to Kulaśekhara were only included in Skm and/or JS and Vjv, plus one verse over the name of Yādavaprakāśa in SRHt; they do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses of devotional (Vaiṣṇava) fervour.

260. कुलीन (विद्यावतः कुलीन) KULĪNA (VIDYĀVATAḤ - KULĪNA)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 976 and 170* an.
I NCC4 –, SACA 264.
J Not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

261. कुशलनाथ KUŚALANĀTHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in SkV.
E SkV, Prasanna.
F Two verses.
G **(1)** SkV 1068; **(2)** SkV 1112, Prasanna 180*a*.
I NCC4 256, SkV LXXIV, SACA 265.
J The verses are quoted only in SkV (Prasanna) and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti.

262. कुसुमदेव KUSUMADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
D Dṛṣṭāntaśataka (for bibliography see NCC_4 258 and GDH fn. 321; *add:* Veṅkaṭeśvara Press, Bombay, *saṁvat* 1980 edition (see **J** below).
E VS.
F 21 verses.
G **(1)** VS 300, IS 214, SMS 1039 = Dṛṣṭā° 63; **(2)** VS 297, IS 457, SMS 2140 = Dṛṣṭā° 41; **(3)** VS 303, IS 1172, SMS 6463 = Dṛṣṭā° 78, Cr 1288; **(4)** VS 291, IS 1173, GSL 41 an., SMS 6445 (v. A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 234, M. Winternitz, *Geschichte der Indischen Literatur III.* 147 = Dṛṣṭā° 10; **(5)** VS 299, IS 2001, SMS VI = Dṛṣṭā° (KSH) 58; **(6)** VS 301, IS 2126 SMS VII = Dṛṣṭā° 65; **(7)** VS 293, SRS 2.1.34 an., IS 2133, SMS VII = Dṛṣṭā° 22; **(8)** VS 292, IS 2322, SMS VIII = Dṛṣṭā° 15; **(9)** VS 298, = Dṛṣṭā° 47; **(10)** VS 307 = Dṛṣṭā° 94; **(11)** VS 305 = Dṛṣṭā° 88 (Veṅkaṭeśvara Press edition only); **(12)** VS 306 = Dṛṣṭā° 93; **(13)** VS 289, IS 4336 = Dṛṣṭā° 6; **(14)** VS 290, IS 4695 = Dṛṣṭā° 9; **(15)** VS 304, IS 6793 = Dṛṣṭā° 87; **(16)** VS 295, IS 6972 = Dṛṣṭā° 36; **(17)** VS 287, IS 6684 = Dṛṣṭā° 12; **(18)** VS 302, IS 6916 = Dṛṣṭā° 27; **(19)** VS 288, IS 6987 = Dṛṣṭā° 2; **(20)** VS 296, IS 7291, (v. NT(T) 60) = Dṛṣṭā° 39; **(21)** VS 294, IS 7292 = Dṛṣṭā° 28.
H Different from Kavikusuma and Kusuma; that is evident from the specific form of Dṛṣṭā° verses (see **J** below). NCC_4 258 contains a wrong entry; Kusumadava (Kavikusuma) Skm p. 118 (not in Dṛṣṭāntakalikā *(sic!)*. The verse Skm p. 118 is a Kavikusuma amatory verse which has nothing to do with the Dṛṣṭāntaśataka.
I NCC_4 258 (two entries see **H**, VS 26, SMS I p. 327, SACA 266 (v. L. Sternbach *Subhāṣita, Gnomic and Didactic Literature;* p. 65).
J All the verses attributed to Kusumadeva in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (i.e. VS only) could be traced in Dṛṣṭā°; but none of the extant editions of Dṛṣṭā° are complete, and so verse Dṛṣṭā 88 (= VS 305) is only included in one edition, i.e. the Veṅkaṭeśvara Press edition. Vallabhadeva when preparing his VS must have had before him another text of Dṛṣṭā° than that published in KSH or KSG, or knew this short didactic poem by heart and included from it *subhāṣita-s* in the order of that text. He included the 21 verses by Kusumadeva in one *paddhati (sajjanavarṇana),* verses 287-307:

VS	Dṛṣṭā°	No.	VS	Dṛṣṭā°	No.
288	2	19	297	41	2
289	6	13	298	47	9
290	9	14	299	58	5
291	10	4	300	63	1
287	12	17	301	65	6
292	15	9	302	77	18
293	22	7	303	78	3
294	28	21	304	87	15
295	36	16	305	88 (Veṅ)	11
296	39	20	306	93	12
			307	94	10

The verses were included in VS in the order of the now extant texts.

It is rather strange that these didactic verses of Kusumadeva are included only in one classical *subhāṣita-saṁgraha,* i.e. in VS and do not appear, or appear only exceptionally in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* One verse appears also among Cr verses *(incerta)* (No. 3) and one influenced the didactic literature of Tibet (No. 20).

The verses are didactic which proclaim a truth in ab or a and illustrate it with an example in cd or bcd.

263. कूर्मबार्हत = कूर्मवराह KŪRMABĀRHATA = KŪRMAVARĀHA

A No information. The name of the author is probably Bārhata with the sobriquet Kūrma (from verse No. 2).
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in JS.
E JS, SH.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** JS 390.48, SMS VIII; **(2)** JS 21.34, SH 90 (a. Kūrmavarāha), (v. JOR (Madras) 18.253).
H See **A.** Kūrmabārhata is identical with the probably mistakenly given name, Kūrmavarāha, for the same verse is attributed to Kūrmabārhata in JS and to Kūrmavarāha in SH. Probably the scribe of SH, not knowing the name of the author, included it wrongly in SH, thinking probably of the different *avatar-s* of Viṣṇu *(vārhata* instead of *varāha).*
I NCC_4 267, SACA 267 (v. Raghavan in JOR (Madras 18.253).
J The verses are quoted only in JS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional-descriptive verses.

कूर्मवराह v. कूर्मबार्हत KŪRMAVARĀHA v. KŪRMABĀRHATA (No. 263)

264. कूर्माचल = कूर्माचलनृपति KŪRMĀCALA = KŪRMĀCALANṚPATI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is quoted in PV.
E PV, SuSS.
F One verse.
G PV 629 (a. Kūrmācalanṛparti), SuSS 360 (a. Kūrmācala), RJ 1251 (a. Rudracandra).
H Kūrmācala is identical with Kūrmācalanṛpati for the same verse is attributed to Kūrmācala in SuSS and to Kūrmācalanṛpati in PV.
I NCC_4 268, SuSS 100, SACA 269 (v. *B.C. Law Volume* II, 145, 149).
J The verse is quoted in PV and SuSS over the name Kūrmācala(nṛpati) and in RJ over the name of Rudracandra; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Description of the rainy season.

265. कृष्ण I KṚṢṆA I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century for one verse is quoted in Skm, but probably earlier; the verse is quoted in Skm is also cited anonymously in SkV (from the beginning of the 12th century); the latter date *ad quem* is most probable.
E Skm, ŚP.
F 2 verses.
G (1) ŚP 1135, Any 123.125 an., SMS VII; (2) Skm [(B) 2297; (POS) 5.60.2], SkV 1630 an., SSV 891 an., KH 92.2-5 an., AIR 87 an., Amd 68.130 an., SMS VII = BhŚ 239, Śānt 419, VCbr II (p. 261).
I NCC_4 291, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46, SACA 270.
J Verse 2 is a BhŚ verse which was also included in Śānt and some texts of KH; it is not a Kṛṣṇa I verse. Verse No. 1 is quoted in ŚP and Any only (it is an *anyokti* [description of flowers]) and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The second verse deals with *śānti* and its style and theme is completely different from the first verse.

266. कृष्ण II KṚṢṆA II

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Govinda. Author of the inscription from the time of Īśānabhaṭa (Maṇḍaleśvara), son of Dhanāka. The inscription was found at Nisun (Ajmer District) and is dated second day of the dark half of Vaiśākha, *saṁvat* 887 (= A.D. 820-1).
B First half of the 9th century.
D,E Author of the incription described in A.
G Nothing to note.
I NCC_4 –, BhL 24, SACA 271 (v. *Annual Report of the Rajputana Museum,* Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2, *Progress Report of the Archaelogical Survey of India, Western Circle,* 1920-21, p. 56).
J Not mentioned in NCC_4.
Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

267. कृष्ण III = बाल सरस्वती (v. गणपति व्यास) KṚṢṆA III = BĀLA SARASVATĪ (v. GAṆAPATI VYĀSA) (No. 332)

A Son of Ṛatna, brother of Gaṇapati Vyāsa. Author of the inscriptions of the kings of Gujarāt *(Praśasti I),* of which *Praśasti II* was composed later by his brother Gaṇapati Vyāsa). The inscription, not dated, was found at Kaṭināra (Kāṭhiāvāḍ);
B Second half of the 13th century.
D Author of the inscription described in **A** and of the Kuvalayāśvacarita. The inscription is a *praśasti* containing a eulogy of Nānāka, the Nāgara poet.
F The *praśasti* contains 36 verses, of which 9 are worth noting (see **G**).
G 3, 15, 6, 5, 2, 1, 17, 24, 4 (See **E,F**).
I NCC_4 –, IA (1882) 11.98-106, BhL 577, SACA 272 (v. PO. 26.48).
J Neither the author of the inscription nor his work, the Kuvalayāśvararita are mentioned in NCC_4.
Eulogistic verses for Nānāka (see **D**) and some invocatory verses.

कृष्ण IV (आचार्य) KṚṢṆA IV (ĀCĀRYA) v. Annex (No. 1928)

कृष्ण(क) पण्डित KṚṢṆA(KA) PAṆḌITA
v. कृष्णपण्डित I ; v. KṚṢṆAPAṆḌITA I ;
आवन्त्यकृष्ण AVANTYAKṚṢṆA (Nos. 271 and 94)

कृष्णचैतन्यदेव (श्री°) KṚṢṆACAITANYADEVA (ŚRĪ°)
v. भगवत् v. BHAGAVAT
(कृष्णचैतन्यदेव) (KṚṢṆACAITANYADEVA) (No. 933)

268. कृष्णदत्त (°उपाध्याय) KṚṢṆADATTA (°UPĀDHYĀYA)

A Son of Bhaveśa. From Mithilā, village of Ujāna, district of Darbhaṅga.
B Second half of the 18th century. (See **D**)
D Kuvalayāśvīyanāṭaka composed between 1753 and 1783; Gītagopīpathi-kāvya written in 1782, being an immitation of GG; Śaśilekhā a commentary on GG, Caṇḍicaritacandrikā, an immitation of GG, Purañjanacarita-nāṭaka.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 680, SMS 6087.
I NCC_4 315-6, Vidy 5, SACA 274.
J This late author ins only quoted in Vidy.
Amatory verse.

कृष्णदास v. मङ्गल I KṚṢṆADĀSA v. MAṄGALA I (No. 1027)

269. कृष्णदेवशर्मन् (श्री°) KṚṢṆADEVAŚARMAN (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century for the single verse attributed to the author is included in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG *ad* 37 (MSs D.B, DC only).
I NCC_4 – (Kṛṣṇadevaśarman mentioned in NCC_4 322 seems to be another author), PG –, SACA 275.
J Not mentioned in NCC (See **I**) and not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

270. कृष्णनन्दिन् KṚṢṆANANDIN

A Son of Devanandin. Author of the inscription of Śivagupta, son of Harṣagupta. The inscription was found at Sirpur (= Śrīpura near Raypur); it is not dated.

B 8th or 9th century.
C, D,E Author of the inscription described above, containing 12 verses.
F 12 verses, of which 4 are worth noting.
G 11 (lines 15-16); 10 (lines 13-15); 9 (lines 12-13); 1 (lines 1-2).
I NCC4 325, IA (1889) 18.179-181, E.I. 20.230, BhL 1655, SACA 276.
J Eulogistic and incovatory verses.

271. **कृष्णपण्डित (श्री°) I = कृष्णकपण्डित (v. कुलपण्डित; कलशक); कविकलश)** KRSNAPANDITA (ŚRĪ°) I = KRSNAKAPANDITA (v. KULAPANDITA, KALAŚA(KA), KAVIKALAŚA); (Nos. 258, 188)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century, for verses attributed to the author are included in SH. If identical with Kalaśa, see **H** below, then lived in the latter half of the 11th century. If different from Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita quoted in PV, then must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier. (Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita II and III).
E SH, PV, SSS, SuSS.
F 27 verses.
G **(1)** PV 765, SMS 1642; **(2)** PV 645, SuSS 422, SMS 2051; **(3)** PV 744, SRS 2.2.60 an., SMS 2523; **(4)** PV 817, SMS 3744; **(5)** PV 553, SuSS 128, SMS 3822; **(6)** PV 505, SuSS 33, SMS 5776; **(7)** SSS 16, Vidy 329 an., SuMañ 89 an., SMS 6471; **(8)** PV 738, SMS 6757; **(9)** PV 120, SMS 6996; **(10)** SuSS 296, JS 211.33 (a. Kṛṣṇapilla), ŚP 3809 an., SMS 9910; **(11)** PV 631, SuSS 374, SMS VIII; **(12)** PV 514, SuSS 32, SMS VIII; **(13)** PV 51; **(14)** PV 742; **(15)** PV 796; **(16)** PV 784; **(17)** PV 554, SuSS 129; **(18)** PV 510, SuSS 45 (a. Kulapaṇḍita); **(19)** PV 878; **(20)** PV 635; **(21)** SH 397 (v. P.K. Gode, *Studies in Indian Literary History* p. 117); **(22)** SH 398 (v. P.K. Gode, *op cit.* p. 117); **(23)** SH 396 (v. P.K. Gode, *op. cit.* p. 117); **(24)** SH 416 (v. P.K. Gode, *op. cit.* p. 117); **(25)** PV 80, SuSS 51; **(26)** SH 66 (v. P.K. Gode, *op. cit.* p. 117); **(27)** SH 124 (v. P.K. Gode, *op. cit.* p. 117).
H P.K. Gode, *op. cit.* p. 116-7 identified Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita with Kalaśa (Kavikalaśa) as the *guru* of king Śambhu. This Kavi-Kalaśa cannot be identified with the poet Kalaśa, king of Kaśmir, who lived in the latter half of the 11th century, but with the Kanuja Brāhmaṇ who was sent from Delhi and must have lived in the second half of the 17th century. It is also possible that the verses included in SH were written by another Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita, than the verses included in PV, SSS (SuSS), for it is not likely that none of the verses in SH would be included in PV and vice versa. These verses contain also another theme, they are rather dealing with history (see **J**). On the other hand, Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita does not seem to be identical with Kulapaṇḍita, as explained in No. 258, **J**.
I NCC4 327 PV 100, SMS, Vol I; p. 327, SACA 277 (v. P.K. Gode, *Studies in Indian Literary History III;* p. 116-7; *B.C. Law Volume* II; p. 148-9, *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; 138; *Poona Orientalist* 1.52, IHQ 10. 479-80.

J Verse No. 10 which is in JS and ŚP attributed to Kṛṣṇapilla is probably not a Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita's verse. also verse 18 does not seem to be a Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita verse; the first is probably Kṛṣṇapilla's and the second Kulapaṇḍita's verse; in both cases the scribe of SuSS (who attributed them to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita) made a mistake (see No. 258 **J** and No. 188).
Verse 1-6, 8-9, 11-17, 19-20 and 25 which are included in PV (and often in SuSS) and are attributed to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita, as well as verse No. 7 attributed in SSS, Vidy and SuMañ to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita are probably verses of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita I. while verses 21-24 and 26-27 are probably verses of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita II; it is even possible that verse No. 7 which is attributed in SSS, Vidy and SuMañ to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita is a verse of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita III, the name of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita being a very common name. This verse is also quoted in PV/SuSS.
The verses of Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita quoted in PV/SuSS are mostly sententious verses, but also descriptive and devotional verses.

272. **कृष्णपण्डित II** KRSNAPANDITA II

A See No. 271 **A.**
B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PV.
E PV, SuSS.
G See No. 271, Nos. 1-6, 8-9, 11-12, 13-17, 19-29 and 25.
H See No. 271 **H.**
I See No. 271 **I.**
J See No. 271 **J.**

273. **कृष्णपण्डित III** KRSNAPANDITA III

A See No. 271 **A.**
B See No. 272 **B.**
E SSS.
F One verse.
G See No. 271 **G**, No. 7.
H See No. 271 **H.**
I See No. 271 **I.**
J See No. 271 **J.**

274. **कृष्णपति = कृष्णपत्युपाध्याय** KRSNAPATI = KRSNAPATYUPĀDHYĀYA

A A Mithilā of the Śaṅkarāḍhī or Śakarārī or Śaṅkaradhara family.
B End of the 18th century. See **D**.
D Commentary Anvayalāpikā on Kum.; Commentary Anvayalāpikā on Ragh completed in A.D. 1782.

E Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Vidy 152, SMS 8438-9; **(2)** Vidy 423, SMS VII.
H The name of Kṛṣṇapati is followed in Vidy with the suffix °*upādhyāya*.
I NCC₄ 328, Vidy 5, SACA 278.
J This late author is quoted only in Vidy. His verses are lyrical verses (either descriptive of nature [flowers] or amatory).

कृष्णपत्युपध्याय KṚṢṆAPATYUPĀDHYĀYA

v. कृष्णपति v. KṚṢṆAPATI (No. 274)

275. कृष्णपिल्ल KṚṢṆAPILLA

(v. कृष्णपण्डित) (v. KṚṢṆAPAṆḌITA) (No. 271)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS, ŚP.
F 3 verses.
G (1) JS 292.3; **(2)** ŚP 3882, SMS 7961; **(3)** JS 211.33, ŚP 3809, SuSS 296 (a. Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita), SMS 9910.
I NCC₄ 331, AP 18, SACA 279.
J Verse No. 3 is probably wrongly attributed to Kṛṣṇapaṇḍita in SuSS; this authology is not reliable as far as attributions are concerned (v. No. 271 **J**).
The verses of Kṛṣṇapilla are, otherwise, quoted only in JS and SuSS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s*.
Lyrical verses (descriptive of nature, or amatory).

कृष्ण बालसरस्वती KṚṢṆA BĀLASARASVATĪ

v. बालसरस्वती v. BĀLASARASVATĪ

276. कृष्णभट्ट KṚṢṆABHAṬṬA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP; Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa lived, however, probably earlier, i.e. not later than at the beginning of the 12th century, for the verse is already quoted anonymously in SkV.
E ŚP, SH, RJ.
F 2 verses.
G (1) ŚP 175, SH 312, RJ 1410, SkV 1713 an., SSV 780 an., SCSL 4 (70) an., SMS 9089; **(2)** SH 1616, ŚP 3081 (a. Kṛṣṇamiśra), IS 4255 = Prab 1.11, Vet 14.12, *ad* 9.27.12 (p. 141).

I NCC₄ 334*b* and 335*b* (see **J**), AP 17, SACA 280.
J NCC wrongly quoted Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa in two places (NCC₄ 334*b* and 335*b*); it is the same Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa who is quoted in ŚP and SkV. In reality, however, the verse of SkV is quoted anonymously (see **G** No. 1).
Verse No. 2 was wrongly attributed to the author in SH; it is a Kṛṣṇamiśra verse, for it is from Prab.
The verse must have been well-known, since it is quoted in the earliest and the late *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Eulogistic verse to honour Kālidāsa.

277. कृष्णमिश्र KṚṢṆAMIŚRA

A Poet who wrote for Gopāla, probably a minister or commander of king Kīrtivarman, a Candella king (A.D. 1050 - 1116) of Jejakabhuki, mentioned in an inscription as having defeated Karṇa of Cedi (see **I** below and prologue to the Prabodhacandrodaya).
B Second half of the eleventh century.
D Prabodhacandrodaya an allegorical *nāṭaka* – advaitic.(For bibliography see its translation into French by A. Pédraglio; pp. 113 - 115).
E Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SRHt, SSSN, SH, Pad, RJ, BhPr.
F 28 verses.
G (1) JS 448.13, Sama 1*a* 76 an., IS 110, SMS 432 = HJ 4.85; **(2)** ŚP 4067, SMS 991 = Prab 1.5; **(3)** SRHt 83.15 (a. Prab), SSSN 65.15 (a. Prab), SuM 27.1, SMS 1697 = Prab 2.28 (or 2.29); **(3A)** Prasanna 149*a*, SkV 6851/Kav 398 (a. Sonnoka), Skm [(B) 592; (POS) 2.24.2] (a. Solloka) SMS 2642; **(4)** JS 126.36, ŚP 878, RJ 416, Any 60.69 an., SMS 5938, (v. AP 18, ZDMG 27.629, 28.156); **(5)** ŚP 455, SH 850; 46*, RJ 1466, Sskṛ 52 an., KtR 54 an., VP 9.3 an., Bahud 7.29.40 an., SSap 670 an., GSL 47 an., TP 388 an., IS 1255, SMS 6908 = P(Pts 1.361; 2.130, PtsK 1.221, PP 1.195), HJ km 31, Cr 1271, Vet Intr. 6, Dūtāṅgada 5, Ghaṭakarpara's Nītisāra 13 (v. NV 29.6); **(6)** SRHt 204.7 (a. Prab), SSSN 107.6 an. = Prab 1.18; **(7)** SuM 26.5 an., IS 1633, SMS 9484 = Prab 4.8, BhŚ 231; **(8)** Pad 86.17, SuM 27.3 an., Ek 101.5-6; 8-9 an. = Prab 2.32 (or 2.33); **(9)** SuM 27.5 an., SMS VI = Prab 4.15; **(10)** VS 3078, SMS VII = Prab 2.5; **(11)** VS 3321, SMS VIII = Prab 1.29; **(12)** SuM 12.2 an., IS 3045 = Prab 4.22; **(13)** VS 2400 = Prab 2.9; **(14)** ŚP 3081, SH 280 (a. Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa), IS 4255 = Prab 1.11, Vet 14.2, *ad* 9.27.12 (p. 141); **(15)** JS 443.3, SH 1071, SSD 2f. 137*b* an., IS 4368 = Prab 4.19, BhŚ 282, BhPr 270; **(16)** SuM 26.4 = Prab 4.10; **(17)** JS 25.53, ŚP 106, Skm [(B) 50; (POS) 1.10.5] (a. Nāṭagāṅgoka), SuM 26.6 an., IS 4876 (v. AP 18, ZDMG 28.156) = Prab 4.9; **(18)** SRHt 16.5 (a. Prab), SSSN 38.3 (a. Prab) = Prab 2.6; **(19)** RJ 1273 = Prab 1.12; **(20)** JS 440.19, IS 1449 = Prab 4.21; **(21)** Skm [(B) 2319; (POS) 5.64.4], ŚP 308 (a. BhŚ), VS 3475 an., SH 1046 an., SU 1596 an., SK 2.230 an., Daś *ad* 4.12 (a. BhŚ), KH 104 an., RA 4.27 an., IS 5941 = BhŚ 177; **(22)** SRHt 175.41 (a. Prab), SSSN 87.35 (a. Prab) = Prab 2.27; **(23)** JS 307.11, VS 3077 (a. (?) Kṛṣṇamiśra) = Prab 2.1; **(24)** Skm [(B) 559; (POS) 2.17.4] = Prab 2.34; **(25)** SRHt 16.6 (a. Prab) = Prab 2.10; **(26)** SuM 26.7 an., IS 6790 = Prab 1.16; **(27)** SRHt 57.5 (a. Prab) = Prab 5.13.
I NCC₄ 344, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 46-7, JS 28-9, AP 18, VS 26, PdT 145-152, PV 95, SMS I; p. 327 (v. L. Sternbach, JAOS 96.324-6, A. Pédraglio, Introduction to the

French translation of Prab; *Publications de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne,* Fasc. 36, E.I. 1.220 sqq., *Indian Antiquary* (1908) 37. 143, JRAS (1908) 1136-8, SACA 281.

J Of the 28 verses quoted in **G**, 24 could be traced in Prab:

Prab	*Sources*	*No.*	*Prab*	*Sources*	*No.*
1.5	ŚP	2	2.32	Pad, SuM (anonymously) and *alaṁkāra-s*	8
1.11	ŚP, SH (a. Kṛṣṇa-bhaṭṭa	14			
1.12	RJ	19	2.34	Skm	24
1.16	SuM (an.)	26	4.8	SuM an.	7
1.18	SRHt, SSSN	6	4.9	JS, ŚP, SuM (an.) and Skm (a. Naṭa-gāṅgoka)	17
1.29	VS	11			
2.1	JS, VS	23			
2.5	VS	10	4.10	SuM (an.)	16
2.6	SRHt, SSSN	18	4.15	SuM (an.)	9
2.9	VS	13	4.19	JS, SH, SSD (an.)	15
2.10	SRHt	25			
2.27	SRHt, SSSN	22	4.21	JS	20
2.28	SRHt, SSSN, SuM an.	3	4.22	SuM (an.)	12
			5.13	SRHt	27

Of the 24 verses traced in Prab, verses Nos. 7, 9, 12, 16 and 26 are quoted anonymously; in addition, verses 3, 8, 15, 17 are attributed in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Kṛṣṇamiśra or Prab and in some others are quoted anonymously.

Not all verses atrributed to Kṛṣṇamiśra are Kṛṣṇamiśra verses; and so verse 21 is a BhŚ verse. It belongs to the nucleus of BhŚ verses; verse 1 is probably a H verse, verse 5 is probably a Dūtāṅgada verse which appears also in P, H, Vet, Cr and GhN, and verse 4 is an *anyokti* of unknown origin, which could be a Kṛṣṇamiśra verse but is unlikely to have been one of the („lost" verses of Prab; it does not fit this allegorical drama.

Verse No. 14 was probably wrongly attributed in SH to Kṛṣṇabhaṭṭa instead of to Kṛṣṇamiśra; it was rightly attributed in ŚP to Kṛṣṇamiśra (see No. 276 **J**). Verse No. 17 was attributed in Skm to Naṭagāṅgoka, while in JS and ŚP it was attributed to Kṛṣṇamiśra; it is a Prab verse. Also verse 3A is probably not a Kṛṣṇamiśra but a Sonnoka/Solloka verse, for the attributions in Prasanna are not really reliable.

Some verses of Kṛṣṇamiśra's Prab are also included in BhŚ (Nos. 7 and 15), as well as in Vet (No. 14); they are, however, probably genuine Kṛṣṇamiśra verses.

Mostly sententious and allegorical verses.

कृष्णलीलाशुक v. मङ्गल I KṚṢṆALĪLĀŚUKA v. MAṄGALA I (No. 102

278. कृष्णानन्दठक्कुर KṚṢṆĀNANDAṬHAKKURA

A Eldest son of Mahārāja Mādhava Siṁha of Mithilā, who died young and did not occupy the throne of his father.

B Last quarter of the 18th century.

E Vidy.

F One verse.

I NCC_5 12, Vidy 5, SACA 282.

J The verse of this late author is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

केकर v. केका KEKARA v. KEKĀ (No. 279)

279. केका = केकार = केक्कक KEKĀ = KEKARA = KEKKAKA

A Son of *kāyastha* Vaṭeśvara. Author of inscriptions of the Cālukya king Karṇa I surnamend Trailokyamalla. The inscriptions were found at Navasāri (District of Baroda) and are dated *śaka* 996 and *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1131) = A.D. 1074). Kekā is also the author of the inscription of Karṇadeva Trailokyamalla found at Sūnak (in prose) dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1148 (= A.D. 1091). The first inscription is written in prose and verse.

B Last quarter of the 11th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in A.

F, G Of this inscription, written in prose and verse, 2 verses are worth noting; 1 and 1.

H In the first inscription the author is called Kekara and in the last inscription Kekkaka.

I NCC_4 –; *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* 26.250-264, E.I. 1.316-318, BhL 141, 155, SACA 283.

J Not mentioned in NCC.
Invocatory verses.

केक्कक v. केका KEKKAKA v. KEKĀ (No. 279)

केटस v. केशट KEṬASA v. KEŚAṬA (No. 283)

280. केन्द्रनीलनारायण KENDRANĪLANĀRĀYAṆA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1143; (POS) 2.134.3]

I NCC_5 12, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 117, SACA 284.

J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

281. केरट्टपपीव = केवट्टपपीव KERAṬṬAPAPĪVA = KEVAṬṬAPAPĪVA

A No information. (Probably from Beṅgāl; see **H** below).

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 180. (POS) 1.36.5] (a. Keraṭṭapapīva or Kevaṭṭapapīva).
H Keraṭṭapapīva is identical with Kevaṭṭapapīva, for the verse quoted above is so attributed in various MSs of Skm. In Beṅgālī *va* and *ra* are written similarly.
I NCC5 43,49, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 47, SACA 286.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

282. केरली — KERALĪ

A Poetess, probably from Kerala; her name seems to suggest this. No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the only verse atrributed to the authoress is quoted in PV.
E PV.
F One verse.
G PV 778, (cf. SskṛP 15.81).
I NCC5 48, PV 99, SskṛP XVI, SACA 286.
J The verse is quoted only in PV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Invocation to Sarasvatī.

केवट्टपपीव — KEVAṬṬAPAPĪVA
= केरट्टपपीव — = KERAṬṬAPAPĪVA (No. 281)

283. केशट (आचार्य) — KEŚAṬA (°ĀCĀRYA)

= केसट (आचार्य) = — = KESAṬA (°ĀCĀRYA) =
केटस = केशर — KEṬASA = KEŚARA
= (?) केशव II — = (?) KEŚAVA II (No. 285)

A No information.
B Not later than the middle of the 9th century, for praised by Abhinanda or Yogeśvara.
C Praised by Abhinanda (Skm 2129) or Yogeśvara (SkV 1733) together with Bāṇa, Bhavabhūti, Kamalāyudha and Vākpatirāja, and by Vasukalpa (Skm 2128).
E SkV, Prasanna, Skm, JS (?), Vidy.
F 26 verses.
G **(1)** Prasanna 75*a* (a. Śrīkeśavācārya), SkV 1200 (a. Vāśata), SMS 1740; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1709; (POS) 4.14.4], JS 123.19 an., ŚP 1166 an., Any 94.13 an., SuMañ 255.11-4 an., SMS 2231; **(3)** Skm [(B) 2172; (POS) 5.35.2], Vidy 356, VS 498 (a. Bhaṭṭodbhaṭa), Sb 338.4 (a. Bhaṭṭodbhaṭa), SRHt 209.6 (a. Udātta), SkV 1241 an., ŚP 273 an., SSSN 158.1 an., SRRU 976 an., Sama 2 *u* 4; 1*a* 30 an.; GSL 21 an., VP 14 an., Sa 16.13 an., ST 5.5 an., SU 1484 an., SGo 15*b* an., SSV 443 an., SSD 2 f 106*b* an., IS 550, SMS 2644 = BhŚ 3.76, P(Pts 5.38, ZDMG 56.314), HJ 1.72, VC(VCsr 3.1, VCjr 17.4), Cr 11.80; **(4)** SkV 512, Skm [(B) 771; (POS) 2.60.1], ŚP 3528 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), JS 192.4 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), SGo 71*a* (a. Adbhutapuṇya), SuMañ 264.7-10 (a. Adbhutapuṇya), VS 2075 an., Any 42.35 an., Daś *ad* 4.13 (196) an., KH 110.5-9 an., Sar 5.120 an., AAS 4.7 an., KA 4.34 an., ŚbB 2.195; 3.11; 3.393; 4.729; 4.825 an., SMS 5101; **(5)** SkV 119 Skm [(B) 1699; (POS) 4.12.4], Prasanna 202*b* an., VS 884 an., JSub 302.2 an., Auc *ad* 31 (a. Bhaṭṭendurāja) SMS 5467; **(6)** Skm [(B) 2055; (POS) 5.11.5], PG 345 (a. Moṭaka or Modaka or Naṭaka), SMS 5902; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1706; (POS) 4.14.1], SMS VII; **(8)** Skm [(B) 224; (POS) 1.45.4] (a. Keśaṭa or Keśava), SMS VII = Khaṇḍapraśasti 50; **(9)** SkV 1636, KH 233.4-6 an., SMS VIII; **(10)** Skm [(B) 199; (POS) 1.40.4], VS 87 an., SMS VII; **(11)** Skm [(B) 1708; (POS) 4.14.3]; **(12)** SkV 1193, Skm [(B) 1999; (POS) 4.72.4], (a. Keśara), JS 38.33 an., SMS VIII; **(13)** Skm [(B) 221; (POS) 1.45.1] (a. Keśaṭa or Keśara); **(14)** Skm [(B) 1698; (POS) 4.12.3], VS 978 an.; **(15)** Skm [(B) 1857; (POS) 4.44.2], SkV 756/Kav 469 (a. Muñja), Prasanna 157*b* (a. Muñja) **(16)** Skm [(B) 186; (POS) 1.36.1] (a. Keśaṭācārya), SkV 105 (a. Vākpatirāja), Prasanna 36*b* (a. Hanūmat), JS 28.69 (a. Hanūmat), VS 36 an., ŚbB 3.54 an., = BhPṇ 12.3.2, Khaṇḍapraśasti 18; **(17)** Skm [(B) 1175; (POS) 2.140.5], SkV 1640 an., PG 302 (a. Dāmodara), Bhaktirasāmṛta 512 (a. PG), JS 299.14 an., SG (MS) 3.52 an., Sāh *ad* 3.105 an., Daś *ad* 2.22 an., KH 102 an., Sar 1.105; 5.28; 5.477 an., ŚbB 2.219; 2.406; 3.49; 3.322; 3.381 an., Amd 147 an. = Amar (S) IV M 55; **(18)** SkV 1212; **(19)** Prasanna 202*a*, SkV 1195 an., IS 993; **(20)** SkV 1210, Skm [(B) 1697; (POS) 4.12.2], Prasanna 74*a*, JS 97.17 (a. Keṭasa); **(21)** Skm [(B) 1710; (POS) 4.14.5], PV 718 (a. Lakṣmaṇasenagupta), JS 36.20 an., ŚP 1165 an., PdT 253 an., Alk 273 an.; **(22)** SkV 1510; **(23)** Skm [(B) 193; (POS) 1.39.3] (a. Keśava); **(24)** Skm [(B) 1707; (POS) 4.14.2]; **(25)** Skm [(B) 222; (POS) 1.45.2] (a. Keśaṭa or Keśava); **(26)** Skm [(B) 1170; (POS) 2.139.5].
H Keśaṭa is often quoted with the honorific suffix *ācārya* (e.g. Nos. 16,1) (the name is also spelt sometimes wrongly Kesaṭa or Keṭasa in JS only; No. 20). Keśaṭa is identical with Keśara, for the same verse (No. 12) is attributed to Keśaṭa in SkV and to Keśara in Skm; Keśata is also identical with Keśava II, for in some MSs of Skm the same verse is attributed to Keśaṭa and to Keśava (Nos. 8, 13, 25), but it is possible that Keśava (or Keśavācārya) might be in some cases another poet than Keśaṭa (Nos. 23,1). Keśava is a very common name.
I NCC5 52-3, 29, 53, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 47, SkV LXXIV, JS 29, Vidy 6, SMS I; p. 327, SACA 287 (v. JBBRAS 2.1; 162, IHQ 34, p. 140).
J Some verses attributed in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm) to Keśaṭa are attributed to other authors in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* e.g. to Adbhutapuṇya (in ŚP, JS, SGo, No. 4), to Udbhaṭa (Udātta) (in VS, Sb, SRHt, SuMañ, No. 3), Dāmodara (in PG, No. 17), Bhaṭṭendurāja (in Auc No. 5), Muñja (in SkV/Kav, Prasanna, No. 15), Moṭaka or Modaka and Naṭaka (in PG, No. 6), Lakṣmaṇasenagupta (in PV, No. 21) Vākpatirāja (in SkV, No. 16) Vāśaṭa (in SkV No. 1) or Hanūmat (in JS and Prasanna, No. 16) or to more than one of these poets; in many cases verses attributed to Keśaṭa are quoted anonymously in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (e.g. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21). Some verses attributed to Keśaṭa could be traced in some primary sources, but it is impossible to prove that they were wrongly attributed to Keśaṭa, since these primary sources could have included Keśaṭa's verses as their own, e.g. Hanūmat's Khaṇḍapraśasti (Nos. 8, 18), BhŚ *(incerta)* or P, or H, or VC or Cr (No. 3) or Amaruka's *incerta* No. 17 and even BhPṇ (No. 16).
The verses of Keśaṭa must have been very popular throughout the ages, for they are quoted in the oldest and youngest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm, Vidy) and in-between anonymously in ŚP, VS, SRHt, SSSN, PG, etc., as well as in treatises on poetics, e.g. Nos. 4, 16, 17.
Mostly descriptive verses (of nature) and some amatory verses.

केशर° v. KEŚARA° v. KEŚAṬA; KEŚAVA

केशट ; केशव (No. 283, etc., 284 etc.)

284. केशव I = केशवाचार्य KEŚAVA I = KEŚAVĀCĀRYA

(v. केशट ; केशवसेन) (v. KEŚAṬA, KEŚAVASENA; Nos. 283, 293)

A No information. See No. 283 **A**.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses of the author, if different from Keśata (see No. 283 **H**), are included in Skm.
E Skm, Prasanna.
F 2 verses.
G See No. 283 **G**, Nos. 1 and 23.
H See No. 283 **H**. See **I** below. Perhaps identical with Keśavasena (No. 293)
I See No. 283 **I**. S.C. Banerji (IHQ 34.140) suggests that the verse was written by Keśavasena from Beṅgāl (?).
J See No. 283 **J**.
Devotional verse.

285. केशव II (v. केशट) KEŚAVA II (v. KEŚAṬA) (No. 283)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the verse atrributed to the author is quoted in RJ.
E RJ.
F One verse.
G RJ 33.
H Probably different from Keśava I, but possible identical with Keśava III.
I NCC_5 58, SACA 288.
J The verse is quoted only in RJ and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

286. केशव III (v. केशट) KEŚAVA III (v. KEŚAṬA) (No. 283)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 18th or 19th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Regnaud II.
E Regnaud II.
F One verse.
G Regnaud II 10 (p. 197).
H Probably different from Keśava I, but possibly identical with Keśava II.
I NCC_5 –, SACA 288.
J Not mentioned in NCC_5. The verse is quoted in Regnaud II and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

287. केशव IV महाबलाधिकृत KEŚAVA IV MAHĀBALĀDHIKṚT

A Son of Bhogika. Author of the inscription on two copper-plates of Jayabhaṭa III, found at Navsāri Prānt (District of Sūrat) and dated Kalacuri era 456 (A.D. 756).
B 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 6 verses; nothing to note; rest in prose.
I NCC_5 –, CCI 482-89, SACA 289.
J Not mentioned in NCC_5.
Benedictive and imprecatory verses.

288. केशवकोलीयनाथोक = KEŚAVAKOLĪYANĀTHOKA =

केशरकोणीयनाथोक = KEŚARAKOṆĪYANĀTHOKA =

नाथोक = NĀTHOKA =

नाथक = NĀTHAKA =

नाथधव NĀTHADHAVA

A No information. A Beṅgalī Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 285; (POS) 1.57.5] (a. Keśarakolīyanātha, or Keśarakoṇīyanāthoka), PG 261 (a. Nāthoka or Nāthaka or Nathadhava), SMS 11; (2) Skm [(B) 796; (POS) 2.65.1] (a. Keśavakolīyanāthoka).
H Keśarakolīyanātha and Keśarakoṇīyanāthoka are the same person, for the same verse is in different MSs of Skm attributed to these persons. The name is identical also wit the abbreviation Nāthoka, Nāthaka, or Nāthadhava, for the same verse is so attribute in different MSs of PG. Also Keśavakolīyanāthoka is identical with Keśarakoliyanāth for in Beṅgālī *ra* and *va* are written almost in the same manner.
I NCC_5 53, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 47, PG 290, SMS I; p. 327, SACA 290.
J The verses appear in Skm and PG only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-*
Devotional Kṛṣṇaite verses.

289. केशव खान v. केशवच्छत्रिन् KEŚAVA KHĀN v. KEŚAVACCHATRIN (No. 289)

केशवच्छत्रिन् = केशव खान = KEŚAVACCHATRIN = KEŚAVA KHĀN =

केशववसु = केशव (श्री°) KEŚAVAVASU = KEŚAVA (ŚRĪ°)

A A *chatrin* (prince) at the Muhammadan court of Gauḍa. Also called Keśava-khān in Caitanya-bhāgavata *(antya* iv) and Keśavavasu in Caitanya-candrodaya by Kavi-karṇapura and its translation into Beṅgālī Caitanya-candrodaya-kaumudī by Premadāsa.
B Contemporary with Caitanya. Beginning of the 16th century.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 153 (a. ŚrīKeśavacchatrin or Keśava or Śrī Keśava).
H For identity of Keśavacchatrin with Keśava-khān and Keśavavasu see A above. Keśevacchatrin was also known as Keśava or Śrīkeśava, for the verse quoted above is in some MSs of PG attributed to Keśava and Śrīkeśava.
I NCC5 58, PG 194-5, SACA 291.
J Keśavacchatrin is quoted only in PG and his verse does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

केशव V (श्री॰) KEŚAVA V (ŚRĪ°)
v. केशवच्छत्रिन्; v. KEŚAVACCHATRIN;

केशवसेन KEŚAVASENA (No.s 289 and 293)

केशव VI v. केशवसेन KEŚAVA VI v. KEŚAVASENA (No. 293)

290. केशवदीक्षित = (?) केशवमिश्र KEŚAVADĪKṢITA = (?) KEŚAVAMIŚRA

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, (around 1630), for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SSS.
E SSS
F One verse.
G SSS 93, SMS 2892.
H H.D. Sharma identified Keśavadīkṣita with Keśavamiśra (see *Calcutta Oriental Journal,* 3.5, 136).
I NCC5 58, SACA 292, (v. *Poona Orientalist* 1.2; p. 53; *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; 136 sqq).
J The verse is quoted in SSS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional Śaiva verse.

291. केशवभट्ट (॰आचार्य) = केशवाचार्य KEŚAVABHAṬṬA (°ĀCĀRYA) = KEŚAVĀCĀRYA

A No information. S.K. De in PG 195 suggested that the author might be Keśavabhaṭṭa, the author of Kramadīpikā, a religious work on Kṛṣṇa worship, cited by Rūpa Gosvāmin in Ujjvala-nīla-maṇi p. 349.

B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 342 (a. Keśavabhaṭṭācārya or Keśavācārya or Keśavabhaṭṭa), RJ 891 an., SMS 5628.
H Keśavabhaṭṭa is identical with Keśabhaṭṭācārya and Keśavācārya, for the verse quoted above is attributed in different MSs of PG to these authors. See also A above.
I NCC5 58, PG 195, SACA 294.
J The verse is quoted only in PG and anonymously in RJ and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

292. केशवदेव KEŚAVAVADEVA

A From Piṣṭapura, the author of the inscription of Umavarman I, found in Dabbiru Pañcanandham Patnaik, dated 9th year of the reign of King Umavarman.
B Date unknown.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in A.
F, G Nothing to note.
I NCC5 –, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society* 6.53-4, SACA 293.
J Not quoted in NCC5.
Eulogistic verses.

केशवमिश्र v. केशवदीक्षित KEŚAVAMIŚRA v. KEŚAVADĪKṢITA (No. 29

केशववसु v. केशवच्छत्रिन् KEŚAVAVASU v. KEŚAVACCHATRIN (No. 2

293. केशवसेन = केशवसेनदेव (श्रीमत्॰) (v. केशव I) KEŚAVASEVA = KEŚAVASENADEVA (ŚRĪM (v. KEŚAVA I) (No. 284)

A No information. From Beṅgāl. Probably belonged to the Sena royal family.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
C See **J**.
E Skm.
F 7 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1611; (POS) 3.49.1] (a. Śrīmat-Keśavasenadeva or Keśava), SMS 4350, (v. IHQ 34, p. 137); **(2)** Skm [(B) 270; (POS) 1.54.5] (a. Śrīmat-Keśavasenadeva or Keśavasena), PG 206 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena), SMS 5723 (v. GG 1.1) (v. IHQ 34, p. 138, A.B. Keith, *The History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 219); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1628; (POS) 3.52.3] (a. Śrīmat-Keśavasena), SMS VI (v. IHQ 34, p. 138, JASB 2.1 (1906) p. 162); **(4)** Skm [(B) 322; (POS) 1.65.2] (a. Śrīmat-Keśevasenadeva) (v. IHQ 34, p. 139); **(5)** Skm [(B) 1629; (POS) 3.52.4] (a. Śrīmat-Keśavasenadeva) (v. IHQ 34, p. 139); **(6)** Skm [(B) 360; (POS) 1.72.5] a. Śrīmat-Keśavasena or Śraumat-Keśevasenadeva) (v. IHQ 34, p. 139); **(7)** Skm [(B) 193; (POS) 1.39.3] (a. Keśava) (v. IHQ 34, p. 140) (see **H** below).

H Keśavasena is identical with Keśavasenadeva, for verses 2 and 6 are in different MSs of Skm attributed to Śrīmat Keśavasenadeva or to (Śrīmat) Keśavasena; one verse attributed to (Śrīmat-)Keśavasenadeva is also in some MSs of Skm attributed, shortly, to Keśava. (This Keśava could be Keśava VI, for, as explained above, it is unlikely that Keśava I (No. 284) is identical with Keśavasena. Verse No. 7 above is probably a verse of Keśava I and not of Keśavasena. The author is often quoted with the honorific prefix Śrīmat.

I NCC$_5$ 58, Skm (B) 6-7, Skm (POS) 47-48, SACA 295 (v. S.C. Banerji in IHQ 34.1, pp. 137-140, M. Chakravarti in JASB 2.1 (1906), p. 162, S.K. De, *Bengal's Contribution to Sanskrit Literature* in ISPP 14, p. 640.

J Verse No. 7 is probably not a Keśevasena verse (see **H** above). The verses of the author are quoted only in Skm and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (with the exception of PG, No. 2). Verse No. 2 is in PG attributed to Lakṣmaṇasena and agrees, in general, with a verse of Śrīmat Lakṣmaṇasena quoted almost immediately after it in Skm (272) and GG 1.1, showing that Keśavasena, Lakṣmaṇasena and Jayadeva, the author of GG, must have known each other well and wereacquainted with their respective poetry.

Devotional verses blended with erotic mysticism and descriptive verses (of nature).

केशवाचार्य v. केशवभट्ट ; वाशट — KEŚAVĀCĀRYA v. KEŚAVABHAṬṬA (No. 291); VĀŚAṬA (No. 1434)

केसट (आचार्य) v. केशट — KESAṬA (ĀCĀRYA) v. KEŚAṬA (No. 283)

294. केसरिन् = केसरिकवि — KESARIN = KESARIKAVI

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PV.

E PV.

F One verse.

G PV 733, SMS 8668.

I NCC$_5$ 75, PV 99, SACA 296.

J The verse is quoted only in PV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Anyokti (lotus)

कैयट v. कय्यट — KAIYAṬA v. KAYYAṬA (No. 175)

295. कोक I = कोक्कोक = कुक्कोक — KOKA I = KOKKOKA = KUKKOKA

A Son of Vidyādhara Ruci, grandson of Tejoka, of Pāribhadra. Also described as Siddhapāṭīya or Siṁhalapāṭīya (°paṭiya).

B c. A.D. 1100 (NCC$_5$ 38) others put him in the 12th century.

C Mentioned in many later *kāmasūtra-s.* Kokkoka mentions Vātsyāyana and other early authors of *kāmasūtra-s,* as Nandikeśvara and Goṇikāputra.

D Ratirahasya (or Kokaśāstra or Kāmakalā) written for Vainyadatta, a *rāja* (otherwise

unkown), Regarding the legend connected with the fictitious (?) origin of the Ratirahasya, see S. Lienhard in his *Einleitung* to the German translation of the Ratirahasya (Schmeiden bei Stuttgart; 1960, p. 20-1).

E Skm, JS, ŚP, SH.

F 37 verses.

G **(1)** JS 395.80 (a. Kokkoka), ŚP 3191 an., SMS 328 = Rati° 2.1; **(2)** SH 1603 (a. Kokapaṇḍita); **(3)** JS 396.83 (a. Kokkoka), SMS 1163 = Rati° 4.28; **(4)** JS 130.1 (a. Kṣemendra), ŚP 3076 (a. Kṣemendra), SMS 1197 (v. AP 19) = Rati° 1.1, KsB 11.1; **(5)** Skm [(B) 237; (POS) 1.48.2] (a. Koka), SMS 4406; **(6)** ŚP 3195 an., SMS 7639 = Rati° 2.4; **(7)** ŚP 3231 an., SMS 8555 = Rati° 15.40; **(8)** ŚP 3233 (a. Koka), SMS 8749; **(9)** ŚP 3233 (a. Koka), SMS 8888; **(10)** ŚP 3193 an., SMS VII = Rati° 2.3; **(11)** ŚP 3192 an, SMS VII = Rati° 2.2; **(12)** ŚP 3201 an., SMS VI = Rati° 14.44-5; **(13)** ŚP 3232 an., SMS 8556 = Rati° 15.41; **(14)** ŚP 3218 (a. Yogaratnāvalī), SMS VII = Rati° 15.18; **(15)** JS 396.84 (a. Kokkoka) = Rati° 4.23; **(16)** ŚP 3204 an. = Rati° 14.50; **(17)** ŚP 3142 (a. Koka) = Rati° 1.21; **(18)** ŚP 3229 an. = Rati° 15.36; **(19)** ŚP 3238 = Rati° 15.35; **(20)** ŚP 3219 an. = Rati° 15.125; **(21)** ŚP 3226 an. = Rati° 15.33; **(22)** ŚP 3223*ab* an. = Rati° 15.7*cd*; **(23)** ŚP 3230 an. = Rati° 15.37; **(24)** ŚP 3224 an. = Rati° 15.27; **(25)** ŚP 3209 = Rati° 15.3; **(26)** ŚP 3202 an. = Rati° 4.47; **(27)** SH 1577 (a. Ratirahasya) = Rati° 1.2; **(28)** ŚP 3212 an. = Rati° **15.6**; **(29)** JS 395.82 (a. Kokkoka) = Rati° 10.1; **(30)** ŚP 3143 (a. Koka) = Rati° 1.22; **(31)** ŚP 3235 (a. Koka); **(32)** JS 395.81 (a. Kokkoka) = Rati° 4.20; **(33)** ŚP 3203 an. = Rati° 4.50; **(34)** ŚP 3222 an. = Rati° 15.20; **(35)** ŚP 3227 an. = Rati° 15.44; **(36)** ŚP 3223 an. = Rati° 15.25; **(37)** JS 396.85 (a. Kokkoka), IS 7336 = Rati° 4.22, HJ 1.121, Śto 328.10-4.

H In *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* the author is called Kokkoka (mostly in JS) or Koka (mostly in ŚP) and since verses attributed to Kokkoka and most of the verses attributed to Koka are from the Ratirahasya, there is no doubt that Kokkoka is identical with Koka; but not all verses attributed to Koka are of Kokkoka. Probably verse No. 5, which contains an invocation to Balarāma is a verse of another Koka than the author of Rati°. One verse in SH (No. 2) is attributed to Kokapaṇḍita and it is possible that Kokapaṇḍita is not identical with Kokkoka, the author of the Ratirahasya. Kokkoka is also called Kukkoka (NCC$_5$ 88).

I NCC$_5$ 83, 88, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, AP 98, SMS I, p. 327-8, SACA 297, (v. IHQ 19.72-3, Introductions of V. Raghavan, W.G. Archer and S. Lienhardt to the English and German translations of the Ratirahasya (Taraporevala, Bombay 1965, London 1964, Schmeiden bei Stuttgart, 1960 respectively). See also **J** *in fine.*

J Out of the 37 verses quoted above only 9 verses were specifically attributed to the author or his work; the rest, it is 28 verses, are quoted anonymously, particularly in ŚP (which in *paddhati-s* 92-95 contains a selection of verses, not necessarily *subhāṣita-s,* but good counsels, on *kāmasūtra*) or are attributed to other authors than Kokkoka, or are verses which could not be traced in the Ratirahasya or, finally, were probably not Kokkoka's verses. The following verses were cullad from the Ratirahasya:

Rati°	No.	Sources:		Rati°	No.	Sources:	
1.1	44	JS	(a. Kṣemendra)	14.4-5	12	ŚP	3201 an.
1.2	27	SH	(a. Ratirahasya)	15.3	25	ŚP	3209 an.
1.21	17	ŚP	3142 (a. Koka)	15.6	28	ŚP	3212 an.
1.22	30	ŚP	3143 (a. Koka)	15.7*ab*	22	ŚP	3213 an.
2.1	1	ŚP	3191 an., JS (a. Kokkoka)	15.18	14	ŚP	3218 (a. Yoga-ratināvalī)
2.2	11	ŚP	3192 an.	15.20	34	ŚP	3222 an.
2.3	10	ŚP	3193 an.	15.25	36	ŚP	3223 an.
2.4	6	ŚP	3195 an.	15.27	24	ŚP	3224 an.
4.20	32	JS	(a. Kokkoka)	15.33	21	ŚP	3226 an.
4.22	37	JS	(a. Kokkoka)	15.35	19	ŚP	3228 an.
4.23	15	JS	(a. Kokkoka)	15.36	18	ŚP	3229 an.
4.28	3	JS	(a. Kokkoka)	15.37	23	ŚP	3230 an.
4.47	26	ŚP	3202 an.	15.40	7	ŚP	3231 an.
4.50	33	ŚP	3203 an.	15.41	13	ŚP	3232 an.
10.1	29	JS	(a. Kokkoka)	15.44	35	ŚP	3227 an.
14.40	16	ŚP	3204 an.	15.125	20	ŚP	3219 an.

The remaining 5 verses (Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 31) could not be traced in the Ratirahasya as we know it today, but probably verses 8 (ŚP 3233 a. Koka), 9 (ŚP 3234 a. Koka) and 31 (ŚP 3235 a. Koka) were from an unknown today text of the Ratirahasya and verses 2 and 5 attributed to Kokapaṇdita in SH and Koka in Skm respectively were not written by Kokkoka(Koka), the author of the Ratirahasaya (see **H** above). Śārṅgadhara in ŚP must have culled his verses from a text of Ratirahasya different from that known today (or knew by heart this text); that can be seen from the order in which he quoted the verses from the Ratirahasya and those found in the extant Ratirahasya (3142-3; 3191-3232 or even 3233-3235); it is probable that verses ŚP 3194, 3196-3200, 3205-8, 3210-11, 3214-17, 3220-1 and 3225 were also culled from an unknown text of the Ratirahasaya. This text was sometimes defective (e.g. verse No. 25).

On the other hand, it is possible that verse No. 4 which is attributed in JS and ŚP to Kṣemendra, and which is an invocation to God Kāma, is not a genuine Kokkoka verse. We find it also in Kṣemendra's Bṛhatkathāmañjarī; it could have been independently included in the two works from the floating mass of oral tradition; it is unlikely that Kṣemendra who is probably later than Kokkoka would have borrowed a verse from the Ratirahasya. Another invocation to God Kāma was, however, included in SH from the Ratirahasya (No. 27) and Harikavi gives full credit for it in his SH (i.e. attributed the verse specifically to Ratirahasya).

Verse No. 14 was attributed in ŚP to Yogaratnāvalī (NCC_1 478 mentions 3 different texts of this work) but it is a genuine Kokkoka verse.

Kokkoka's Ratirahasya was very popular in India and was often included not only in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* but also in the *kathā literature.* Verse No. 37 (Rati° 4.22 = JS 396.85) is also found in HJ (1.121) and Śto (328.10-4). In addition, Kokkoka's verses are found in VC (VCsr VI 6-8 = Ratirahasya 1.11-3), Mādhavānala -Kāmakandalā -kathā (MK) and the Kathāratnākara (cf. L. Sternbach, *Kāmaśāstra Quotations in the kathā-literature* in ABORI 52.31-47, L. Sternbach, *Note on the Origin of some Vikramacarita Stanzas* in JAOS 84.4, pp. 411-416.

Many of the Ratirahasya verses do not fit well the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s;* they are not *subhāṣita-s* but „useful verses" (cf. GDL pp. 5-6), so often found in ŚP. In addition, to invocations, division of women according to their sex psychology, general verses on *kāma* (which sometimes could be considered as *subhāṣita-s*), we find verses (in Rati° 14 and 15) which deal with medicines and recipés for unguents, elixirs, etc.

296. कोक II (v. कोक I) KOKA II (v. KOKA I) (No. 295)

A No information. See No. 295 **A**.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the verse (considered as written by Koka II) is quoted in Skm. See No. 295 **B**.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 237; (POS) 1.48.2], SMS 4406, (see No. 295 **G** No. 5)
H Does not fit the Ratirahasya; see No. 295 **H**. No verse of Ratihasya is included in Skm.
I See No. 295 **I**.
J Quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Invocatory verse (Balarāma)

297. कोक III (°पण्डित) KOKA III (°PAṆḌITA)

A No information. See No. 295 **A**
B Must have lived, if different from Koka I, in the 17th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 1603 (see No. 295 **G** No. 2)
H See No. 295 **H**.
I See No. 295 **I**.
J Quoted in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

कोक्कोक v. कोक I KOKKOKA v KOKA I (No. 295)

298. कोङ्क (v. कङ्क) KOṄKA (v. KAṄKA) (No. 151)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm, but probably earlier, for the verse is included anonymously in SkV (from A.D. 1100-1130).
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1150; (POS) 2.135.5], SkV 585/Kav 309 an., VS 2129 an., SMS VII.
H Probably different from Kaṅka, quoted in PG only, see No. 151 **H**, **J**.

I NCC5 88, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, SACA 298.
J The verse is included in Skm and anonymously in SkV/Kav and VS but does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

299. कोट्टदेव KOṬṬADEVA

A Author of the inscription of the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasena II. Indore plates dated during the reign of Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Pravarasena II (= A.D. 433).
B First half of the 5th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G One verse. Nothing to note.
I NCC5 90, E.I. 24.52-56, SACA 299.
J Eulogistic verse.

300. कोट्टिकुण्डराज = कोट्टिकुल्दराज KOṬṬIKUṆḌARĀJA = KOṬṬIKUḶDARĀRA

A Chief of a village or a district. Author of the inscription of Puṇyakumāra, found at Dommara-Nandyāla (Cuddapah), dated 10th year of the reign of Puṇyākumāra (8th century).
B 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 3 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC5 –, E.I. 27.268-276, SACA 300.
J Not mentioned in NCC.
Eulogistic verses.

कोट्टिकुल्दराज v. कोट्टिकुण्डराज KOṬṬIKUḶDARĀJA v. KOṬṬIKUṆḌARĀJA (No. 300)

301. कोलाहल KOLĀHALA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 171. (POS) 1.35.1].
I NCC5 95, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, SACA 301.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

302. कौटिल्य KAUṬILYA

A Considered as minister of Candragupta Maurya; 4th century B.C., but whether the Kauṭilīya-arthaśāstra was really written by him is not certain. Also known as Cāṇakya, Viṣṇugupta, Aṅgula, Mallanāga, Pakṣila, Drāvila and Vātsyāyana; (v. Abhidhānacintāmaṇi of Hemacandra v. 853, Trikāṇḍaśeṣa v. 82-3).
B As minister of Candragupta Maurya, lived in the 4th century B.C., but when his Kauṭilīya-arthaśāstra was composed is still debatable. Some consider that the *arthaśāstra* was written in the 4th or 3rd century B.C., some in the beginning of the Christian era to 250 A.D., some in the 3rd or 4th century A.D.
C Though the *arthaśāstra* is a classical and most complete work on *nīti,* Kauṭilya is very seldom quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (or generally) by name; he taught *adharma* and, therefore, was purposely „forgotten"; he was not quotable, but his teachings were often cited anonymously; exceptionally, Kauṭilya's verses were quoted over the name of Kauṭilya in SRHt and SSSN (see **E** below). Kauṭilya was also considered as a spiritual *guru* of Kāmandaka(°ki) (cf. L. Sternbach in JAOS 88; p. 496).
D Kauṭilīya-arthaśāstra. (For editions, see L. Sternbach, *Bibliography of Kauṭilya--arthaśāstra,* VI. Series 63, Hoshiarpur 1973 and L. Sternbach, *Bibliography on* Dharma *and* Artha *in Ancient and Mediaeval India,* Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, 1973, pp.77-99.
E SRHt, SSSN, SSap.
F 32 verses (for additonal abbreviations see **I**).
G **(1)** SSap 371, SRHt 159.13 (a. MBh), SSSN 124.3 (a MBh), SMS 1514 (v. LS I. 47) = KA 1.19.36; **(2)** SRHt 173.21, SSSN 77.18, SMS 1882 (v. LS I. No. 11) = KA 7.18.40; **(3)** SRHt 105.2, SSSN 115.2 an., SMS 1955 (v. LS I. 23) = KN 11.55; **(4)** SRHt 173.19, SSSN 76.13, SMS 2106 (v. LS I. 9) = KA 2.36.47; **(5)** SRHt 173 20, SSSN 76.17, SMS 3641, (v. LS I 10) = KA 7.13.44; **(6)** SRHt 145.18 an., SSSN 167.17 an., SMS 4114 (v. LS I. 21) = KA 5.4.11; **(7)** SRHt 113.5 (a. MBh), SMS 4225 (v. B. Breloer, *Kauṭalīya Studien* 3.407; LS I. 16) = KA 2.12.37; **(8)** SRHt 90.4, SMS VII (v. J.J. Meyer in his German translation of KA. p. 672, *ad* 5.23; LS I. 1) = KA 1.4.16; **(9)** SRHt 107.1, SSSN 117.2 an., SMS VIII (v. LS I. 30, LS II. 4, LS III. 15-6) = Mn 7.149 v. 1.; **(10)** SRHt 99.14, SSSN 110.13, SMS VIII (v. LS I. 3) = KA 1.10.16; **(11)** SRHt 143.3, SSSN 130.3 an., ŚP 1366 an., SH 1338 an., Kṛtyakalpataru, Rājadharmakhaṇḍa 101.7-8, IS 2641, SMS VIII (v. LS I. 26, JSAIL 30.135) = MBh (Bh) 5.33.56, HJ 2.69 (v. GP 1.112.11, R 6.6.6): **(12)** SRHt 102.5, SSSN 112,5 (v. LS I. 28; LS II. 4-5); **(13)** SRHt 115.4, SSSN 137.4, (v. LS I. 4) = KA 2 26.14; **(14)** SRHt 115.4, ŚSSN 137.4, (v. LS I. 4) = KA 2.26.14; **(14)** SRHt 173.23 (v. LS I. 13) = KA 9.4.26; **(15)** SRHt 173.17 (v. LS I. 7) = KA 1.10.18; **(16)** SRHt 107.2, SSSN 117.1 (v. LS I. 31; LS II 4; LS III 16-7) = KN 12.47 v. 1. (v. Mn 7.147); **(17)** SRHt 111.5, SSSN 133.6, ŚKDr *ad parokṣam mitraṁ* (a. Cāṇakyaśataka), Sskṛ 54 an., Bahud 83 an., Subh 226 an., IS 3979, TP 464 an., (v. LS I. 25) = Cr 646, GP 1.115 48, P(PP 1.284, PM 1.78), HJ 1.79, BhŚ 597 (v. NM(T) 3.6, LN(P) 80. DhN(P) 87, NKy(B) 110); **(18)** SRHt 173.24, SSSN 77.20 (v. LS I. 14) = KA 10.3.57, MBh (Bh) 12.100.13; **(19)** SRHt 9.3 an., SSSN 25.4 an., Subh 158 an., IS 6732, TP 476, NT 141. Parāśaramādhava, Ācāra 523, Smṛticandrikā, Saṁsk. 14, BrDh 2.66, (v. LS I. 35) = KA 5.4.12 v. 1., Mn 4.138 v. 1., PS 1.24, Cr 2022, (v. G 9.68, Vi 71.73-4, Y 1.132, Devala, Dakṣa, Yama in Aparārka 174-6, R(B) 7.52.12); **(20)** SSSN 79.50, SRHt 176.59 (a. MBh) (v. M. Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Literatur* 3.507, R.P. Kangle, *The Kauṭilīya Arthaśāstra* 3.16; LS I. 19) = KA 1.19.34; **(21)** SRHt 153.2 (a. Pañcatantra),

SSSN 118.2 (a. Pañcatantra) (v. LS I. 20) = KA 7.3.22, P(PT 3.2, PRE 3.2, PD 311.160, Johannus de Capua 165.8); **(22)** SRHt 193.72, (v. VS 2742, ŚP 1326, JS 403.9. (v. LS I. 27) = P(PP 1.334, Pts 1.331, PtsK 1.376), Cr 1733 (Crn 139), GP 1.114.66 (v. HJ 1.35, BhPr 145, LN(P) 132, DhN(P) 217, MhN(P) 226, NKy(B) 159); **(23)** SRHt 175.51 (v. LS I. 15) = KA 14.388; **(24)** SRHt 173.22, SSSN 77.19; (v. LS I. 12) = KA 8.5.21; **(25)** SRHt 175.50 (v. LS I. 18) = KA 12.1.32; **(26)** SRHt 173.16 (a. MBh) (v. LS I. 17) = KA 1.21.29; **(27)** SRHt 93.6, SSSN 105.6 (v LS I. 22) = KN 7.7); **(28)** SRHt 111.5, SSSN 133.5, Subh 124 an., IS 3862, NT 104 (v. LS I. 24, JSAIL 24 12 = Cr 625 (v. Crn 108), GP 1.100-26-7, HJ 1.111, (v. Vi 71.66, SRN(T) 330; **(29)** SRHt 106.16, SSSN 116.16 (v. LS I. 29; LS II. 4-5); **(30)** SRHt 173.18, SSSN 76.15, (v. LS I. 8) = KA 1.19.30; **(31)** SRHt 99.4, SSSN 110.4 (v. LS I. 2) = KA 1.7.9; **(32)** SRHt 131.4, SSSN 106.3 an. (v. LS I. 5) = KA 1.20.22.

H Kauṭilya is identical with Kauṭalya See NCC$_5$ 100-1 (and the literature quoted there).

I NCC$_5$ 100-103, NCC$_1$ 387-389, SMS I; p. 328, SACA 302, Bibliography quoted in **D** above and L. Sternbach, *Quotations from the Kauṭilīya-Arthaśāstra* in JAOS 88.3, pp. 495-520; 88.4, pp. 717-727 (LS I), L. Sternbach, *Some unknown Stanzas attributed to Kauṭilya* in *University Rajasthan Studies* 1967/68, pp. 1-5 (LS II) and L. Sternbach, *An Additonal Note on „Some unknown Stanzas attributed to Kauṭilya"* in *University Rajasthan Studies* 1970/71; pp. 15-17 (LS III).

J Out of the 32 verses quoted above it was possible to trace in KA 22 verses; some of these verses were specifically attributed to Kauṭilya, some were quoted in *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s* anonymously, though they were KA verses (Nos. 6, 19), some were attributed to MBh and were KA verses (Nos. 1.7, (20) 26) and some, on the contrary, were attributed to KA while they were MBh verses (No. 11); others attributed to KA were Kāmandaka(°ki)'s verses (Nos. 3, 16, 27), others Manu's verses (No. 9), others so-called Cāṇakya's verses (No. 17, 28), while still others were in addition included in more than one of these sources, or also in the Pañcatantra, Hitopadeśa, Bhartṛhari's *śataka-s*, etc. (Nos. 17, 22, and 28). In two cases, the KA verses were also included in MBh (No. 18), Manu, the Pañcatantra and the so-called Cāṇakya verses (Nos. 19 and 21). Only 2 verses attributed to KA could not be traced in KA or in any other primary source; these verses could be considered as „new" Kauṭilya's verses (Nos. 12 and 29), for they could fit KA very well.

The following KA verses are included in *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s:*

KA	No.	Sources:	KA	No.	Sources:
1.4.16	8	SRHt	2.36.47	4	SRHt, SSSN
1.7.9	31	SRHt, SSSN	5.4.11	6	SRHt, an., SSSN an.
1.10.16	10	SRHt, SSSN	5.4.12	19	SRHt an., SSSN an.
1.10.18	15	SRHt			Subh an. + Mn, PS, Cr
1.19.30	30	SSSN, SRHt	7.3.22	21	SRHt (a.P), SSSN
1.19.34	20	SSSN, SRHt (a. MBh)			(a. P) + P(PT)
1.19.36	1	SSap, SRHt (a. MBh)	7.13.44	5	SRHt, SSSN
		SSSN (a. MBh)	7.18.40	2	SRHt, SSSN
1.20.22	32	SRHt, SSSN an.	8.5.21	24	SRHt, SSSN
1.21.29	26	SRHt (a. MBh)	9.4.26	14	SRHt
2.12.37	7	SRHt (a. MBh)	10.3.57	18	SRHt, SSSN
2.26.14	13	SRHt, SSSN	12.1.32	25	SRHt
			14.3 88	23	SRHt

The KA verses are quoted only in SRHt and/or SSSN and rarely in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.* Only verses attributed to the author, but which are not KA verses, were included in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s,* such as ŚP, VS and more recent anthologies.
Sententious verses on statecraft.

303. क्रीडाचन्द्र KRĪḌĀCANDRA

A No information. Sobriquet and not the real name of the author taken from verse No. 4.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in ŚP. (The date of Bhoja (in BhPr) cannot be taken seriously)

E ŚP, BhPr.

F 9 verses.

G **(1)** BhPr 113, Auc *ad* 20 (64) (a. Kālidāsa), Prabhāvakacarita (JOIB 13.3; 259) (a. Śrīpāla), SMS 6177 (v. Kav p. 34); **(2)** BhPr 117, VS 482 an., SRHt 219.28 (a. Gāthākośa; in Prākṛta), SMS 7099 = Dvi 22; **(3)** BhPr 123; **(4)** ŚP 96, BhPr 115, VS 66 (a. Candaka), Skm [(B) 55; (POS) 1.11.5] (a. Vararuci), Prasanna 19*a* (a. Kālidāsa), SkV 47 an., SK 1.12 an., Sb 8*b* an., KH 238.18-20 an., Sar 5.112 an., ŚbB 1.432; 3.224, SMS VIII (v. A.B. Keith, *The Sanskrit Drama,* 170, S. Levi, *Le Théatre indien.* 162, M.B. Emeneau in *Indian Linguistics* 16.47, V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18. 253; **(5)** BhPr 120, SMS VIII; **(6)** BhPr 116; **(7)** BhPr 114; **(8)** BhPr 118.

I NCC$_5$ 141, AP 18-19, SACA 303 (v. M.B. Emeneau, *Signed verses by Sanskrit Poets* in *Indian Linguistics* 16 (1953) 47 sqq. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.253.

J Probably verse No. 4 was not composed by Krīḍācandra; it is attributed to Candaka, Vararuci and even Kālidāsa. Verse No. 2 must have been a well-known verse; it is a sententious verse which was included in Dvi and even in Prākṛta in the Gāthākośa. Also verse No. 1 (from BhPr) is attributed to Krīḍācandra in some *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s* Otherwise Krīḍācandra's verses were not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Sententious, descriptive (of nature) and flattery verses.

304. क्षितिप = क्षितीश = छितीश KṢITIPA = KṢITĪŚA = CHITĪŚA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Kav, Prasanna, Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) [Skm (B) 1752; (POS) 4.27.2] (a. Kṣitīśa or Chitīśa), SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 36, AB 511); (2) SkV 758/Kav 471 (a. Kṣitīśa), Prasanna 158*a* (a. Kṣitipa) (v. Kav p. 36).
H Kṣitīśa is identical with Kṣitipa for the same verse is attributed to Kṣitīśa in SkV/Kav and to Kṣitipa in Prasanna. Kṣitīśa is also identical with Chitīśa for the same verse is attributed in different MSs of Skm to Kṣitīśa and Chitīśa.
I NCC$_5$ 150, 151, SkV LXXIV, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, Kav p. 36, SACA 304.
J The verses of the author are quoted only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in E and do not occur in other anthologies.
Descriptive and amatory verses.

क्षितीश v. क्षितिप KṢITĪŚA v. KṢITIPA (No. 304)

क्षित्तप v. चित्तप KṢITTAPA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

क्षियंक v. क्षियाक KṢIYAṀKA v. KṢIYĀKA (No. 305)

305. क्षियाक = क्षियंक KṢIYĀKA = KṢIYAṀKA

(v. खियाक ; खिपाक) (v. KHIYĀKA; KHIPĀKA) (No. 313)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm. If identical with Khipāka (see H below), the date *ad quem* is the beginning of the 12th century.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1641; (POS) 4.1.1] (a. Kṣiyāka or Kṣiyaṁka).
H Kṣiyāka is identical with Kṣiyaṁka, for different MSs of Skm attribute the same verse to Kṣiyāka and Kṣiyaṁka. In SkV p. LXXVI and, consequently, in NCC$_5$ 51, it is suggested that the author might be identical with Khipāka = Paṇḍita Khiyāka of SkV.
I NCC$_5$ 151, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, SACA 305.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

306. क्षेमवृद्धि (भदन्त°) KṢEMAVṚDDHI (BHADANTA°)

A No information. See J.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.

E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1730.
I NCC$_5$ 165, VS 26, SACA 306.
H The author is quoted with the honorific designation of bhadanta° of a (Buddhist) monk.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*

307. क्षेमसिंह (°आचार्य) KṢEMASIṀHA (°ĀCĀRYA)

A Son of Malhaṇadeva (?). See H.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses are quoted in JS, but probably earlier: one verse is quoted already anonymously in SkV.
E JS, Vjv, SH.
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 445.7 (a. Ācārya Kṣemasiṁha), SH 993; 199* (a. Kṣemasiṁhācārya), SMS 3463; (2) Vjv 200 (a. Kṣemasiṁha), JS 279.20 (a. Kṣemendra), VS 2126 (a. Kṣemendra), SkV 586/Kav 310 an.
H Verse No. 2 is attributed in JS and VS to Kṣemendra and V. Raghavan suggestes that Kṣemasiṁha might be identical with Kṣemendra (Vjv, p. 154). That is most unlikely, for we find also the name of Kṣemasiṁha in JS and SH. The attribution of the verse to Kṣemendra was probably due to the confusion of names.
I NCC$_5$ 165, Vjv 154, SACA 307.
J See H. The verses of the author are quoted in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in E, as well as anonymously (or attributed to Kṣemendra) in SkV/Kav, Prasanna and VS.
Sententious and amatory verses.

क्षेमीर v. क्षेमीश्वर KṢEMĪRA v. KṢEMĪŚVARA (No. 308)

308. क्षेमीश्वर (आर्य°)(श्री°)= KṢEMĪŚVARA (ĀRYA°) (ŚRĪ°) =

क्षेमेश्वर = क्षेमीर KṢEMEŚVARA = KṢEMĪRA

A A younger contemporary of Rājaśekhara. Protégé of King Mahīpāla; great grandson of poet Vijayaprakoṣṭha; king Mahīpāla was probably the Pratihāra ruler of Kanauj (cf. Caṇḍa° (BI) p. XLVIII sqq.) and SkV LXXXV).
B 10th century.
D Caṇḍakauśikā-nāṭaka (for bibliography see NCC$_5$ 166 and add the BI edition with English translation, Calcutta 1962), Naiṣadhānandanāṭaka (III Peterson's Report 21, 340).
E SkV, Skm, (JS), SH.
F 8 verses.
G (1) JS 143.19 (a. Kṣemeśvara or Kṣemendra), Skm [(B) 746; (POS) 2.55.1] (a. Abhimanyu), SH 9018 (a. Kṣemeśvara), SMS 3241; (2) Skm [(B) 334; (POS) 1.67.4] (a. Kṣemeśvara), Pad 7.39 (a. Kṣemendra), Regnaud II 14 (p. 198) (a.

Kṣemendra), SMS 4361 = Naiṣadhānanda 1 (in III Peterson's Report p. 340); **(3)** Skm [(B) 68; (POS) 1.14.3] an., SMS 4845 = Caṇḍa° 1.3; **(4)** SkV 1539 (a. Śrīkṣemīśvara), SMS VII = Caṇḍa° 4.21; **(5)** Sāh *ad* 6.366 an. = Caṇḍa° 3.30; **(6)** SkV 1538 (a. Śrīkṣemīśvara) = Caṇḍa° 4.19; **(7)** SkV 1537 = Caṇḍa° 4.7; **(8)** Skm (B) 529 (a. Kṣemīśvara), Skm (POS) 2.11.4 (a. Lakṣmīdhara) = Caṇḍa° 3.20.

H Kṣemīśvara is identical with Kṣemeśvara, for verses of Caṇḍa° are in SkV attributed to Śrīkṣemīśvara and in Skm (and others) attributed to Kṣemeśvara. The name of the author is sometimes confused with Kṣemendra (verses No. 1 and 2). The author, in some MSs of Caṇḍa° (MSD4) is also called Kṣemīra.
NCC5 166, SkV LXXIV-LXXV, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48, SACA 308, (cf. K. Kunjunni Raja in *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras* 9.1-2, *Our Heritage* 1.2; p. 263, H.P. Śāstri in JASB 52.250, K.A. Nīlakaṇṭha Śāstri in JOR (Madras) 6.191-8 and 7.199-216 and in *Indian Culture* (1935/6; pp. 798-9), R.D. Banerji *The Pālas of Beṅgāl* 73, and *Baṅgālār Itihās* pp. 251 ff., S.K. Aiyangar in *Sir A. Mookerji Siver Jubilee Volume* 3.559 sqq., R. Pischel *Gött. Gel. Anzeigen* (1883) 1217 sqq., R.C. Majumdar and S.K. De, *History of Beṅgāl* I. 143, 308-9, J.C. Ghosh in *Indian Culture* (1935/6) 354-6, S. Konow *Das Indische Drama,* Berlin/Leipzig 1920; p. 87, *Introduction* to Caṇḍa° by S.D. Gupta.

I See H. In addition to the confusion of the names Kṣemīśvara/Kṣemeśvara with Kṣemendra, verse No. 1 is in Skm attributed to Abhimanyu and verse No. 8 is wrongly attributed to Skm to Lakṣmīdhara; it is a Caṇḍa° verse. All but one verse could be traced in Kṣemīśvara works, i.e. in seven cases in Caṇḍa° and in one case in Naiṣā°. Two verses of the author were quoted in Skm and Sāh (verses 3 and 5 respectively) anonymously.
The verses of Kṣemīśvara must have been popular for they are quoted in the oldest (SkV) and youngest (Regnaud II) *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Invocatory and descriptive verses (repulsive).

309. क्षेमेन्द्र = व्यासदास KSEMENDRA = VYĀSADĀSA

A Son of Prakāśendra, grandson of Sindhu and descendant of Narendra, minister of king Jayapīḍa, father of Somendra. From Kaśmīr; pupil of Abhinavagupta, Gaṅgaka and Vīryabhadra, teacher of Bhaṭṭa Udayasiṁha and prince Lakṣmaṇāditya. Patronized by king Ananta and his son, and his successor Kalaśa of Kaśmīr. Surnamed Vyāsadāsa.

B 11th century.

C Mentioned in RT 1.13 and often by later poets. Eulogized king Ananta and king Kalaśa.

D Prolific and polymathic writer: Amṛtataraṅgakāvya (not extant; mentioned in Kavi); Avadānalkalpalatā (or Bauddhāvadāna°) (BI), completed in 1052; Avasarasāra (KM I); Aucityavicāracarcā (KM I and Kṣ(RP), completed in 1059; Kanakajānakī-nāṭaka (KM IV); Kalāvilāsa (KM I and Kṣ(RP); lately critically edited by P. Lapanich, Xerox University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, 1975); Kavikanṭhābharaṇa (KM IV and Kṣ (RP)); Kavikarṇikā (not extant; mentioned in Auc); Kādambarīkanṭhāsaṁkṣepa (not extant); Caturvargasaṁgraha (KM V and Kṣ(RP); Cārucaryā(śataka) (KM II and Kṣ(RP),), Citrabhārata-nāṭaka (not extant; mentioned in Auc and Kavi); Jīmūtavāhanāvadāna (not extant), Darpadalana (KM VI and Kṣ(RP); v. ZDMG 69.1 sqq.); Daśāvatāracarita-kāvya completed in 1066 (KM 26); Deśopadeśa-kāvya (KST 40), Narmamālā (KST 40); Nītikalpataru or Nītilatā (BORI 1956); Nṛpavalī (not extant; mentioned in RT 1.13); Padyakādambarī (not extant; mentioned in Kavi); Pavanapañcāśikā (not extant; mentioned in Suvṛ); Bṛhatkathāmañjarī, completed in 1037; written at the request of Brāhmiṇ Rāmayaśa (KM 69), (Mahā)Bhāratamañjarī, written at the request of Brāhmiṇ Rāmayaśa (KM 65); Muktāvalī-kāvya (not extant; mentioned in Auc and Kavi); Munimatamīmāṁsā (not extant; mentioned in Auc); Rājāvalī (see Nṛpavalī); Rāmāyaṇamañjarī or Rāmāyaṇakathāsāra, written at the request of Brāhmiṇ Rāmayaśa (KM 83); Lalitaratnamālā (not extant; mentioned in (Auc); Lāvaṇyavatī-kāvya (not extant; mentioned in Auc and Kavi); Lokaprakāśa (KST 75 and Bhavanagar 1935); Vātsyāyanasūtrasāra (not extant; mentioned in Auc and in the Pañcasāyaka); Vinayavallī (not extant; mentioned in Auc); Vyāsāṣṭaka (KM 65); Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (not extant; mentioned in Kavi), Samayamātṛka completed in 1050 (KM 12), Suvṛttatilaka (KM II); Sevyasevakopadeśa (KM II). (See also GDL 75-82).

E Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SRHt, SSSN, PG, SH, Pad, RJ, SG, PV, Regnaud II, SRRU, Auc, Kavi, Suvṛ.

F 366 verses.

G **(1)** JS 279.10, SMS 105 = KṣB 2.9.126-7; **(2)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(24) = Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (according to Kavi); **(3)** VS 756 (a.(?) Kṣemendra), SMS 258; **(4)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(46), SMS 267 = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(5)** SRHt 263.14 (a.(?) Bṛhatkathā), JS 448.12.(a. ŚrīHarṣa), Sama 1 *ka* 70 an., Almm 163 an., SMS VI = Nāgānanda 4.8, HJ 467; **(6)** ŚP 4029, SMS 313 = Kal 1.52; **(7)** ŚP 3474, PG 354, JS 157.6 (a. Rājaśekhara), Kavi *ad* 3.2(16), SMS 332 = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(8)** SRHt 140.17 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SMS 422 = Kal 4.12; **(9)** SRHt 269.2 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS 533; **(10)** SRHt 18.16 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 28.10 (a. Kalāvilāsa), ŚP 429 (a. Kṣemendra), SH 932 and 125* (a. Kṣemendra), IS 157, SMS 624 = Kal 2.45; **(11)** SH 1286, ŚP 1522 an., Nīsam 56 an., SMS 701 = Cāru° 57, VCsr 31.4; **(12)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.13 (34) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama),* SMS 712; **(13)** Auc *ad* 29(84) = Muktāvalī (according to Auc); **(14)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(23) = Kanakajānakī (according to Kavi); **(15)** ŚP 3623, SMS 753 (v. AP 19) = Kal 1.30; **(16)** Kavi *ad* 4.1(27), SMS 803 = Padyakādambarī (?) (according to Kavi); **(17)** Auc *ad* 35(96), SMS 817 – Lāvaṇyavatī (according to Auc); **(18)** SRHt 17.14 (a. Bṛhatkathā) and 215.8 (a. Śṛṅgāraprakāśa), ŚP 468 (a. Vyāsa), SuM 5.15 an., Kk 30 an., Vyās 28 an., IS 2745, SMS 823 = Cr 33 (v. Vyās (C) 26, Vyās (S) 26); **(19)** SRHt 140.16 (a. Kal), SMS 983 = Kal 4.24; **(20)** SRHt 42.35 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS 1044; **(21)** SRHt 194.77 (a. (?) Kṣemendra), SkV 1687 an., Sama 1 *a* 44; 2 *a* 63 an., GSL 10 an., IS 261, SMS 1141 = HJ 2.2; **(22)** JS 130.1, ŚP 3076, SMS 1197 (v. AP 19) = KṣB 2.11.1, Rati° 1.1; **(23)** SRHt 262.23 (a. (?) Bṛhatkathā), SPR 2.452.2. (a. MBh), Bahud 9, IS 290, SMS 1374 = MBh (Bh) 3.2.45; 11.2.15; 12. 317.14; **(24)** VS 3031, SMS 1680 = Caturvarga 1.8; **(25)** SRHt 139.3 (a. (?) Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 206 an., SMS 2136; **(26)** VS 3202, SMS 2171; **(27)** SRHt 139.1 (a.(?) Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 205.1, SMS 2385 = KṣB 1.2.89; **(28)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.15(37) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(29)** VS 3370, SRHt 139.7 (a. Vallabhadeva), SMS 2924; **(30)** JS 431.3, SH 1032 an., SMS 2944 = Kal 10.3; **(31)** ŚP 4046, SMS 3029 (v. AP 19, ZDMG 27.629, A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature* 240) = Kal 7.1; **(32)** SH 866, JS 414.12 an., SRHt 57.6 (a. Ruyyaka), SSSN 46.4 (a. Ruyyaka), SkV 1344 an., JSub 263.4 an., AR 198.3-6 an., ARJ 188.3-8 an., Kpr 9.369 an., KāP 295. 2-5 an., Kāvyān 13.16-8 an., Amd 221.558 an.; 315.911 an., ASS 10.5 an., SMS 3084; **(33)** JS 143.19 (a. Kṣemendra or Kṣemeśvara), SH 2018 (a. Kṣemeśvara), Skm [(B) 746; (POS) 2.55.1] (a. Abhimanyu), SMS 3241; **(34)** SRHt 273.21 (a.(?) Bṛhatkathā), SMS 3485; **(35)** SRHt 262.6 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS 3532; **(36)** Auc *ad* 37(100) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(37)** SRHt 42.36 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 37.

12, SMS 3670; **(38)** VS 3263, SMS 4141 = Caturvarga 4.13; **(39)** VS 334, SMS 4163 = Deśopa° 1.9; **(40)** Pad 7.39, Regnaud II 14 (p. 198), Skm [(B) 334; (POS) 1.67.4] (a. Kṣemeśvara), SMS 4361 = Naiṣadhānandanāṭaka (III P. Peterson's Report p. 340); **(41)** ŚP 4036, SMS 4362 (v. AP 20) = Kal 2.6 (v. No. 136); **(42)** Auc *ad* 24(72) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(43)** JS 415.3, SH 845; 41*, SMS 4617; **(44)** JS 27.66, SMS 4730 = Daśāvatāracarita 1.3; **(45)** JS 217.25, ŚP 3853, SG 536, RJ 1240, SuSS 333, SMS 4812; **(46)** JS 404.18, SMS 4925; **(47)** ŚP 4048, SMS 5016 = Kal 7.7; **(48)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(48) = Kanakajānakī (according to Kavi); **(49)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(50) = Amṛtataraṅgiṇī (according to Kavi) (v. No. 55) = Lakṣmaṇāditya (pupil of Kṣemendra), (according to Kavi); **(51)** SRHt 224.7 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 173.7 (a. Bṛhatkathā), NBh 299 an., SMS 5437; **(52)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(19), SMS 5787 = Citrabhāratanāṭaka (according to Kavi); **(53)** SRHt 75.4 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS 6239; **(54)** JS 61.4, SH 955; 148*, SMS 6288 = Darpa° 2.6; **(55)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(50 *bis*) = Amṛtataraṅgiṇī (according to Kavi; v. No. 49); **(56)** JS 311.40, SMS 6530 = Kal 2.10; **(57)** SRRU 881, VS 220 an., SSap 655 an., SRHt 209.3 (a. Vallabha), SRM 1.1.41 an., IS 6874 v. 1., NBh 26 an., Sama 1 *u* 13 an., Subh 61 an., Any 5.40 an., Kpr 7.244 an., KāP 227.1-2, KHpk 299.448 (*ab* only), IS 1237, SMS 6734 and v. 1.6775) = P(PtsK 2.7, PD 315.244), Cr 1267, ŚtsM 14.18-9); **(58)** JS 303.4, SMS 6894; **(59)** ŚP 4051, Pad 84.2, RJ 1306, VS 2336 (a. Dāmodaragupta), PV 800 (a. Rāmajit), SRM 2.2.321 an., SMS 7096 (v. Kav p. 47); **(60)** ŚP 4137, SMS 7655 (v. AP 20, ZDMG 67.629); **(61)** SRHt 269.18 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS 7929; **(62)** ŚP 431, SMS 8256 (v. AP 20, ZDMG 27.629) = Kal 2.36; **(63)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.27(56) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*), SMS 8324; **(64)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.18(41) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*), SMS 8649; **(65)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(49) = Kanakajānakī (according to Kavi); **(66)** Auc *ad* 33(92), SMS 8845 = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(67)** JS 311.37, ŚP 4041, SRHt 141.13 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SMS 8982 (v. AP 20) = Kal 5.7; **(68)** ŚP 195, SMS 9110 (v. AP 20) = Darpa° 3.10; **(69)** JS 310.35 (a. Kṣemendra or an.), SRHt 140.1 (a. Mānassollāsa), SSSN 127.1 (a. Mānasollāsa), VS 2324 an., ŚP 4044 an., SMS 9317; **(70)** VS 2249, SMS 9446 = Caturvarga 3.10; **(71)** Auc *ad* 39 (106), SMS 9568 = Vātsyāyanasūtra (according to Auc); **(72)** SRHt 75.2 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 70.2 (a. Manu), SMS 9588 = Mn 7.46, Nītikalpataru 82.3; **(73)** JS 431.4, SH 1033; 239* an., SMS 9623 = Kal 10.4; **(74)** SRHt 263.15 (a. Bṛhatkathā), VS 3299 an., Sama 1 *ka* 32 an., IS 1664, SMS 9687 = P(PT 2.164, PTem 2.146, PS 2.81, PN 1.77, PP 2.194, Pts 2.177, PtsK 2.192, PRE 2.92), HJ 1.224; **(75)** SRHt 203.10 (a. Kālāvilāsa), SSSN 135.7 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SMS 9758 = Kal 2.44; **(76)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(91), SMS 10082 = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(77)** VS 3043, SMS 10127; **(78)** SRHt 92.18 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 104.11 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SMS 10295; **(79)** JS 420.13, SMS 10304; **(80)** ŚP 1514, SH 1279, Nīsam 1.32 an., VP 9.130 an., SMS VI = Cāru° 31; **(81)** JS 303.3, SMS VI; **(82)** Auc *ad* 16(44) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(83)** SRHt 141.11 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.9 an., SMS VI = Kal 5.4; **(84)** ŚP 430, RJ – (10.89), SH 961; 154* an. (v. AP 21), SMS VI = Kal 2.87; **(85)** VS 3371, SMS VI; **(86)** SRHt 113.2 (a.(?) Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 134.2 (a.(?) Kalāvilāsa), SMS VI; **(87)** ŚP 4035, SMS VI = Kal 2.4; **(88)** ŚP 1512, SH 1277, Nīsam 30 an., SMS VI = Cāru° 29; **(89)** Auc *ad* 17-8(47) = Bauddhāvadānakalpalatā (according to Auc); **(90)** ŚRHt 234.9 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS VI = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 9.1.303; **(91)** VS 338, SMS VI = Deśopa° 1.16; **(92)** VS 335, SMS VI = Deśopa° 1.10; **(93)** VS 339, SMS VI = Deśopa° 1.17; **(94)** SRHt 40.8 (a. Bṛhatkathā), VS 345 (a. Bhaṭṭa Vallabha), SMS VI; **(95)** SRHt 264.25 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 243.5 an., SMS VII; **(96)** Auc *ad* 17-8(48) =

Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(97)** JS 413.5, SMS VII; **(98)** JS 51.7, SP 207, SH 360, SMS VII = Darpa° 3.68; **(99)** VS 3323, SMS VII; **(100)** SRHt 269.20 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS VII; **(101)** SRHt 35.20 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS VII; **(102)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(63), SMS VII = Caturvarga 4.23; **(103)** Auc *ad* 23 (70), SMS VII = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(104)** VS 223, SMS VII; **(105)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.11(2) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(106)** JS 431.9, SH 1038; 244* an., SMS VIII = Kal 10.10 (v. No. 132); **(107)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.26(15) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); SMS VIII; **(108)** JS 456.74, SMS VIII; **(109)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(57) = Kanakajānakī (according to Kavi); **(110)** JS 12.29, SMS VIII = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 9.1.303; **(111)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.32(21) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*), SMS VIII; **(112)** VS 2151, SMS VIII; **(113)** JS 408.50, SMS VIII; **(114)** VS 1422, SMS VIII; **(115)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.19.9 (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(116)** VS 333, SMS VIII = Deśopa° 1.7; **(117)** VS 3182, SMS VIII; **(118)** VS 331 (a.(?) Kṣemendra), SRHt 43.42 (a. Sakalavidyādhara), NBh 265 an., Kuv *ad* 10.25(25) an., Cit(V) 211.2 an., IS 2429, SMS VIII; **(119)** SRHt 141.10 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.8 an., SMS VIII = Kal 5.3; **(120)** Kavi *ad* 4.1(25) = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(121)** Suvṛ *ad* 29(18) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*), SMS VIII; **(122)** VS 1358, SMS VIII; **(123)** SRHt 6.6 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS VIII; **(124)** ŚP 4047, SMS VIII = Kal 7.4; **(125)** ŚP 4050 = Kal 8.29; **(126)** SH 900; 94*, JS 437.6 (a.(?) Kṣemendra), SSg 8.7 an., Sama 1 *ta* 9 an., GVS 120 an., SMS VIII = P(PT) 2.61, PTem 2.51, PS 2.33, PN 1.30, PP 2.81, Pts 5.26, PRE 2.35), HJ 1.37, VCsr 21.8, BhŚ 512, BhPr 7 (v. KSS 10.61.1; JAOS 38.289); **(127)** SRHt 17.15 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SMS VIII = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 1.9.515; **(128)** Auc *ad* 38(103), SMS VIII = Bauddhāvadānakalpalatā (according to Auc); **(129)** JS 408.52, SMS VIII; **(130)** Auc *ad* 17-18(49) (a. Munimatamīmāṁsā); **(131)** SP 1516, SH 1281, Nīsam 140 an., SMS VIII = Cāru° 39; **(132)** JS 431.8, SH 1037; 243* an., SMS VIII (v. No. 106 above) = Kal 10.9; **(133)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.1-10(1) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(134)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.18(8) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(135)** Auc *ad* 22(68) = Nītilatā (according to Auc); **(136)** ŚP 4037 (v. AP 20) = Kal 2.8 (v. No. 41); **(137)** ŚP 1510, SH 1275, Nīsam 22 an. = Cāru° 21; **(138)** JS 415.1; **(139)** VS 3106 = Cr 446, GP 1.113.6; **(140)** SRHt 17.10 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 28.5 (a. Bṛhatkathā), VS 2974 an.; **(141)** ŚP 1508, SH 1274, Nīsam 19 an. = Cāru° 18 **(142)** JS 54.20; **(143)** Auc *ad* 30(86) (a. Bauddhavadānalatikā, according to Auc); **(144)** VS 1888; **(145)** SRHt 113.1 (a. (?) Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 134, an.; **(146)** ŚP 3078, JS 130.2 (a. Rājaśekhara), SG 38 (a. Rājaśekhara), Skm [(B) 582; (POS) 2.22.2] (a. Rājaśekhara), VS 1309 an., SkV 395/Kav 157 an., RJ 631 an., SK 5.40 an., SRHt 113.1 an., Sāh p. 259 *ad* 105, Kuv p. 124 an., Kpr 567 an., KāP 388 an., Rasagaṅgā 460; 729 an., AR *ad* 51 an., AlK 408 an., Kāvyān 44 an., KH (Alaṁkāracuḍamaṇi) 605 an., Amd 873 an., VyVi *ad* 2.70 an. = Viddha 1.2; **(147)** JS 267.7, ŚP 3647, SuSS 687; **(148)** Auc *ad* 12(5) = Vinayavallī (according to Auc); **(150)** JS 50.1, SH 363 (a. Harihadra); ŚP 193 (a. Bilhaṇa), AP 56, (v. ZDMG 28.157); **(150A)** JS 438.5 (a. [?] Kṣemendra), SH 1065 (a. [?] Kṣemendra), ŚP 3217 an.; **(151)** VS 3238. JS 407.46 an., SH 1505 an. = Sevyasevakopadeśa 54; **(152)** JS 438.7; **(153)** JS 437.5 = Kal 2.53; **(154)** VS 3030 = Caturvarga 1.3; **(155)** JS 431.2, SH 1031 an. = Kal 10.2; **(156)** SRHt 263.18 (a. Bṛhatkathā), VS 3306 (a. Vyāsamuni); **(157)** ŚP 1506, SH 1272, Nīsam 11, IS 3201 = Cāru° 10; **(158)** ŚP 1526, SH 1290 = Cāru° 91; **(159)** ŚP 1518, SH 1283, Nīsam 41 = Cāru° 41; **(160)** JS 279.20, VS 2126, Vjv 200 (a. Kṣemasiṁha), SkV 586/Kav 310 an., Prasanna 135*b* an., **(161)** ŚP *ad* 76.102 (in one MS only – C = AP 21), SRHt 135.18 (a. Daṇḍanīti); 195.95 an., SSSN 109.15 an., VP 9.3 an., SuM *ad* 23.48(31*), ŚKDr *ad nakhī* and *viśvasaḥ* (a. C). Ujjval *ad* Unādisūtra 4.138 = Cr 527, P(PP 1.52, PTu 1.45), HJ 1.18, VC (VCsr VII 8, VCjr VII 1. Śts 20.9.10, GP 1.109.14, PdP 5.18.363, KR 5.107.3 (v. NM(T) 5,9, DhN(P) 239, Mahārahanīti

(Pāli) 205, SN(P) 52, TK(OJ) 16; 76, NŚ(OJ) 13.2, Ślt(OJ) 23; **(162)** Auc *ad* 31(88) = Citrabhārata-nāṭaka (according to Auc); **(163)** Suvṛ *ad* 30.19 (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(164)** Suvṛ *ad* 16.6 (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(165)** VS 1658 (a. Vyāsadāsa); **(166)** ŚP 1524, SH 1288 = Cāru° 80; **(167)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.27(16) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(168)** ŚP 1507, SH 1273, Nīsam 1.12 = Cāru° 11; **(169)** ŚP 3765 (v. BhŚ 247; AP 21) = Kal 3.14; **(170)** VS 359; **(171)** ŚP 1521, SH 1285 *bis*, Nīsam 55 an. Cāru°56; **(172)** JS 446.3 = Darpa° 1.56; **(173)** VS 491; **(174)** SRHt 150.2 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.2 = Kal 7.13; **(175)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.33(22) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(176)** ŚP 1511, SH 1276, IS 3495 = Cāru° 26; **(177)** SH 1292, JS 403.3 (a. Lakṣmīdhara), Subh 299 an., IS 3535; **(178)** VS 2250 = Caturvarga 3.11; **(179)** JS 251.21; **(180)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.31 (a. Ksemendra; *mama)*; **(181)** JS 214.11, ŚP 3832, SuSS 321, RJ 1234 (a. Bhavabhuta); (v. AP 21, ZDMG 27.629); **(182)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(18) = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(183)** Auc *ad* 21(66) = Lalitaratnamālā (according to Auc); **(184)** JS 62.20, SH 952; 145*, = Darpa° 264; **(185)** VS 3029 = Caturvarga 1.5; **(186)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.18(42) (a. Ksemendra; *mama*); **(187)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(42 = Muktāvalī (according to Kavi); **(188)** Auc *ad* 35(97) (a. Lāvaṇyavatī); **(189)** SRHt 139.4 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 206.4 an., = Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 206.4 an. = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 2.92; **(190)** ŚP 1505, SH 1271, Nīsam 17 = Cāru° 6; **(191)** VS 317; **(192)** JS 437.7, SH 906; 100* = Darpa° 2.30; **(193)** SRHt 126.4 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(194)** VS 3153, SSD 4 *f.* 30*a* an., IS 3963 = BhŚ 267; **(195)** ŚP 1516, SH 1278, Nīsam 1.31, IS 3974 = Cāru° 30; **(196)** SRHt 193.73, VP 9.31 an. = CR 324, HJ 1.148 (v. SRN(T) 259, ShD(T) 40, VŚ(T) 69); **(197)** JS 415.4; **(198)** SRHt 34.10 (a. Bṛhatkathā), ŚP 486 an., SH 1514 an., VS 222 an., Sa 211.117 an., PV 1.8 an., SSD 2*f.* 126 an., SSV 406 an., SKG*f.* 17*b* an., Subh 195 an., IS 3886 = BhŚ 270; **(199)** VS 324; **(200)** SH 1066, JS 438.6 (a. [?] Kṣemendra); **(201)** ŚP 4028 (a. Kṣemendra or an.) (v. AP 21-2, ZDMG 27.630); **(202)** JS 179.14, SH 1629 an.; **(203)** SRHt 234.10 (a. Brhatkathā) = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 9.1.530; **(204)** VS 3155; **(205)** VP 802; **(206)** SP 4052, GVS 301 an. (v. AP 22, VS Notes p. 29); **(207)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(43) (a. Citrabhārata-nāṭaka), Suvṛ *ad* 3.16(79) (a. Ksemendra; *mama)* = Citrabhārata-nāṭaka (according to Kavi); **(208)** Auc *ad* 16(29) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(209)** JS 311.39 = Kal 9.7; **(210)** SRHt 140.15 (a. Kalāvilāsa) = Kal 4.23; **(211)** ŚP 1520, SH 1285, Nīsam 1.54 = Cāru° 55; **(212)** SRHt 148.10 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 169.8 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(213)** Auc *ad* 37(101 = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(214)** VS 2364 an. = Kal 8.11; **(215)** SRHt 139.5 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 206.5 an.; **(216)** VS 3033 = Caturvarga 1.13; **(217)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.22(91) = Pavanapañcāśikā (according to Suvṛ); **(218)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.10(32) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(219)** ŚP 1509, Nīsam 21 an., IS 4509 = Cāru° 20; **(220)** ŚP 1504, SH 1270, Nīsam 3 an. = Cāru° 2; **(221)** ŚP 1377, SH 1282, Nīsam 44 an., IS 4515 = Cāru° 43; **(222)** Auc *ad* 33 (99) (a. Munimatamīmāṁsā); **(223)** JS 312.47, Kavi *ad* 5.1(40) (a. Deśopadeśa) = = Deśo° 4.5; **(224)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.17(7) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(225)** Auc *ad* 20(57) = Avasarasāra (according to Auc); **(226)** VS 3498; **(227)** VS 3148; **(228)** Auc *ad* 16(43) (a. Caturvarga) = Caturvarga 4.7; **(229)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(56) = Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (according to Kavi); **(230)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.20-1(10) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(231)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.22(11) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(232)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.16(38) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(233)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.35(24) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(234)** SRHt 264.24 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(235)** SRHt 269.19 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(236)** JS 431.6, SH 1035; 241* an, = Kal 10.7; **(237)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.36(25) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(238)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(17) = Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (according to Kavi); **(239)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.28 (17) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(240)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(59) (a. Caturvarga) = Caturvarga

1.26; **(241)** SRHt 141.9, SSSN 128.7 an. = Kal 5.9; **(242)** VS 337 = Deśo° 1.12; **(243)** Auc *ad* 6(27) = Lāvaṇyavalī (according to Auc); **(244)** Auc *ad* 36(98) = Lāvaṇyavalī (according to Auc); **(245)** ŚP 4030 = Kal 1.63; **(246)** VS 2152; **(247)** SRHt 75.5 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 70.6 an.; **(248)** SRHt 75.1 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 69.1 an. = Mn 7.47, Nītikalpataru 82.4; **(249)** VS 3039 (a. Vyāsadāsa); **(250)** ŚP 4049, SRHt 150.2 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.1 (a. Kalāvilāsa) (v. AP 22; v. No. 125 above) = Kal 8.20; **(251)** JS 431.5, SH 1034; 240* an. = Kal 10.5; **(252)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.12(3) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama)*; **(253)** JS 431.10, SH 1039 an. = Kal 10.11; **(254)** ŚP 286, SH 1992*, IS 4988; **(255)** SRHt 194 78; **(256)** Auc *ad* 19(52) = Nītilata (according to Auc); **(257)** JS 61.3, ŚP 379, SH 954; 147*, Pad 112.48 an., IS 5034 (v. AAus 238) = Darpa° 2.33; **(258)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(35) = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(259)** SRHt 163.17 (a. Bṛhatkathā), VS 3287 an., Sskṛ 57 an., IS 5093 = MBh(Bh) 12.28.36; 12.168.15; 13 App. 15;1.3945-6, R 2. 98.25, HJ 4.72, Cr 802 (v. SS(OJ) 490, ShD(T)66; **(260)** SRHt 263.13 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(261)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.34(23) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(262)** JS 61.6, ŚP 378, SH 951; 144*, Pad 112.47 an., IS 5183 (v. AAus 238) = Darpa° 2.8; **(263)** SRHt 108.11 (a. Bṛhatkathā); SSSN 131.11 (a. Bhoja), IS 5319 = MBh(Bh) 5.39.34; **(264)** SRHt 75.3 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 70.5; **(265)** SRHt 263.19 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(266)** SRHt 17.9 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 28.4 (a.(?) Bṛhatkathā); **(267)** JS 51.8, SH 359, ŚP 206 (v. AP 22) = Darpa° 3.14; **(268)** JS 408.53; **(269)** Auc *ad* 16(76) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(270)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.24(13) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(271)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.23(12) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(272)** JS 411.3 = Darpa°3.46; **(273)** SRHt 263.22 (a. Bṛhatkathā), IS 5781 = MBh(Bh) 12.169.11; **(274)** ŚP 3987; **(275)** VS 3034 = Caturvarga 1.19; **(276)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.13(4) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(277)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.11(33) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(278)** JS 404.17, SH 854; 50*; **(279)** VS 230; **(280)** SRHt 141.12 (a. Kalāvilāsa SSSN 128.10; **(281)** JS 311.36; **(282)** SRHt 16.4 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 38.2 (a. Kalāvilāsa) = Kal 1.64; **(283)** ŚP 428, RJ 1458 = Kal 2.1; **(284)** ŚP 1515, SH 1280, Nīsam 39 an., IS 5902 = Cāru° 38; **(285)** JS 415.5; **(286)** SRHt 34.9 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 34.7 an., Vyās 82 an. (v. Vyās (C) 92, Vyās(S) 98; **(287)** SH 1079; 1379; **(288)** SRHt 127.11 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 151.10 an.; **(289)** SRHt 127.12 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 151.10 an.; **(290)** Auc *ad* 21(67) = Nītilatā (according to Auc); **(291)** ŚP 1519, SH 1284, Nīsam 51 an. = Cāru° 52; **(292)** SRHt 150.1 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.1 an. = Kal 7.14; **(293)** ŚP 4053 = Kal 4.40; **(294)** JS 332.4, Kavi *ad* 5.1 (58) (a. Kanakajānakī); **(295)** SRHt 113.3 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 135.3 (a. Kalāvilāsa); **(296)** VS 2369, GVS 253 an.; **(297)** VS 3053; **(298)** JS 411.2 = Darpa° 3.5; **(299)** JS 437.4, SH 902; 96* = Kal 2.55; **(300)** JS 432.12, SH 1041; 247* an. = Kal 10.13; **(301)** Auc *ad* 34(94) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(302)** JS 61.2, SH 953; 146* = Darpa° 3.51; **(303)** JS 447.1; **(304)** JS 61.5, SH 956; 149*; **(305)** ŚP 1527, SH 1291, SMS 1666 = Cāru° 99; **(306)** SRHt 67.29 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 54.17 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(307)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.15(36) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(308)** RJ 1423, JS 50.6 an., ŚP 205 an., Pad 115.66 an.; **(309)** VS 2156; **(310)** VS 318; **(311)** JS 432.11, SH 1040; 246* an. = Kal 10.12; **(312)** SRHt 129.3 (a. Bṛhatkathā) SSSN 152.2 an., IS 6344 = Kir 11.59, P(PP 1.81, PtsK 1.119); **(313)** JS 311.38 = Kal 9.8; **(314)** VS 363; **(315)** SRHt 269.22 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(316)** JS 415.2, SH 844; 40* an.; **(317)** JS 412.9 = Darpa° 3.13; **(318)** JS 411.5 (a. Darpa° 3.13; **(319)** VS 3035 = Caturvarga 1.20; **(320)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(15) = Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (according to Kavi); **(320A)** SRHt 207.18, SSSN 164.20 an. = Kal 6.6; **(321)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.42(75) (a. Kṣemendra *mama)*; **(322)** Auc *ad* 16(33) = Nītilatā (according to Auc); **(323)** SRHt 16.3 (a. Kalāvilās SSSN 38.1 (a.(?) Kalāvilāsa) = Kal 1.59; **(324)** ŚP 1525, SH 1289 = Cāru° 83; **(325)**

JS 444.11, SH 1056; **(326)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.19(44) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama);* **(327)** SRHt 263.20 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 243.4 an. = MBh 12.27.28; **(328)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.9(30) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama);* **(329)** VS 3032 = Caturvarga 1.11; **(330)** ŚP 432 = Kal 2.13; **(331)** JS 431.7, SH 1036; 242* an. = Kal 10.8; **(332)** VS 336 = Deśo° 1.11; **(333)** VS 332 = Deśo° 1.5; **(334)** Auc *ad* 20(56), Kavi *ad* 3.2(20) = Lāvaṇyavatī (according to Auc and Kavi); **(335)** SRHt 15.1 (a. (?) Kalāvilāsa); **(336)** Auc *ad* 16(42) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(337)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.26 (14) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(338)** SRHt 262.4 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(339)** Auc *ad* 16 (39) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(340)** Auc *ad* 25(74) = Munimatamīmāṁsā (according to Auc); **(341)** SRHt 150.1 (a. Kalāvilāsa), SSSN 128.2 an. = Kal 8.3; **(342)** VS 310; **(343)** Suvṛ *ad* 1.37(26) (a. Kṣemendra; *mama*); **(344)** VS 362; **(345)** Auc *ad* 16(26) = Lāvaṇyavatī (according to Auc); **(346)** JS 24.46, SH 116 = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 9.1.1; **(347)** SRHt 34.8 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 34.6 an.; **(348)** JS 433.14, SH 1006; 212*; **(349)** JS 408.51; **(350)** Kavi *ad* 3.2(22) = Lāvaṇyavatī (according to Kavi); **(351)** SRHt 148.9 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 169.7 (a. Bṛhatkathā); **(352)** Kavi *ad* 4.1(26) = Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (according to Kavi); **(353)** JS 411.4 = Darpa° 3.7; **(354)** SRHt 139.2 (a. Bṛhatkathā), SSSN 205.2 an. = Bṛhatkathāmañjarī 2.95; **(355)** SRHt 263.16 (a. Bṛhatkathā), IS 7264 = MBh(Bh) 12.318.5; 13 App. 15; 1.4058-9; **(356)** Kavi *ad* 5.1(38) = Padyakādambarī (according to Kavi); **(357)** Kavi *ad* 2.1(10) (a. Kṣmendra; *mama*); **(358)** JS 416.7; **(359)** JS 415.6; **(360)** VS 460 (a. Vyāsadāsa); **(361)** ŚP 1523, SH 1287, Nīsam 1.58 an. = Caru° 59; **(362)** SH 522, JS 54.22 (a. Trailocana) (v. Kav p.42); **(363)** JS 437.8, SP 335, SH 907; 101*, JS 7413, (v. AAus 241) = P(PP 2.103, Pts (Göttingen) p. 130, PM 2.37), Dvi 31.

H Kṣemendra's synonym is Vyāsadāsa. Three verses are attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Vyāsadāsa, *viz.* Nos. 165, 249 and 360 (all in VS). None of the verses could be traced in the known works of Kṣemendra; it is possible that Vyāsadāsa in VS is another author than Kṣemendra.

I NCC$_5$ 166-169, SkV LXXV, JS 30, AP 19-23, VS 26-32, PG 195, SMS I; p. 328; (v.S.K. De, *Sanskrit poetics* p. 139-143); L. Sternbach, *Unknown Verses attributed to Kṣemendra* in Ṛtam VIII (Lucknow); K.V. Śarmā, *Kṣemendra-Kaver anupalabdhā kṛtayaḥ* in *Viśva-Saṁskṛtam* 3.2 (1966); pp. 130-141. For fuller bibliography see NCC$_5$ 165, GDL 75-82).

J Many of Kṣemendra's works are lost. From the known Kṣemendra works the following verses are culled and included in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:*

Kalāvilāsa (49 verses):

Kal°	No.	Sources:	Kal°	No.	Sources:
1.30	15	ŚP	5.7	67	JS, ŚP, SRHt
1.52	6	ŚP	5.9	241	SRHt, SSSN
1.59	323	SRHt, SSSN	6.6	320A	SRHt, SSSN
1.63	245	ŚP	7.1	31	ŚP
1.64	282	SRHt, SSSN	7.4	124	ŚP
2.1	283	ŚP	7.7	47	ŚP
2.3	330	ŚP	7.13	174	SRHt, SSSN
2.4	87	ŚP	7.14	292	SRHt, SSSN
2.6	41	ŚP	8.3	341	SRHt, SSSN
2.9	136	ŚP	8.11	214	VS an.
2.10	56	JS	8.20	250	ŚP, SRHt, SSSN
2.36	62	SP	8.29	125	ŚP
2.44	75	SRHt, SSSN	9.7	209	JS
2.45	10	ŚP, JS, SH, SRHt, SSSN	9.8	313	JS
			10.2	155	JS, SH an.
2.53	153	JS	10.3	30	JS, SH an.
2.55	299	JS	10.4	73	JS, SH an.
2.87	84	ŚP	10.5	251	JS, SH an.
3.14	169	ŚP	10.7	236	JS, SH an.
4.12	8	SRHt	10.8	331	JS, SH an.
4.23	210	SRHt	10.9	132	JS, SH an.
4.24	19	SRHt	10.10	106	JS, SH an.
4.40	293	ŚP	10.11	253	JS, SH an.
5.3	119	SRHt, SSSN	10.12	311	JS, SH an.
5.4	83	SRHt, SSSN	10.13	300	JS, SH an.

Verses of Kal are either attributed to Kṣemendra or specifically to Kal (in SRHt). In addition to the 49 verses of Kal (mentioned above), of which one (No. 214) was quoted in VS anonymously, 6 verses were attributed to Kal in SRHt (and sometimes also in SSSN) which could not be traced in the extant text of Kal (Nos. 78, 86, 143A, 145, 280, 295 and 335); these are probably „lost“ verses of Kal. It is characteristic that JS (SH)[1] quotes all the verses of chapters 9 and 10 of Kal and SRHt (SSSN)[1] most of the verses of chapters 4 and 5. Mostly satirical and sententious verses.

Cārucaryā (24 verses) (with Nīsam 72 verses see below).

Cāru°	No.	Sources	Cāru°	No.	Sources
2	220	ŚP, SH, Ni°	39	131	ŚP, SH, Ni°
6	190	ŚP, SH, Ni°	41	159	ŚP, SH, Ni°
10	157	ŚP, SH, Ni°	43	221	ŚP, SH, Ni°
11	168	ŚP, SH, Ni°	52	291	ŚP, SH, Ni°
18	141	ŚP, SH, Ni°	55	211	ŚP, SH, Ni°
20	219	ŚP, Ni°	56	171	ŚP, SH, Ni°
21	137	ŚP, SH, Ni°	57	11	ŚP, SH, Ni°
26	176	ŚP, SH	59	361	ŚP, SH, Ni°
29	88	ŚP, SH, Ni°	80	166	ŚP, SH
30	195	ŚP, SH, Ni°	83	324	ŚP, SH
31	80	ŚP, SH, Ni°	91	158	ŚP, SH
38	284	ŚP, SH, Ni°	99	305	ŚP, SH

The Cārucaryā is included up to verse 72 (with the exception of verses 42, 46 and 64) word for word in Nīsam (or Ni°), but anonymously; the other verses of Cāru° are included in ŚP and SH (the latter with one exception).

The verses, in principle, contain in the first line a moral wise saying and in the second an illustration of the truth proclaimed before, mostly from the Purāṇa-s or epics.

Caturvarga (13 verses)

Catur°	No.	Sources	Catur°	No.	Cources
1.3	154	VS	1.26	240	Kavi
1.5	185	VS	3.10	70	VS
1.8	24	VS	3.11	178	VS
1.11	329	VS	4.7	228	Auc
1.13	216	VS	4.13	38	VS
1.19	275	VS	4.23	102	Kavi
1.20	319	VS			

Caturvarga's verses are only included in VS and Kṣemendra's treatised on poetics (Kavi and Auc). They deal with the four *puruṣārtha-s.*

1 SH follows often the text of JS. SRHt and SSSN are probably different versions of the same text.

Darpadalana (16 verses)

Darpa°	No.	Sources	Darpa°	No.	Sources
1.51	302	JS, SH	3.7	353	JS
1.56	172	JS	3.10	68	ŚP
2.6	54	JS, SH	3.13	317	JS
2.8	262	JS,SH,ŚP,Pad an.	3.14	267	JS, ŚP
2.30	192	JS	3.24	318	JS
2.33	257	JS, SH, ŚP, Pad an.	3.46	272	JS
2.64	184	JS	3.51	302	JS, SH
3.5	298	JS	3.68	98	JS, SH, ŚP

Darpadalana's verses are mostly included in JS (SH) and ŚP. These are satirical and sententious verses.

Deśopadeśa (9 verses)

Deśo°	No.	Sources	Deśo°	No.	Sources
1.5	333	VS	1.12	242	VS
1.7	116	VS	1.16	91	VS
1.9	39	VS	1.17	93	VS
1.10	92	VS	4.5	223	JS, Kavi
1.11	332	VS			

Deśopadeśa's verses, mostly from the first *upadeśa,* are included in VS; one other verse (from the fourth *upadeśa)* is included in JS and Kavi. The verses are mostly satirical.

Bṛhatkathāmañjarī (57 verses)

As many as 57 verses are attributed in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to the Bṛhatkathāmañjari, but only 10 could be traced in this work. The verses were mostly so attributed in SRHt (and SSSN), but often wrongly; some of them are, in reality, MBh verses (Nos. 23, 259, 263, 273, 327, 355). Mn verses (Nos. 72, 248 [also in Nītikalpataru]); Nāgānanda verses (No. 5), Pañcatanra verses (No. 74, 312), Kirātārjuniya verses (No. 312) or Bhartṛhari (No. 198) verses. The ten verses which could be identified in the Bṛhatkathāmañjari are:

Bṛhat°	No.	Sources	Bṛhat°	No.	Sources
2.89; p. 52	27	SRHt, SSSN	9.1.515; p. 257	127	SRHt
2.92; p. 53	189	SRHt, SSSN	9.1.530; p. 258	203	SRHt
2.95; p. 53	354	SRHt, SSSN	9.1.531; p. 258	90	SRHt
9.1.1; p. 215	346	JS, SH	9.2.126-7; p. 297	1	JS
9.1.303; p. 240	110	JS	11.1; p. 438	22	JS, ŚP = Rati° 1.1

In addition the following verses were attributed to Brhat° in SRHt (SSSN); Nos. 5 = Nāgānanda; 9; 18; 20; 23 = MBh; 25; 34; 35; 37; 51; 53; 61; 72; = Mn.; 74 = PT; 94; 95; 100; 101; 123; 140; 156; 189; 193; 196 = H; 198 = BhŚ 212; 215; 234; 235; 247; 248 = Mn; 259 = MBh; 260; 263 = MBh 264; 265; 266; 273 = MBh 286; 288; 289; 306; 312 = Kir, P; 315; 327 = MBh; 338; 347; 351; 354; and 355 = MBh.

The verses are mostly sententious or amatory verses.

In *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* are also quoted one verse each of the *Daśāvatāracarita* (No. 44) and of the *Sevyasevakopadeśa* (No. 151). The other Kṣemendra verses are from works which are not extant any more; they are quoted in Kṣemendra's three *alaṁkāra*-works (or works on metrics), viz. Auc, Kavi and Suvṛ which quote as examples of Kṣemendra's teaching different stanzas from works, among them also Kṣmendra's own works which he himself ascribed to himself *(mama)*; these 3 works are, therefore, considered for the purpose of this study, as if they were *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The Kṣemendra works, to which verses in anthologies are attributed, are as follows:

Amṛtataraṅgiṇī (2 verses): 50 (Kavi), 55 (Kavi); descriptive verses.
Avasarasāra (1 verse); No. 225 (Auc); flattery verse.
Kanakajānakī (5 verses); Nos. 14 (Kavi), 48 (Kavi), 65 (Kavi), 109 (Kavi), 294 (Kavi); descriptive verses.
Citrabhārata-nāṭaka (3 verses); Nos 52 (Kavi), 162 (Auc), 207 (Auc); sententious and amatory verses.
Nītilatā (4 verses): Nos. 135 (Auc), 256 (Auc), 290 (Auc), 322 (Auc); mythological verses.
Padyakādambarī (8 verses): Nos. 4 (Kavi), 7 (Kavi) (also attributed to Rājaśekhara in JS), 16 (Kavi), 76 (Kavi), 120 (Kavi), 182 (Kavi), 258 (Kavi), 356 (Kavi); mostly amatory verses.
Pavanapañcaśikā 1 verse); No. 217 (Suvṛ); amatory verse.
Bauddhāvadānakalpalatā or *Avadānakalpalatā* (3 verses); Nos. 89 (Auc), 128 (Auc), 143 (Auc); repulsive, amatory and sententious verses.
Muktāvalī-kāvya (2 verses): Nos. 13 (a. Auc), 187 (Kavi); descriptive (of nature) verses and dealing with *mokṣa.*
Munimatamīmāṁsā (15 verses): Nos. 36 (Auc), 42 (Auc), 66 (Auc), 82 (Auc), 96 (Auc), 103 (Auc), 130 (Auc), 208 (Auc), 213 (Auc), 222 (Auc), 269 (Auc), 301 (Auc), 336 (Auc), 339 (Auc), 340 (Auc); mostly pathetic and heroic, sententious, descriptive and repulsive verses.
Lalitaratnamālā (1 verse); Np. 183 (Auc); amatory verse.
Lāvaṇyavatī-kavya (7 verses); Nos. 17 (Auc), 188 (Auc), 243 (Auc), 244 (Auc), 334 (Auc and Kavi), 345 (Auc), 350 (Kavi); mostly amatory, but also humorous and pathetic verses.
Vātsyāyanasūtrasāra (1 verse): No. 71 (Auc); invocatory verse to the god of love.
Vinayavallī (2 verses); No. 149 (Auc); mythological verses.
Śaśivaṁśamahākāvya (5 verses): Nos. 2 (Kavi), 229 (Kavi), 238 (Kavi), 320 (Kavi), 352 (Kavi); battle scenes, amatory and sententious verses.

In addition to the verses attributed to Kṣemendra and included in not extant works of Kṣemendra, the three Kṣemendra works noted above contain 38 verses which Kṣemendra attributed in these works to himself *(mama)*. These are no doubt, Kṣemendra's genuine verses from his lost works; they are Nos. 12 (Suvṛ), 28 (Suvṛ), 63 (Suvṛ), 64 (Suvṛ), 105 (Suvṛ), 107 (Suvṛ), 111 (Suvṛ), 115 (Suvṛ), 121 (Suvṛ), 133 (Suvṛ), 134 (Suvṛ), 163 (Suvṛ), 164 (Suvṛ), 167 (Suvṛ), 175 (Suvṛ) 180 (Svuṛ), 186 (Suvṛ), 218 (Suvṛ), 224 (Suvṛ), 230 (Suvṛ), 231 (Suvṛ), 232 (Suvṛ), 233 (Suvṛ), 237 (Suvṛ), 239 (Suvṛ), 252 (Suvṛ), 261 (Suvṛ), 270 (Suvṛ), 271 (Suvṛ), 276 (Suvṛ), 277 (Suvṛ), 307 (Suvṛ), 321 (Suvṛ) 326 (Suvṛ), 328 (Suvṛ), 337 (Suvṛ), 343 (Suvṛ) and 357 (Kavi); these verses deal with a variety of subjects.

Finally, *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* quote 92 verses which could not be traced in any of the known Kṣemendra works; they could be considered as Kṣemendra's *incerta,* though

probably a number of them are genuine Kṣemendra verses; to the same category belong the verses quoted above which were attributed to the Bṛhatkathāmañjarī and Kalāvilāsa and which could not be traced in the latter works; these latter 54 verses are not repeated here Nos. 3 (VS), 21 (SRHt) = HJ, 26 (VS), 29 (VS; in SRHt attributed to Vallabha), 32 (SH; in SRHt and SSSN attributed to Ruyyaka and in SkV, JS, JSub and *alaṁkāra-s* quoted anonymously), 33 (JS; in other MSs of JS and SH attributed to Kṣemeśvara and in Skm to Abhimanyu), 40 (Pad, Regnaud II; in Skm attributed to Kṣemīśvara), 43 (JS), 45 (JS, ŚP, SG, RJ, SuSS; beautiful description of nature; wind), 46 (JS, SH), 50 (VS, but in Kavi attributed to Lakṣmaṇāditya, Kṣemendra's pupil), 57 (SRRU; in SRHt attributed to Vallabha and quoted anonymously in VS, SSap, SRM, Subh and *alaṁkāra-s*), 58 (JS), 59 (ŚP, Pad, RJ, but in VS attributed to Dāmodaragupta, in PV to Rāmajit and quoted anonymously in SRM), 60 (ŚP), 69 (JS, but attributed to Mānasollāsa in SRHt and SSSN and quoted anonymously in VS and ŚP), 77 (VS), 79 (JS), 81 (JS), 85 (VS), 97 (JS), 99 (VS), 104 (VS), 108 (JS), 112 (VS), 113 (JS), 114 (VS), 117 (VS), 118 (VS, but attributed to Śakalavidyādhara in SRHt and quoted anonymously in NBh and *alaṁkāra-s*), 122 (VS), 126 (JS, SH, but quoted anonymously in SSg, Sama and GVS), 129 (JS), 138 (JS, SH), 139 (VS), 142 (JS), 144 (VS), 146 (ŚP, but attributed to Rājaśekhara in JS, SG and Skm and quoted anonymously in SkV/Kav, VS, RJ, SRHt, SK and *alaṁkāra-s*), 147 (JS, ŚP, SuSS), 148 (JS), 150 (JS), 152 (JS), 160 (JS, VS, but attributed to Kṣemasiṁha in Vjv and quoted anonymously in SkV/Kav and Prasanna), 161 (ŚP), 165 (VS attributed to Vyāsadāsa; see above), 170 (VS), 173 (VS), 177 (SH, but attributed to Lakṣmīdhara in JS and quoted anonymously in Subh), 179 (JS), 181 (JS, ŚP, SuSS, but in RJ attributed to Bhavabhūti; a beautiful verse about wild-life), 191 (VS), 194 (VS and quoted anonymously in SSD), 197 (JS), 199 (VS), 200 (SH), 201 (ŚP), 202 (JS, SH), 204 (VS), 205 (PV), 206 (ŚP, GVS), 226 (VS), 227 (VS), 246 (VS), 249 (VS a. Vyāsadāsa; see above), 254 (ŚP, SH; a beautiful sententious verse), 255 (SRHt), 268 (JS), 274 (ŚP), 278 (JS, SH), 279 (VS), 281 (JS), 285 (JS), 287 (SH), 296 (VS, GVS), 297 (VS), 303 (JS), 304 (JS, SH), 308 (RJ, while in JS, ŚP and Pad quoted anonymously), 309 (VS), 310 (VS), 314 (VS), 316 (JS), 325 (JS, SH), 342 (VS), 344 (VS), 348 (JS, SH; for the proper reading of the verse see SACA 309), 349 (JS), 358 (JS), 359 (JS), 360 (a. Vyāsadāsa; see obove; 362 (SH; in JS a. Trailocana) and 363 (JS, SH, ŚP).

Of the above mentioned 92 verses, 17 verses are not Kṣemendra verses. They are: No. 40 (it is a Kṣemīśvara verse); No. 146 (it is Rājaśekhara verse from Viddha°); verse 206 (it is probably a later interpolation in ŚP because it uses a later vernacular); verses 74, 126 and 118 (they are Pañcatatra verses belonging to the oldest versions of this *kathā*-work; so also probably verses 57 and 363 which belong to the younger versions of the Pañcatantra); verse No. 50 (it is as Kṣemendra himself states clearly in Kavi a verse of his pupil Lakṣmaṇāditya); verses 139 and 196 (they are probably so-called Cāṇakya verses; the former is also quoted in the Hitopadeśa (and spread to Tibet)); also probably a Hitopadeśa and not a Kṣemendra verse is No. 21 and Bhartṛhari and not Kṣemendra verses are Nos. 194 and 198. Kṣemasiṁha's verse is No. 160 and Kṣemeśvara's verses and not Kṣemendra's verses are Nos. 33 and 40; in any case all verses which are also quoted anonymously in SkV do not seem to be Kṣemendra verses, for Vidyākara does not seem to have known (or appreciated) Kṣemendra's poetry; none of the known Kṣemendra's verses are attributed to the author in SkV.

On the other hand, it seems that, from the above-mentioned 92 verses, verses Nos. 45, 147, 181 and 254 are genuine Kṣemendra verses and that No. 59 is a „new" *Samayamātṛka* verse; it also seems that some verses attributed to Kṣemendra in JS are

genuine Kṣemendra verses, for attributions in JS are usually accurate and are trustworthy; these verses might have been culled from the no more extant Kṣemendra works.

Some of the verses quoted in **G** were not only attributed to Kṣemendra; they were also, in different MSs of *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* or in different anthologies, attributed to: Abhimanyu (No. 33), Kokkoka (No. 22), Kṣemasiṁha (No. 160), Kṣemeśvara (Nos. 33, 40), Daṇḍanīti (No. 161), Dāmodaragupta (No. 59), Manu (No. 72 = Mn), Mānasollāsa (No. 68), Rājaśekhara (Nos. 7, 246 = Viddha°), Ramajit (No. 59), Ruyyaka (No. 32), Lakṣmāditya (No. 50), Lakṣmidhara (No. 177), Vallabha or Vallabhadeva (Nos. 57 and 29), Vyāsamuni (No. 156), Sakalavidyādhara (No. 118) and Harihadra (No. 150). In some cases (No. 150A) it is not clear from the text of the anthology whether the verse was or was not attributed to Kṣemendra.

Subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s quote in addition to the 365 verses analysed above, a number of Kṣemendra verses which they quote anonymously in addition to the 50 verses of Cārucaryā mentioned above.

क्षेमेश्वर v. क्षेमीश्वर — KṢEMEŚVARA v. KṢEMĪŚVARA (No. 308)

ख (KH)

310. खञ्जक = खञ्जककवि — KHAÑJAKA = KHAÑJAKAKAVI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or rather earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in SH, as well as in JS (attributed to Bilhaṇa) and VS (quoted anonymously).
E SH.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SH 1433, JS 341.33 (a. Bilhaṇa), SSS 58 (a. Daṇḍin), VS 2554 an., AlK 328.4-7 an., SMS 6298 = Śts 57.12 (164.12-165.3), KR 2.35.12, Caur (fol. 6*a*); **(2)** SH 1432, VS 2555 an., PV 831 an., SMS 6807
H The author is called in SH either Khañjaka or Khañjaka-kavi.
I NCC_5 –, SACA 309
J The author is not mentioned in NCC_5. Verse No. 1 is attributed in JS to Bilhaṇa (it is found in some MSs of Caur) and in SSS to Daṇḍin. Both verses are quoted anonymously in VS.
The verses deal with flattery of the king and with women.

खण्डनकार = खण्डनकृत v. श्रीहर्ष II — KHAṆḌANAKĀRA = KHAṆḌANAKṚTA (v. ŚRĪHARṢA II) (No. 1716)

311. खदिर — KHADIRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1113, SMS VI.
I NCC_5 180, SkV LXXVI, SACA 312.
J The verse is quoted only in SkV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti.

312. खरणाद = करणाद — KHARAṆĀDA = KARAṆĀDA

A No information. See **H.**
B Could not have lived after A.D. 1258, for two of the author's verses are quoted in JS, but lived probably before the first part of the 9th century for one of his verses is quoted by Medhātithi. See also **J.**
E JS.
F 2 verses.

G (1) JS 400.117, SMS 65; (2) JS 400.118, Medhātithi *ad* Mn 2.13 (in MnJh p. 74) an.
H In JS the author is called Karaṇāda, probably mistakenly for Kharaṇāda.
I NCC3 176, SMS I p. 324, SACA 311.
J Verse No. 2 is quoted anonymously, as a well-known maxim, by Medhātithi; already at that time it could have been a current maxim which lost its authership, or could have been a maxim which was not composed by Kharaṇāda (Kara°). The verses are otherwise quoted only in JS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verses.

313. खिपाक = खियाक (पण्डित°) KHIPĀKA = KHIYĀKA (PAṆḌITA°) (v. क्षियाक) (v. KṢIYĀKA) (No. 305)

A No information. Probably a Buddhist monastic *paṇḍita;* See **H.**
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1457 (a. Khipāka or Paṇḍita Khiyāka), JS 342 42 (a. Cittapa), Skm [(B) 1476; (POS) 3.22.1] (a. Śrī Hanūmat), ŚP 1248 (a. Hanūmat), Pad 13.23 (a. Hanūmat), PV 74 (a. Hanūmat), SSS 106 (a. Hanūmat), SU 83 (a. Hanūmat), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 40) = Han 14.77, Prabhāvakacarita (SJS 13) 466.
H Khipāka is identical with Khiyāka, for the verse is attributed either to Khipāka or to Khiyakā(paṇḍita) in different MSs of SkV. In SkV it is suggested that Khipāka is identical with Kṣiyāka (?), but no proof for such an identification is adduced.
I NCC5 184, SkV LXXVI, SACA 314.
J The verse is in Skm, ŚP, Pad, PV, SuSS and SU attributed to (Śrī) Hanūmat; it is included in Han, which usually contains verses composed by defferent authors; it is also included in the Prabhāvakacarita. The verse is also attributed to Cittapa in JS.
The verse deals with flattery of a king.

खियाक पण्डित KHIYĀKA PAṆḌITA

v. खिपाक v. KHIPĀKA (No. 313)

314. खुद्दस्वामिन् KHUDDASVĀMIN

A Author of the inscription on copper plates of Vijayarāja, found in Kairā (N. Gujarāt) and dated on the full moon of Vaiśākha in the year 394 (Kalacuri or Gupta era = A.D. 643 or 713).
B 7th or 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F,G 4 verses, nothing to note.
I NCC5 187, CII 4.165-173, SACA 315.
J Benedictive and imprecatory verses.

315. खेलादित्य (ठक्कुर) KHELĀDITYA (ṬHAKKURA)

A Minister of peace and war and author of the stome inscription of Ālhaṇadeva, found at Kirāḍu near Hathmā (Bāḍmer) and dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1209 (= A.D. 1115).
B Beginning of the 12 century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A.**
F, G Almost completely illegible.
I NCC5 190, E.I. 11.43-6, SACA 316.

316. खोरवटभट्ट (v. उत्कट) KHORAVAṬABHAṬṬA (v. UTKAṬA) (No. 118)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH; if identical with Utkaṭa, the date *ad quem* is A.D. 1258. See **H.**
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 1017, JS 726.9 (a. Bhaṭṭotkaṭa), ŚP 576 (a. Utkaṭa), VS 2415 an., Subh 77 an., IS 991, SMS 5108 (v. AP 11, ZDMG 27.628).
H Probably identical with Utkaṭa and by scribe's error attributed to Khoravaṭabhaṭṭa instead of to Utkaṭa. See No. 118 **H.**
I NCC5 –, SACA (after No. 316).
J Not mentioned in NCC5 . See No. 118 **J.**

ग (G)

317. गङ्क GAṄGAKA

A Teacher of Kṣemendra and poet.
B First half of the 11th century.
E Auc.
F One verse.
G Auc *ad* 39 (105).
I NCC$_5$ 192, SACA 317.
J The verse is quoted in Auc only and does not occur in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Amatory verse.

318. गङ्गादत्त GAṄGĀDATTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 3504, SMS 2268, (v. A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature,* p. 221).
I NCC$_5$ 194, VS 32, SACA 318.
J The verse is quoted only in VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Amatory verse.

गङ्गादेव v. गाङ्देव GAṄGĀDEVA v. GĀṄGADEVA (No. 346)

319. गङ्गाधर I = गङ्गाधरनाथ GAṄGĀDHARA I = GAṄGĀDHARANĀTHA

A Court poet of king Karṇa of Ḍāhala mentioned by Bilhaṇa in Vikram 18.95. Defeated in a literary competition by Bilhaṇa.
B 11th century, since mentioned in Vikram as contemporary to Bilhaṇa.
C Mentioned in Vikram (18.95). See also **H** below.
E SkV, Skm, VS.
F 5 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 2369; (POS) 5.74.4] (a. Gaṅgādhara or Gaṅgādharanātha), SMS 7118; (2) SkV 1406, SMS VIII; (3) Skm [(B) 372; (POS) 1.75.2] (v. AB 511; VS p. 32); (4) Skm [(B) 673; (POS) 2.40.3] (v. AB 511, VS p. 32); (5) VS 1073.
H Gaṅgādhara is a very common name. Gaṅgādhara I is identical with Gaṅgādharanātha, for verse No. 1 is in some MSs of Skm, attributed to Gaṅgādhara and in some other MSs to Gaṅgādharanātha. He is probably different from the poet Gaṅgādhara praised in SH over the name of Paṇḍitarāja (= Jagannātha-paṇḍitarāja) (SH 322; 899 and 93*). See **J**.
I NCC$_5$ 197, SkV LXXVII, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 48-9, VS 32, AB 511 (v. IHQ 10.489).

J The verses of the author are quoted in the three *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* quoted in **E** above. It is possible that verse No. 1 which deals with flattery of kings was written by another Gaṅgādhara than Gaṅgādhara montioned by Bilhaṇa. Other verses are amatory and descriptive (of nature).

320. गङ्गाधर II GAṄGĀDHARA II

A Son of Manoratha; grandson of Cakrapāṇi; great-grandson of Dāmodara of a family of Maga or Śākadvīpīya Brāhmiṇs; husband of Pāsaladevī, daughter of Jayapāṇi, an *ādhikārika* of a Gauḍa king and his wife Subhagā; confidant of king Rudramāna of the Māna family. Author of the Govindapur stone inscription (Gaya District) dated *śaka* 1059 (= A.D. 1137).
B First half of the 12th century.
C, D, E Author of *Advaitaśata(ka)* and of the inscription described in **A**.
F 39 verses.
G Inscription: verses 6, 22, 37, 30, 28, 10, 11, 1, 38, 5, 21, 12, 4, 29, 7, 24, 32, 3, 9, 2, 34, 39, 19, 18, 25, 35, 8, 20, 16, 15, 33 (mentioned his Advaitaśataka), 27, 14, 23, 31, 13, 26, 17, 36.
I NCC$_5$ 200, NCC$_1$ 134, E.I. 2.330-342, BhL 1105, SACA 320 (v. PO 26.46).
J The verses deal mostly with the genealogy of the author and his family; also some invocatory verses.

321. गङ्गाधर III GAṄGĀDHARA III

A No information. See No. 319 **A**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, if different from Gaṅgādhara I, for the author's verse is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G See No. 319 **G** No. 2 (SkV 1406, SMS VIII).
H See No. 319 **H** and **J** where it is suggested that Gaṅgādhara III might be different from Gaṅgādhara I. His verse seems to have been taken from an unknown *praśasti.*
I See No. 319 **I**.
J See **H** above.

322. गङ्गाधर IV GAṄGĀDHARA IV (PAṆḌITA)

A Court poet of Trailokyamalla (Trailokyavarman) of the Kalacuri dynasty and author jointly with Viśveśvara of the inscription on two copper plates of Trailokyamalla found in Dhureti near Reva, dated Monday the 7th (lunar) day of the bright (fortnight) of Jyeṣṭha in the year 963 (probably Kalcuri era) (= A.D. 1212).
B Beginning of the 13th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F 3 verses; rest in prose.
G Verses 2. 3, 1.

I NCC$_1$ 197, CII 4.363-373, E.I. 25.1-6, SACA 321.
J Incocatory verses.

गङ्गाधरनाथ v. गङ्गाधर I GAṄGĀDHARANĀTHA v. GAṄGĀDHARA I (No. 319)

323. गङ्गानन्द (उपाध्याय) (v. गङ्गानन्द कवीन्द्र) GAṄGĀNANDA (UPĀDHYĀYA) (v. GAṄGĀNANDA KAVĪNDRA) (No. 324)

A No information. See No. 324 **A** and **H** below.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for his single verse is quoted in Vidy. See **H** below.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 432.
H Probably identical with Gaṅgānanda Kavīndra (No. 324), for voth authors are quoted only in Vidy.
I NCC$_5$ –, Vidy –, SACA 322.
J Not quoted in NCC$_5$. See No. 324 **J**.

324. गङ्गानन्द कवीन्द्र (v. गङ्गानन्द [उपाध्याय]) GAṄGĀNANDA KAVĪNDRA (v. GAṄGĀNANDA [UPĀDHYĀYA]) (No. 323)

A Son of the granddaughter of Bhānudatta (or Bhānukara) the author of Rasamañjarī, Gītagaurīśa, Rasataraṅgiṇī, etc. (see below No. 972) and nephew of Raghunandana Rāya. Patronized by Rāja Karṇa Siṁha of Bikaner (1506-1527). From Mithilā.
B First half of the 16th century.
D Alasamodinī (*alaṁkāra*) mentioned in Citradhara (VRRI 1964), Karṇabhūṣaṇa (KM 79), Kāvyaḍākinī (published in 1924, in PWSBh 8), Bhṛṅgadūta, Mandāramañjarī, Yogasāra and (Śṛṅgāra)-Vanamālā (*alaṁkāra*).
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 652.
H See No. 323 **H**. Probably identical with Gaṅgānandopādhyāya.
I NCC$_5$ 208, Vidy 6, SACA 322.
J The verse is quoted in Vidy only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

325. गङ्गेश्वर (उपाध्याय) GAṄGEŚVARA (UPĀDHYĀYA)

A No information. See **H**. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.

E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 17.
H There exists Gaṅgeśvaropādhayāya, mentioned by Rāmakānta Vidyāvāgīśa in his Śabdarahasya, but it is doubtful whether he is identical with the poet quoted in SH.
I NCC$_5$ – (see p. 226), SACA 323.
J The author is not quoted in NCC$_5$; his verse is included in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

गजपति पुरुषोत्तमदेव v. औत्कल; पुरुषोत्तमदेव II GAJAPATI PURUṢOTTAMADEVA v. AUTKALA; PURUṢOTTAMADEVA II (Nos. 144 and 828)

326. गजेन्द्रसिंह (v. इन्द्रसिंह) GAJENDRASIṀHA (v. INDRASIṀHA) (No. 107)

A No information.
B Date *ad quem* is the 15th century, for the verse of this author is included in SRHt, but probably earlier, for the same verse is also quoted anonymously in ŚP (A.D. 1363). See also **H** below.
E SRHt.
F One verse.
G SRHt 35.16, VS 212 (a. Tathāgatendrasiṁha), ŚP 234 an., IS 7408 (v. ZDMG 25.455).
H Probably identical with Indrasiṁha (= Tathāgatendrasiṁha). See No. 107 **H**.
I NCC$_5$ 234, SACA 324.
J See **H** above.
Sententious verse.

327. गण(क) GAṆA(KA)

A Son of Durlabha. No further information arailable.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to Gaṇakakṛti (see **D** below) is quoted in SRHt.
D Gaṇakakṛti, a treatise on horses (Aśvāyurveda or Siddhayagasaṁgraha) of which two MSs exist, in the Madras Govt. Library (Descriptive Catalogue, Vol. XIII Nos. 13319, 13320).
E SRHt.
F One verse.
G SRHt 118.2, SSSN 140.2 an.
H SRHt does not attribute the verse to the author Gaṇa(ka) but to his work Gaṇakakṛti (Siddhasaṁgraha, i.e. Siddhayogasaṁgraha or Aśvāyurveda).
I NCC$_5$ 235, JOR (Madras) 13.303, SACA 325.

J The verse is quoted in SRHt only (and in its counterpart SSSN anonymously) but does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The verse deals with horses.

328. गणदेव (श्री°) (v. देवगणदेव; गाङ्गदेव) GAṆADEVA (ŚRĪ°) (v. DEVAGAṆADEVA; GĀṄGADEVA) (Nos. 632 and 346)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, PdT.
F One verse.
G SP 818 (a. ŚrīGaṇadevānām), PdT 212 (a. Devagaṇa or Devagaṇadeva).
H Gaṇadeva is probably identical with Devagaṇa or Devagaṇadeva, for the same verse which is attributed in ŚP to Śrī Gaṇadeva is attributed to Devagaṇa (or in other MSs of PdT to Devagaṇadeva). However, the style and intent of this verse is different from the verses of Devagaṇadeva mentioned below (No. 632).
I NCC_5 237, AP 36-8, 23 PdT CI–CII, SACA 326, 614.
J The author (or his verse) must have been well-known, for the verse is quoted in ŚP (middle of the 14th century) and PdT (second part of the seventeenth century).
Lyrical verse (see J. Brough's *Poems from the Sanskrit* 107).

गणनाथ v. गणपति I GAṆĀNĀTHA v. GAṆAPATI I (No. 329)

329. गणपति I = गणनाथ = गणेश्वर(कवि) II GAṆAPATI I = GAṆANĀTHA = GAṆEŚVARA(KAVI) II

A Father of Bhānukara, the author of Rasamañjarī, Gītagaurīśa, Rasataraṅgiṇī, etc. (see below No. 972). From Mithilā.
B End of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century.
C Mentioned by Bhānukara in his Rasamañjarī (last verse) and his Rasataraṅgiṇī (v. 2) and by Pañjīs from Mithilā. Praised (as Gaṇeśvarakavi) in No. 11 below and by the author of SSB (279.1).
E Pad, RJ, SG, PV, SSS, PdT, SuSS, Regnaud II.
F 51 verses.
G **(1)** Pad 63.24, PV 543, SuSS 66, SMS 12; **(2)** Pad 69.6, RJ 1065, SG 375, SuSS 186, SMS 2573; **(3)** Pad 48.16, RJ 824 an., SMS 2621; **(4)** Pad 116.75, SMS 2833; **(5)** PV 540, Pad 65.38 (a. Bhānukara), SG 173 (a. Bhānukara), SuSS 113 (a. Bhānukara), SMS 3109; **(6)** Pad 69.5 (incomplete); **(7)** PV 661, Skm [(B) 2045; (POS) 5.9.5] (a. Murāri), Pad 116.74 (a. Murāri), SMS 6186 = Anar 5.20; **(8)** Pad 116.76, SMS 7046; **(9)** Pad 33.28, RJ 653, SG 77, SMS 8849; **(10)** Pad 62.14, SuSS 14, RJ 1164 an., SMS VI; **(11)** PV 788, RJ 1414, Pad 118.89 (a. Gaṇeśvara), SMS VII; **(12)** Pad 42.22, RJ 941, SMS VII; **(13)** PV 665 (a. Bhānukara and Gaṇapati), Pad 115.70 (a. Lakṣmaṇa); **(14)** Pad 34.54, SMS VII; **(15)** Pad 42.19, PdT 169, SMS VII; **(16)** Pad 70.11, SuSS 194 (a. Bhānukara), PV 573 an.,

RJ 1071 an., SMS VIII; **(17)** Pad 47.6, SMS VIII; **(18)** Pad 49.21, SG 188; **(19)** Pad 70.12, RJ 1072, SuSS 195; **(20)** Pad 66,42, RJ 1270, SG 587, SuSS 586; **(21)** Pad 34.30, RJ 658, SG 83; **(22)** SG 221; **(23)** Pad 71.19, SuSS 263; **(24)** PV 544, SuSS 68; **(25)** Pad 38.61, PV 203, RJ 726, SG 139; **(26)** Pad 63.25 (incomplete); **(27)** Pad 71.14, PV 583, RJ 1083, SuSS 253; **(28)** Pad 42.23, RJ 960; **(29)** Pad 46.2, SG 220; **(30)** Pad 37.53, PV 207, RJ 716; **(31)** Pad 63.23, RJ 1238, SuSS 60; **(32)** Pad 31.22, SG 71; **(33)** Pad 20.24, PV 142, PdT 88, SSS 135, Regnaud II 48 (212); **(34)** SuSS 196 (v. PdT p. CIII); **(35)** Pad 65.40, PV 527, SuSS 93; **(36)** Pad 42.21; **(37)** Pad 36.48, SG 61, RJ 700; **(38)** Pad 10.7, PV 89, RJ 152, SSS 95, Regnaud II 59 (217); **(39)** Pad 5.27, PV 19, PdT 10, RJ 30; **(40)** PV 539, SuSS 112; **(41)** Pad 71.20, SuSS 264; **(42)** Pad 32.21, SG 69; **(43)** PV 591, SuSS 267; **(44)** Pad 34.35, RJ 655, SuSS 59; **(45)** Pad 63.22; **(46)** SG 744; **(47)** Pad 62.15, RJ 1165; **(48)** Pad 42.20; **(49)** Pad 65.39, PV 528; RJ 1921, SuSS 94; **(50)** Pad 82.31, SG 619, RJ 1197, SuSS 285; **(51)** Pad 63.26, SuSS 67.
H Gaṇapati is identical with Gaṇeśvara, for verse No. 11 is attributed in PV and RJ to Gaṇapati and in Pad to Gaṇeśvara. Gaṇapati is called Gaṇanātha (NCC_5 240).
Gaṇapati I is certainly defferent from the earlier Gaṇapati II.
I NCC_5 240*b*, PdT CIII – CVIII, SACA 327 (v. *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; 138).
J Out of the 51 verses, one verse, i.e. No. 7 was wrongly attributed to Gaṇapati; it is a Murāri verse (Anar 5.20); it is also so attributed in Skm and Pad. The remaining 50 verses are exclusively quoted in all the later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The author must have been famous in the 17th century and later. Many of his verses are quoted in particular in Pad, PV, RJ, SG and SuSS. Being the father of the well-known poet in the 17th century, Bhānukara (Bhānukara's one verse was specifically attributed to Bhānukara, son of Gaṇapati [PV 789]), he was sometimes confounded with his famous son; and so verses 5 and 17 are in PV attributed to Gaṇapati and in Pad, SG and SuSS to Bhānukara (verse 5) or in Pad attributed to Gaṇapati and in SuSS to Bhānukara (verse 16; the same verse is quoted anonymously in PV and RJ). One verse is attributed jointly to the father and the son (i.e. to Bhānukara and Gaṇapati in PV, while it is attributed to Lakṣmaṇa in Pad).
Gaṇapati I's verses deal mostly with women and love, description of nature, but also with kings and gods (Śiva, Kṛṣṇa), Mostly lyrical verses.

330. गणपति II (भट्ट) = गणेश (भट्ट) GAṆAPATI II (BHAṬṬA° = GAṆEŚA (BHAṬ

A No information.
B Before the end of the 9th century, for he is mentioned by Rājaśekhara in JS 45.72.
C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara in JS 45.72 and Somadevasūri in his Yaśastilakacampū (KM 70) 3.239 (I. 459).
D Author of the poem Mahāmoda praised by Rājaśekhara, *op. cit.*.
E SkV, Skm, JS, VS, SH.
F 10 verses.
G **(1)** SkV 894 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇapati), SMS 696; **(2)** SkV 1089 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇapati or Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇeśa), SMS 5020; **(3)** SkV 892 (a. (?) Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇapati) Skm [(B) 1207; (POS) 2.147.2] (a. Gaṇapati), SMS 6658; **(4)** Skm [(B) 337; (POS) 1.68.2] (a. Gaṇapat SMS VII; **(5)** JS 23.45 (a. Gaṇapati), SH 115 (a. Gaṇapati); **(6)** VS 61 (a. Gaṇapati);

(7) SkV 934 (a. Gaṇapati); **(8)** Skm [(B) 363; (POS) 1.73.3] (a. Gaṇapati); **(9)** Skm [(B) 754; (POS) 2.56.4] (a. Vijjayā and Gaṇapati or Vidyā); **(10)** SkV 893 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇapati) = Māl 5.6.

H Gaṇapati is identical with Gaṇeśa, for verse No. 2 is in some MSs of SkV attributed to Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇapati and in others to Bhaṭṭa-Gaṇeśa. Sometimes (in SkV only) Gaṇapati's name is preceded with the honorific prefix Bhaṭṭa.

I NCC$_5$ 240*a*, SkV LXXVI, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 49, JS 31, VS 33, SACA 328.

J Verse No. 10 is not Gaṇapati's verse; it is Rājaśekhara's verse (from Māl. 5.6) with whom Gaṇapati was probably contemporaneous. The other verses appear only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* enumerated in **E**. Gaṇapati's verses must have been popular, since they appeared over the name of Gaṇapati in the earliest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm) and also in SH. Verse No 9 was attributed to Gaṇapati and Vijjayā or to Vidyā alone.
Mostly lyrical verses on different subjects.

गणपति पुत्र = भानुकर (v. भानुकर) — GAṆAPATI PUTRA = BHĀNUKARA v. BHĀNUKARA (No. 912)

331. गणपतिमिश्र — GAṆAPATIMIŚRA

A Son of Dhīreśvara (or Dhareśvara). From Mithilā.
B 15th or 16th century. See **C**.
C Mentions Vācaspati Miśra II and Vardhamānopādhyāya both of the 15th century.
D Gaṅgābhaktitaraṅgiṇī.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 663.
I NCC$_5$ 240, Vidy 6.
J The verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

332. गणपति व्यास (v. कृष्ण III) GAṆAPATI VYĀSA (v. KṚṢṆA III) (No. 267)

A Younger brother of Kṛṣṇa, son of Ratna. Author of the inscription of the kings of Gujarāt, found at Koḍinārā (Baroda District). The inscription is an eulogy of Nānāka, the Nāgara poet, who was the recipient of gifts from the Calukya (Vāghela) Vīsaladeva The inscription is dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1328.
B Last quarter of the 13th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in **A** describing the destruction of Dhārā by Vīsala; *praśasti* containing 20 verses (second *praśasti;* the first *praśasti* was composed by Kṛṣṇa III) (No. 267).
F, G 9 verses worth noting; 15, 2, 14, 3, 16, 5, 17, 12, 13.
I NCC$_5$ 247, IA (1882) 11.98-108, BhL 577, SACA 330.
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

333. गणाध्यक्ष — GAṆĀDHYAKṢA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the solitary verse of the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 215; (POS) 1.43.5], ŚP 278 an.
I NCC$_5$ 259, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 49, SACA 331.
J The verse is quoted in Skm and anonymously in ŚP but does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

गणेश v. गणपति II — GAṆEŚA v. GAṆAPATI II (No. 330)

गणेश्वर v. गुणेश्वर — GAṆEŚVARA v. GUṆEŚVARA (No. 357)

गणेश्वरकवि v. गणपति I — GAṆEŚVARAKAVI v. GAṆAPATI I (No. 329)

334. गण्डगोपाल = गन्धगोप — GAṆḌAGOPĀLA = GANDHAGOPA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.
E ŚP, VS, Vjv.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3906, VS 1797, Vjv 182 (a. Gandhagopa), SMS 9937 (v. AP 23, ZDMG 27.630, ABORI 23.417).
H Gaṇḍhagopāla is identical with Gandhogopa, for the verse is attributed to Gaṇḍagopāla in ŚP and VS and to Gandhagopa in Vjv.
I NCC$_5$ 288, VS 33, AP 23, SACA 332 (v. V. Raghavan in *Journal of the Kerala University Or. MSs. Library* 12.1-2 (1963) p. 149, ABORI 23.417).
J The verse is only quoted in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E**
Descriptive verse (nature).

335. गदाधर I (पण्डित°) (v. गदाधरनाथ; गदाधरनारायण) — GADĀDHARA I (PAṆḌITA°) (v. GADĀDHARANĀTHA; GADĀDHARANĀRĀYAṆA) (Nos. 338, 339)

A No information. See **H** below.
B The date *ad quem* is 1205, for the verses of this author are included in Skm, but probably earlier; one verse is included anonymously in SkV.
E Skm.
F 5 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1925; (POS) 4.57.5], SkV 1039 an., JS 107 6 an., ŚP 1183 an., Any

147.50 an., SMS 9060; (2) Skm [(B) 353; (POS) 1.71.3] (a. Gadādhara or Paṇḍita Gadādhara); (3) Skm [(B) 138; (POS) 1.28.3]; (4) Skm [(B) 1579; (POS); 3.42.4]; (5) Skm [(B) 2115 (a. Gadādhara), Skm (POS) 5.23.5 (a Gadādharanātha). See also Gadādharanātha No. 339 below.

H Gadādhara ia a very common name. It seems that verses attributed to Gadādhara in Skm (and also sometimes quoted in early *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*) were written by another Gadādhara than verses so also attributed in the 17th century *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (i.e Pad, RJ, SG, PdT, SuSS (SH)). These verses are presented here over the name of Gadādhara II (No. 336).

On the other hand verses attributed specifically to Gadādharanātha (No. 338) and to Gadādharanārāyaṇa (No. 339) were probably written not by different authors, but by Gadādhara I. Verse No. 4 above and verse No. 1 of Gadādharanātha (No. 338) are in some MSs of Skm attributed to Gadhādhara and in some others to Gadhādharanātha. Verse No. 6 of Gadādharanātha (No. 339), on the other hand, is in some MSs of Skm attributed to Gadādharanātha and in some others to Gadādharanārāyana. Otherwise, verses were specifically attributed in Skm to Gadādharanātha and, therefore, it is doubtful whether Gadādhara is identical with Gadādharanātha.

Gadādhara I is sometimes preceded by the honorific prefix Paṇḍita.

I NCC_5 292*a*, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 49, SMS I; p. 329, SACA 333.

J Verses of Gadādhara I are only quoted in Skm and in one case also quoted anonymously in early *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:* SkV, JS and ŚP; they do not occur in any other later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Anyokti.

336. गदाधर II — GADĀDHARA II

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for a verse of the author is quoted in Pad.

E Pad, SH, RJ, SG, PdT, SuSS, (Vidy).

F 13 verses.

G (1) Pad 29.3, RJ 632, SG 51, PdT 118, SMS 825; (2) Pad 117.79, SMS 6877; (3) RJ 1328, SMS 8558 (v. Pad 85.5 [a. Lakṣmaṇa], Vidy 401, SMS 8554); (4) Pad 75.25, SMS VII; (5) Pad 66.46, SG 588; (6) RJ 663; (7) SH 1026; (8) Pad 83.37; (9) RJ 1093, SuSS 266, Pad 72.23 an.: (10) RJ 659; (11) SH 1027; (12) Pad 85.10, RJ 1326; (13) SH 1028, Subh 110 an., IS 6919 = KR 7.162.5.

H See Gadādhara I No. 335 **H**.

I See Gadādhara I (No. 335) **I**.

J The verses of Gadādhara II are included only in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* mostly RJ and Pad. They are seldom quoted in more than one of these anthologies. They deal with different subjects; mostly lyrical verses, but also descriptive, mythological, flattering, etc.

337. गदाधर III (भट्ट) — GADĀDHARA III (BHAṬṬA)

A Son of Gaurīpati and grandson of Damodarabhaṭṭa from Mithilā. Author of RJ.

B Middle of the 17th century.

D Anyoktiratnakaraṇḍika-kāvya (refered to in RJ), Rasikajīvana (for bibliography see GDH p. 27).

E RJ, Regnaud II.

F 11 verses.

G (1) RJ 671 (a. *mama*), SMS 3975 (v. H.D. Sharma, *Some unknown Sanskrit Poets from Mithilā,* p. 365); (2) RJ 1, SMS 4738; (3) RJ 890 (*mama*), SMS 5630 (v. H.D. Sharma, *Some unknown Sanskrit Poets from Mithilā* p. 365); (4) RJ 5 (*mama*); (5) RJ 3 (*mama*), SMS 6640; (6) RJ 4 (*mama*), SMS 7213; (7) RJ 19 (*mama*) = Regnaud 10; (8) RJ 168 (*mama*); (9) RJ 2 (*mama*); (10) RJ 188 (*mama*); (11) RJ 77 (*mama*), Regnaud II 11 p. 197).

I NCC_5 295, SACA 334, (v. H.D. Sharma *Some unknown Sanskrit Poets from Mithilā* in *G. Jhā Commemoration Volume* p. 361-2, H.D. Sharma, *Śrī Hari Kavi and other Poets enjoying Muslim Patronage* in IHQ 10.479 and bibliography quoted in GDH p. 27.

J The verses are quoted only in RJ as „my" verses and in Regnaud II; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Mostly amatory and devotional verses blended with erotic mysticism.

338. गदाधरनाथ (v. गदाधर I; गदाधरनारायण) — GADĀDHARANĀTHA (v. GADĀDHARA I; GADĀDHARANĀRĀYAṆA (Nos. 335, 339)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the verses of this author are quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F 6 verses.

G (1) Skm (B) 2095 (a. Gadādharanātha), Skm (POS) 5.19.5 (a. Gadādhara), AR 105. 10-4 an., AlR 214 an., AlK 330.220-4 an., Amd 233.632 an., SMS 6441 = Han. 1.23; (2) Skm [(B) 439; (POS) 1.88.4]; (3) Skm [(B) 1528; (POS) 3.32.3]; (4) Skm (POS) 5.23.5 (a. Gadādharanātha), Skm (B) 2115 (a. Gadādhara); (5) Skm [(B) 1890; (POS) 4.50.5], JS 109.11 (a. Ralhaṇa), ŚP 9888 (a. Ralhaṇa), RJ 496 (a. Bilhaṇa); (6) Skm (B) 1586 (a. Gadādharanātha), Skm (POS) 3.44.1 (a. Gadādharanārāyaṇa).

H Probably identical with Gadādhara I (No. 335) and Gadādharanārāyana (No. 339). See No. 335 **H**.

I See No. 335 **I**, SACA 335.

J Verse No. 5 appears also in JS and ŚP where it is attributed to Ralhaṇa and in RJ where it is obiously wrongly attributed to Bilhaṇa (instead of to Ralhaṇa); verse No. 1 which must have been well-known, for it is included in numerous *alaṁkāra*-works, was also included in Han. Verses of Gadādharanātha do not appear in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* than those mentioned above.

Mostly mythological and descriptive verses.

339. गदाधरनारायण (v. गदाधर I; गदाधरनाथ) GADĀDHARANĀRĀYAṆA (v. GADĀDHARA I; GADĀDHARANĀTHA) (Nos. 335, 338)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm (POS) 3.44.1 (a. Gadādharanārāyaṇa), Skm (B) 1586 (a. Gadādharanātha).
H Probably identical with Gadādharanātha (No. 338) and Gadādhara I (No. 335). See No. 335 **H**.
I See No. 335 **I**, SACA 336.
J See No. 338 **J**.

340. गदाधरवैद्य = वैद्यगदाधर GADĀDHARAVAIDYA = VAIDYAGADĀDHARA

A Father of Vaṅgasena, author of the Cikitsāsārasaṁgraha. From Beṅgāl.
B 11th or 12th century, for at that time the Cikitsāsārasaṁgraha was composed.
D Cikitsāsārasaṁgraha.
E Skm.
F 35 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1663; (POS) 4.5.3], SMS 373; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1876; (POS) 4.48.1], SMS 2615; **(3)** Skm [(B) 1987; (POS) 4.70.2], SMS 2768 (v. AB 544); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1937; (POS) 4.60.2], SMS 2805; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1764; (POS) 4.25.4], SMS 3137; **(6)** Skm [(B) 539; (POS) 2.13.4], SMS 3910; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1662; (POS) 4.5.2], SMS 3940; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1992; (POS) 4.71.2], SMS 4489; **(9)** Skm [(B) 89; (POS) 1.84.4], SMS 7634; **(10)** Skm (B) 1838 (a. Vaidyagadādhara), Skm (POS) 4.40.3 (a. Vaidya), SMS 7861; **(11)** Skm [(B) 1726; (POS) 4.18.1], SMS 8490; **(12)** Skm [(B) 1902; (POS) 4.53.2]; **(13)** Skm [(B) 1667; (POS) 4.6.2]; **(14)** Skm [(B) 25; (POS) 1.5.5]; **(15)** Skm [(B) 1803; (POS) 4.33.3]; **(16)** Skm [(B) 1773; (POS) 4.27.3]; **(17)** Skm [(B) 43; (POS) 1.9.3]; **(18)** Skm (B) 1827 (a. Vaidyagadādhara), Skm (POS) 4.38.2 (a. Vaidya); **(19)** Skm [(B) 2168; (POS) 5.34.3]; **(20)** Skm [(B) 1746; (POS) 4.22.1]; **(21)** Skm [(B) 24; (POS) 1.5.4]; **(22)** Skm [(B) 207; (POS) 1.42.2]; **(23)** Skm [(B) 20; (POS) 1.4.5]; **(24)** Skm [(B) 1687; (POS) 4.10.2]; **(25)** Skm [(B) 1921; (POS) 4.57.1]; **(26)** Skm (B) 2167 (a. Vaidyagadādhara), Skm (POS) 5.34.2 (a. Vaidya); **(27)** Skm [(B) 1781; (POS) 4.29.1]; **(28)** Skm (B) 1254 (a. Vaidyagadādhara), Skm (POS) 4.23.4 (a. Vaidya); **(29)** Skm (B) 1763 (a. Vaidyagadādharara or Vaidya), Skm (POS) 4.25.3 (a. Vaidyagadādhara); **(30)** Skm [(B) 1828; (POS) 4.38.3]; **(31)** Skm [(B) 1743; (POS) 4.21.3]; **(32)** Skm [(B) 78, (POS) 1.16.3]; **(33)** Skm [(B) 71; (POS) 1.15.1]; **(34)** Skm [(B) 1732; (POS) 4.19.2]; **(35)** Skm [(B) 1991; (POS) 4.71.1].
H Gadādharavaidya is identical with Vaidyagadādhara, for often verses in Skm are either attributed to Gadādharavaidya or to Vaidyagadādhara (Nos. 10, 18, 26, 28, 29). In Skm (POS) and once in Skm (B) (No. 29) verses were only shortly attributed to Vaidya (instead of to Vaidyagadādhara) (Nos. 10, 18, 26, 28, 29).
I NCC_5 302, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 49-50, SACA 337.
J The verses of Vaidyagadādhara or Gadādharavaidya are exclusively included in Skm; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional, lyrical and descriptive (mostly based on the description of wild-life) verses.

341. गद्यपद्य GADYAPADYA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 111.
I NCC_5 –, SACA 338.
J The author is not mentioned in NCC_5. The verse appears in SH only.

342. गन्दिनक GANDINAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 11th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted by Kṣemendra in Suvṛ.
E Suvṛ.
F One verse.
G Suvṛ *ad* 2.23 (49), SMS 8710.
I NCC_5 306, SACA 339.
J The verse is exclusively quoted by Kṣemendra; it does not occur in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

गन्धगोप v. गण्डगोपाल GANDHAGOPA v. GAṆḌAGOPĀLA (No. 332)

गन्धदीपिका GANDHADĪPIKĀ see Annex I; No. 1929

343. गन्धिकभुल्लक GANDHIKABHULLAKA

A No information.
B Mentioned in JS (middle of 13th century), but not a Gandhikabhullaka verse, it is a Rājaśekhara's verse from the Bālarāmāyana.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 220.10 = Bālarāmāyaṇa 5.26.
I NCC_5 310, SACA 341.
J See **B** above.

344. गम्भीरसिंह GAMBHĪRASIṀHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PV.
E PV.
F One verse.
G PV 745, SMS VII.
I NCC_5 311, PV 91, SACA 342.
J The verse is quoted only in PV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse.

गर्भकवीन्द्र GARBHAKAVĪNDRA
v. श्रीगर्भकवीन्द्र v. ŚRĪGARBHAKAVĪNDRA
(No. 1693)

गर्भेश्वर GARBHEŚVARA
v. अल्हण v. ALHAṆA (No. 56)

345. गलज्जलवासुदेव GALAJJALAVĀSUDEVA
= झलज्झलवासुदेव = JHALAJJHALAVĀSUDEVA
= झलञ्झलवासुदेव = JHALAṀJHALAVĀSUDEVA
= झलज्जल = JHALAJJALA

A The author's name is Vāsudeva. See J. Jhalajjhala; etc. are onomatopoeic sobriquets which refer to the gush of tears of the *nāyikā* on hearing that her beloved intends to go on a journey (taken from *d* of the verse quoted in G).
B The verse is an Amaru(ka) verse (probably 8th century), but the sobriquet must have been current before the beginning of the 12th century; it is first used in SkV/Kav.
E SkV, Kav, ŚP, JS, VS, Prasanna.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3389 (a. Galajja-Vāsudeva), SkV 532/Kav 268 (a. Jhalajjala), Prasanna 126*b* (a. Jhalajjala), JS 130.7 (a. Jhalajjhala-Vāsudeva), VS 1048 (a. Jhalajjhalika-Vāsudeva), Skm [(B) 921; (POS) 2.90.1] (a. Amaru), SG 690 (a. Amaru), RJ 924 an., Daś *ad* 4.59 (a. Amaruśataka), Rasagaṅgā 18 an., Cit 4 an., Citkh 5 an., IS 4291 = Amar 12.

H The sobbing of the *nāyikā (jhalajjhala* in the text) was differently expressed: *galajjala*°, *jhalañjala*°, *jhalajjhala,* or *jhalajjala*°; therefore, the different names of the author. Vasudeva, but in reality Amaru (so also attributed in Skm and SG).
I NCC_5 338, VS 116-7, SACA 344 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.255).
J Well-known Amaru verse also attributed to Vāsudeva, with a prefixed sobriquet. (See A). Often quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and *alaṁkāra*-works.
Amatory verse (See A).

346. गाङ्गदेव v. गणदेव GĀṄGADEVA v. GAṆADEVA (No. 328)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, RJ.
F One verse.
G ŚP 982 (a. Gāṅgadeva or Gāṇadeva), RJ 491 (a. Gāṅgadeva), (v. AP 23).
H In one MS of ŚP the verse is attributed to Gāṇadeva instead of to Gāṅgadeva; this is not the same author as Gaṇadeva No. 328, for RJ attributed the verse also to Gāṅgadeva.
I NCC_5 339, AP 13, SACA 345.
J Add in NCC_5 that Gāṅgadeva is not only quoted in RJ but also in SP. The verse muste have been well-known, for it was quoted in ŚP (middle of 14th century) and in RJ (middle of the 17th century).
Devotional verse.

गाङ्गोक v तैलपाटीयगाङ्गोक GĀṄGOKA v. TAILAPĀṬĪYAGĀṄGOKA (No. 56

गाण्ठिमिश्र v. गौडीमिश्र GANṬHIMIŚRA v. GAUḌĪMIŚRA (No. 402)

347. गालव GĀLAVA

A A poet who was supposed to be living at the court of King Bhoja of Dhārā.
B Supposed to have lived in the 11th century. See A above.
E BhPr (in one MS only).
F One verse.
G BhPr 217 (in one MS only).
H Several Gālava-s are mentioned in NCC_6, but none is our poet Gālava (the Bṛhaddevatā [1.24] mentions a poet Gālava who is not identical with Gālava of BhPr).
I NCC_6 –, SACA 347.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6. The verse is included in BhPr and does not occur in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Deals with flattery of kings (a hunting scene).

348. गिरिधर GIRIDHARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in RJ.
C Mentions King Kalyāṇadāsa (?).
E RJ.
F 2 verses.
G (1) RJ 123, SMS 10570; (2) RJ 31.
I NCC_6 20, SACA 348.
J The verses are quoted in RJ only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Flattery of king.

349. गिल्लक (श्री॰) (v. चन्द्रभट्टि) GILLAKA (ŚRĪ°) (v. CANDRABHAṬṬI) (No. 437)

A *Balādhikṛta.* Son of Śrī Buddhabhaṭa. Author of two Vallabhī copper-plate inscriptions of Dhruvasena and Silāditya dated *saṁvat* 403 *Māgha Vadya* 12 (= A.D. 436).
B Middle of the 4th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in A.
F, G 28 and 31 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_6 24, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1875) pp. 331-357, SACA 349.
J Eulogistic verses

350. गुणधर GUṆADHARA

A *Kāyastha* and author (?) of the inscription of Paramāra Sīyaka, found at Harsota near Ahmedabād, dated *saṁvat* 1005 *Māgha* ... (A.D. 945).
B Middle of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 5 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_6 –, E.I. 19.236-244, SACA 350.
J Mostly eulogistic verses.

351. गुणनिवास GUṆANIVĀSA

A A Vaiṣṇava. Author of the rock inscription of Yuvarājadeva I whose minister was Gollāka, the son of Bhānu. The inscription, partly illegible, was found in Bāndhogarh. Not dated.
B First half of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 3 verses (mostly illegible). Nothing to note.
I NCC_6 48, CII 4.184-5, SACA 351.
J Eulogistic verses.

352. गुणपतिशर्मन् GUṆAPATIŚARMAN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Vidy.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 578.
I NCC_6 –, Vidy 6, SACA 352.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6. The verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

353. गुणभद्र GUṆABHADRA

A *Mahāmuni;* Digambara Jaina of Māthura Saṅgha. Author of the Bijholi inscriptions of Cāhamāna Someśvara, found at Bijholi (Udaipur), dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1276 (= A.D. 1170).
B Latter half of the 12th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in A.
F, G 93 verses of which only the first is worth noting: 1.
I NCC_6 49, E.I. 26.84-112, SACA 353,
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

354. गुणाकर I (v. गुणाकरभद्र) GUṆĀKARA I (v. GUṆĀKARABHADRA) (No. 356).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the only verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 1271; (2) 1272.
H Guṇākara is a common name. Probably Guṇākara I, quoted in SkV only, is different from Guṇākara II quoted in ŚP, Pad, SG and SuSS. The verses are different in style and deal with different subjects and none of the verses quoted in SkV appears in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* (See No. 356 H.
I NCC_6 38, SkV LXXVI, SACA 354.
J See H above. Sententious verses (the villain).

355. गुणाकर II GUṆĀKARA II

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are included in ŚP.
E ŚP, Pad, SG, SuSS, PdT, Subhāṣita-padya-saṁgraha.

F 9 verses.
G (1) ŚP 1571, SMS VII; (2) ŚP 1570, RJ 175 an., SMS VII; (3) ŚP 1574, PdT 78, SMS VIII; (4) ŚP 3914, Pad 64.34, SG 172, SuSS 116, Subhāṣita-padya-saṁgraha (MS) 788 (v. AP 23); (5) ŚP 3913, Pad 64.35, SG 171, SuSS 115, Subhāṣita-padya-saṁgraha (MS) 787, RJ 1277 an., (6) ŚP 1576; (7) ŚP 1573; (8) ŚP 1572; (9) ŚP 1575.
H See No. 354 **H.**
I NCC_6 58, AP 23, PdT CIX – CX, SACA 354.
J The verses of Guṇākara II are included in two groups in ŚP 1570-1576 and 3913-3914; the first group of verses is, with few exceptions, not repeated in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* while the second group is repeated in Pad, SG, SuSS and in the unpublished Subhāṣita-padya-saṁgraha *(i.e. subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* composed almost 3 centuries later than ŚP, proving the popularity of these verses).
The verses deal mostly with elephants and their use in battle.

356. गुणाकरभद्र (v. गुणाकर I) GUṆĀKARABHADRA (v. GUṆĀKARA I) (No. 354)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Skm.
F One verse.
G SkV 1595, Skm [(B) 2324; (POS) 5.65.4], IS 7368 = Śānt 2.17.
H It is suggested in SkV that Guṇākarabhadra is identical with Guṇākara I, but no prrof is adduced. This seems to be very unlikely for SkV 1271-1272 and 1595 deal with completely different subjects and are written for a different purpose.
I NCC_6 59, SkV LXXVI, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 50, SACA 355.
J The verse is quoted exclusively in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and does not occur anywhere else. The verse is included in Śānt, but Śilhaṇa could have borrowed it from the floating mass of oral tradition (it does not need to be an original Śilhaṇa verse).
The verse deals with peace of mind.

357. गुणेश्वर I (v. गुणेश्वर II = गणपति I) GUṆEŚVARA I (v. GUṆEŚVARA II = GAṆAPATI I) (Nos. 329)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
C Praised by Gaṇapati in PV 788 and Pad 118.89 and by the author of SSB 279.1. See **J.**
E SkV, JS, SP, Prasanna, (Pad).
F 3 verses (See **J** below).
G (1) JS 342.46 (a. Guṇeśvara), SkV 1404 an., ŚP 1246 an., RJ 132 an., AlK 346.16-9 an., SMS 689 = Han 14.83, VCjr IX 3 (p. 236); (2) Pad 118.89 (a. Gaṇeśvara), PV 788 (a. Gaṇapati), RJ 1414 (a. Gaṇapati), SMS VII (see J below); (3) SkV 339 (a. Gaṇesvara), Prasanna 104*b* (a. Guṇeśvara), SMS VII.
H Guṇeśvara is identical with Gaṇeśvara for verse No. 3 is attributed in SkV to Gaṇeśvara and in Prasanna to Guṇeśvara.
I NCC_5 287, NCC_6 61, SkV LXXVI, SMS I; p. 329, SACA 356 (v. JBORS 15.103).
J Verse No. 2 is Gaṇeśvara II's verse; it is in reality a Gaṇapati verse, where Gaṇeśvarakavi is praised and therefore attributed to Gaṇeśvara. The remaining two verses (Nos. 1 and 3 are attributed to Gaṇeśvara in SkV, Prasanna and JS; verse No. 1 is also quoted anonymously in SkV, ŚP, RJ and an *alaṁkāra*-work; it was also included in Han and VCjr, proving its popularity.
The verses deal with flattery of kings and adolescence.

गुणेश्वर II = गणपति I GUṆEŚVARA II = GAṆAPATI I (No. 329)

358. गुरु GURU

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1840; (POS) 4.40.5]
I NCC_6 63, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 50, SACA 357.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

359. गुरुशिष्य GURUŚIṢYA

A Author of the inscription on copper-plates of Gaṅgāśrīpuruṣa found in Salem and dated *śaka* 697 (= A.D. 771); written in verse and prose.
B Second half of the 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A.**
F, G Written in prose and verse. Nothing to note.
I NCC_6 82, E.I. 27.145-152 (v. 12.53-5), SACA 358.
J Eulogistic verses.

360. गुह GUHA

A Son of Hembaṭa. *Pratinartaka Amātya.* Author of the inscription of Śilāditya VII, Dhrūbhaṭa (= Dhruvabhaṭa), a Vallabhī king, found in Alinā (or Alīnā) near Nādrād District of Gujarāt); issued from Anandapura; dated *saṁvat* 447 (= A.D. 756-7). The inscription is written in prose and verse.
B Middle of the 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A.**

F, G Written in prose and verse (4 verses; lines 58-63). Nothing to note.
I NCC$_6$ –, CII 3.171-191, IA 7.79 sqq., SACA 359.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_6$.
Deals with the genealogy of Śilāditya VII.

361. गुहचन्द्र GUHACANDRA

A Author of the inscription on copper-plates of Mādhavavarman alias Sainyabhīta II, found in Purusottamapur. Not dated.
B Unknown.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose and verse. Nothing to note.
I NCC$_6$ 89, *Orissa Historical Research Journal* 2.3-4; p. 8 sqq.
J Mostly eulogistic verses.

362. गूर्जरकवि GŪRJARAKAVI

A Poet from Gujarāt. No information. Probably identical with Gūrjarakavi who praised Kavīndra on having the pilgrim-tax abolished by Shah Jehān (Kavīndracandrodaya [POS 60; 32-3; 33]).
B Second quarter of the 17th century.
E PV, SuSS.
F One verse.
G PV 559, SuSS 147 (v. *B.C. Law Volume II;* 148).
I NCC$_6$ 98, SACA 360 (v. J.B. Chaudhuri in *B.C. Law Volume II;* p. 145, 148).
J The verse is quoted only in PV and SuSS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Description of nature (evening).

गेलपण्डित v. गेल्लूक GELAPAṆḌITA v. GELLŪKA (No. 363)

363. गेल्लूक = गेलपण्डित GELLŪKA = GELAPAṆḌITA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** JS 337.18; **(2)** JS 337.17.
H In some MSs of JS the author's name is spelt Gelapaṇḍita instead of Gellūka.
I NCC$_6$ 109, SACA 361.
J The verses are quoted only in JS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

गोकुल v. उत्प्रेक्षावल्लभ GOKULA v. UTPREKṢĀVALLABHA (No. 122)

364. गोकुलनाथ (°उपाध्याय) GOKULANĀTHA (°UPĀDHYĀYA).

A Son of Pitāmbaropādhyāya and Umā; younger brother of Trilocana and Dhanaṁjaya and elder brother of Jagaddhara of the Phaṇadahe (Phanewara) family of Mithilā Brāhmiṇs residing at Maṅgalavanī (Maṅgalaraunī). Father of Raghunāthopādyāya and Kādambarī. Patronized by Fateh Shah of Garhwal and then King Mādhavasiṁha of Mithilā.
B Latter half of the 17th, beginning of the 18th century.
D Amṛtadoyanāṭaka (KM 59), Avayava, Avayavadīdhitividyota, Avayavamanidīdhitivivaraṇa, Ādhārādheyabhāvatattvaparīkṣā, Āśaucanirṇaya, Upasargavāda, Ekāvalī, Karaṇaprabodha, Kādambarī, Kādambarīkīrtiślokāh, Kādambarīpraśnottarāṇi, Kundakādambarī, Tarkatattvanirūpaṇa, Dikkālanirūpaṇa, Doṣapratibandhakatāvicāra, Dvandvavicāra, Nididhyāsanatattvarahasya, Nyāyalakṣaṇavicāra, Nyāyasiddhāntatattva, Pakṣadharmatāvāda, Padavākyaratnākara (Sarasvatī Bhavana Granthamālā 88), Prabodhakādambarī (or Pramāṇollāsa), Pramāṇapramoda. Prāmāṇyavādavyākhyāna, Bauddhādhikāravivaraṇa, Brahmaṇatvavicāra (or Muktivivecanādi), Madālasā-nāṭaka, Māsamīn Mithyātvanirukti (°nirvacana or °rahasya), Muktivāda, Yogarūḍhivicāra, Rasamahārṇavālaṁk Lāghavarahasya, Viśiṣṭavaiśiṣṭyabodha, Viṣayatāvicāra, Vṛttataraṅgiṇī, Vṛaktabandha(kāla)-nirṇaya, Śaktivāda, Śivaśataka (KM III 1-9), Śuddhiviveka, Ślokaśataka (or °stuti), Sāmānya-niruktikroḍapatra, Sūktimuktāvalī (Sarasvatī Bhavana Granthamālā 92), Smṛtisaṁskāra, Smṛtyarthanirṇaya, Svatvavāda and some commentaries of which the Vivaraṇa on Kpr (Sarasvatī Bhavana Granthamālā 89) is the most important.
E Vidy.
F 11 verses.
G **(1)** Vidy 824, SMS 4430; **(2)** Vidy 816; **(3)** Vidy 548; **(4)** Vidy 549, SMS VII; **(5)** Vidy 833, SMS VII; **(6)** Vidy 827, SMS VIII = Amṛtodaya 11; **(7)** Vidy 800, SMS VIII; **(8)** Vidy 825; **(9)** Vidy 826; **(10)** Vidy 544; **(11)** Vidy 545.
I NCC$_6$ 112-4, Vidy 6, SACA 363 (v. Umesha Mishra, *History of Indian Philosophy* 2.373-89 and *idem, History of Navyanyāya a Mithilā,* pp. 193 sqq., *Vivaraṇa on Kāvyaprakāśa, Sarasvatī Bhavana Granthamālā* 89; pp. XVI sqq.
J The verses are included in Vidy only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verses deal with different subject-matter; they are sententious, devotional, descriptive etc.

गोगवर्मन् (कश्मीरक) v. भोगवर्मन् GOGAVARMAN (KAŚMĪRAKA) v. BHOGAVARMAN

365. गोतिथीयदिवाकर = गोपतीयदिवाकर (v. मातङ्गदिवाकर) GOTITHĪYADIVĀKARA = GOPATĪYADIVĀKARA (v. MĀTĀṄGADIVĀKARA) (No. 1106)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.

E Skm

F 4 verses.

G (1) Skm [(B) 928; (POS) 2.91.3], SMS 2148; (2) Skm [(B) 1524; (POS) 3.31.4]; (3) Skm [(B) 1370; (POS) 2.179.5]; (4) Skm [(B) 1563; (POS) 3.39.3] (a. Gotithīyadivākara or Gopatīyadivākara).

H Gotithīyadivākara is identical with Gopatīyadivākara for the same verse is in some MSs attributed to Gotithīya° and in some others to Gopatīyadivākara.

I NCC$_6$ 118, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 50, SACA 363.

J NCC does not mention Gopatīyadivākara. The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Mostly amatory verses.

366. गोत्रानन्द(न) v. गोनन्द — GOTRĀNANDA(NA) v. GONANDA (No. 367)

A No information. A Śaiva (Gonanda and Gotrānanda).

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV (if Gotrānanda and Gonānda are identical; otherwise date *ad quem* for Gotrānanda(na) is A.D. 1353).

C Praised by Rājaśekhara (JS 46.85) (Gonanda) (See No. 367 **C**).

E SkV/Kav, Prasanna, JS, SH (See No. 367 **E**).

F 12 verses (if identical with Gonanda; otherwise 10 verses).

G **(1)** JS 250.15 (a. Gotrānanda); **(2)** JS 11.21 (a. Gotrānanda), SMS VI; **(3)** JS 255.8 (a. Gotrānanda or an.), Prasanna 123*b* (a. Gonanda), SkV 1641 an., Skm [(B) 1045; (POS) 2.114.5] an., SMS VII; **(4)** JS 263.18 (a. Gotrānanda), SMS VIII; **(5)** JS 191.101 (a. Gotrānandana), SH 1785 (a. Gotrānanda), SMS VIII; **(6)** JS 182.30 (a. Gotrānandana), SH 1673 (a. Gotrānanda); **(7)** JS 198.5 (a. Gotrānandana); **(8)** SkV 87 (a. Gonanda), Pras 23*a* (a. Gonanda); **(9)** JS 157.8 (a. Gotrānanda); **(10)** SkV 672/Kav 385 (a. Gonanda), Prasanna 148*b* (a. Gonanda), (v. Kav p. 37); **(11)** JS 154.38 (a. Gotrānandana); **(12)** JS 153.31 (a. Gotrānandana), SH 2086 (a. Pīyuṣavarṣa [v. *d*]).

H Gotrānandana is identical with Gotrānanda for verse No. 6 is attributed in JS to Gotrānandana and in SH to Gotrānanda. JS uses ascriptions to Gotrānandana (Nos. 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12) or to Gotrānanda (Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9). Gotrānanda(na) is probably identical with Gonanda, for verse No. 2 is attributed in JS to Gotrānanda and in Prasanna to Gonanda and both are ardent Śaivas, but that is not certain, for verse No. 2 is in some MSs of JS quoted anonymously, as well as it is quoted anonymously in SkV and Skm; in addition, Prasanna is not very reliable as far as attributions are concerned and Rājaśekhara (JS 46.85) mentions Gonanda only. (See **C** above).

I NCC$_6$ 122, 127, SkV LXXVI, Kav p. 37, SACA 364.

J Gotrānanda(na)'s verses are quoted only in JS and SH with one exception (verse No. 3; see **H** above). Gonanda's verses are quoted in SkV/Kav and Prasanna only; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* One verse (No. 12) is attributed in SH to Pīyuṣavarṣa, while in JS it is attributed to Gotrānandana.
Devotional and lyrical verses.

367. गोनन्द (v. गोत्रानन्द) — GONANDA (v. GOTRĀNANDA) (No. 366)

A No information. A Śaiva.

B See No. 366 **B** Date *ad quem* A.D. 1100-1130.

C See No. 366 **C**.

E SkV/Kav, Prasanna

F 3 verses.

G **(1)** Prasanna 123*b* (a. Gonanda), JS 255.8 (a. Gotrānandana or an.), SkV 1641 an., Skm [(B) 1045; (POS) 2.114.5] an., SMS VII; **(2)** SkV 87, Prasanna 23*a*; **(3)** SkV 672/Kav 385, Prasanna 148*b* (v. Kav p. 37). See No. 366 **G** Nos. 3, 8 and 10.

H See No. 366 **H**.

I See No. 366 **I**.

J See No. 366 **J**.
Lyrical and devotional verses.

368. गोन्दूशर्मन् — GONDŪŚARMAN

A No information. From Mithilā.

B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Vidy.

E Vidy

F One verse.

G Vidy 730.

I NCC$_6$ 127, Vidy 6, SACA 365.

J The verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

गोपतीयदिवाकर v. गोतिथीयदिवाकर — GOPATĪYADIVĀKARA v. GOTITHĪYADIVĀKARA (No. 365)

गोपदत्त (भदन्त) v. चन्द्रयोगिन् — GOPADATTA (BHADANTA) v. CANDRAYOGIN (No. 438)

369. गोपादित्य — GOPĀDITYA

A Possibly identical with the king of Kaśmīr of the same name. (RT 1.344).

B The king Gopāditya „who prepared a *praśasti*" was supposed to have lived in the 5th century B.C. The poet Gopāditya mentioned in anthologies could not have lived later than the middle of the 14th century, for the verses attributed to him were included in JS.

C The king Gopāditya is mentioned in RT 1.339-345, Vikram 18.73.

E JS, ŚP, VS, SG.

F 2 verses.

G (1) JS 272.6, ŚP 3662, VS 2110, SG 431, SMS 133; (2) VS 1368, SMS 5491.
H It is doubtful that the Kaśmīrian king Gopāditya is identical with the poet Gopāditya.
I NCC$_6$ 130, JS 31, AP 23, VS 33, SMS I; p. 330, SACA 366 (v. ABORI 18.78, PO 15.93).
J The verses of the author must have been well-known for they are quoted in ŚP (middle of the 14th century) and in SG (middle of the 17th century).
Amatory verses (the first verse is similar to Jayavardhana's verse (also from Kaśmīr) which is quoted in VS 2048, Skm (B) 1069 and JS 172.8).

370. गोपाल I — GOPĀLA I

A No information.
B Must have leved in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SRHt.
E SRHt.
F One verse.
G SRHt 42.34 (a. Gopāla or an.) (v. JOR (Madras) 13.298, SMS VII).
I NCC$_6$ 131, SACA 367.
J The verse is included in SRHt only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse (of poor quality).

371. गोपाल II — GOPĀLA II

A From Kuṇḍina (= Kundapur or Kandavir). Supposelly lived at the court of King Bhoja of Dhārā.
B Supposedly 11th century (see A), but probably later.
E BhPr.
F 2 verses.
G (1) BhPr 213; (2) BhPr 214.
I NCC$_6$ 131, SACA 368.
J The verses are quoted in BhPr only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verses deal with flattery of kings.

372. गोपालदेव — GOPĀLADEVA

A Uncle of Śārṅgadhara, the author of ŚP.
B First half of the 14th century.
E ŚP.
F One verse.
G ŚP 4099, AP 24.
I NCC$_6$ 142, AP 24.
J The verse is quoted in ŚP only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse.

373. गोपालभट्ट (श्री°) — GOPĀLABHAṬṬA (ŚRĪ°)

A Son of Veṅkaṭa, a Brahmiṇ from Southern India. Pupil of Probadhānanda. Immediate disciple of Caitanya and teacher of Beṅgāl Vaiṣṇavism.
B 16th century.
D Kelīrahasya, Gopālacarita, Haribhaktivilāsa (or Bhagavadbhaktivilāsa or Satkriyāsāradīpikā; published in Calcutta in 1911).
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 38.
I NCC$_1$ 145, 146, PG 195-198, SACA 370, (v. S.K. De, *Vaiṣṇava Faith and Movement in Bengal* (pp. 125-145).
J The verse is quoted only in PG and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

374. गोपीक (आचार्य°) (v. गोपोक) — GOPĪKA (ĀCĀRYA°) (v. GOPOKA) (No. 377)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 31 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 665; (POS) 2.38.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 166; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1989; (POS) 4.70.4] (a. Gopīka), SMS 2736 (v. AB 532); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1413; (POS) 3.9.3] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 3923; **(4)** Skm [(B) 827; (POS) 2.71.2] (a. Gopīka), SMS 4070; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1392; (POS) 3.5.2] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 6353; **(6)** Skm [(B) 1429; (POS) 3.12.4] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 6953; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1480; (POS) 3.22.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 7502; **(8)** Skm [(B) 964; (POS) 2.98.4] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS 7591; **(9)** Skm [(B) 828; (POS) 2.71.3] (a. Gopīka), SMS 10236; **(10)** Skm [(B) 235; (POS) 1.47.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS VI; **(11)** Skm [(B) 1375; (POS) 3.1.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS VI; **(12)** Skm (B) 344 (a. Ācāryagopīka), Skm (POS) 1.69.4 (an.); **(13)** Skm [(B) 1521; (POS) 3.31.1] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS VIII, **(14)** Skm [(B) 950; (POS) 2.95.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS VIII; **(15)** Skm [(B) 656; (POS) 2.37.1] (a. Ācāryagopīka), SMS VIII; **(16)** Skm [(B) 1832; (POS) 4.39.2] (a. Ācāryagopīka), ŚP 923 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena), Pad 103.68 (a. Lakṣmaṇasena), PV 702 (Lakṣmaṇasena), JS 89.10 (a. Umātidhara), Vidy 50 (a. Śaṅkaramiśra), PdT 254 an., SSSN187.17 an., IS 2534, SMS VIII (v. IHQ 38, 2-3; p. 135) = Padyasaṁgraha 18 (a. Ballāla); **(17)** Skm [(B) 826; (POS) 2.71.1] (a. Gopīka), SMS VIII; **(18)** Skm [(B) 690; (POS) 2.43.5] (a Ācāryagopīka); **(19)** Skm [(B) 953; (POS) 2.93.3] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(20)** Skm [(B) 120; (POS) 1.24.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(21)** Skm [(B) 1329; (POS) 2.171.4] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(22)** Skm [(B) 588; (POS) 2.23.3] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(23)** Skm [(B) 1483, (POS) 3.23.2 (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(24)** Skm [(B) 789; (POS) 2.63.41] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(25)** Skm [(B) 682; (POS) 2.42.2] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(26)** Skm [(B) 827; (POS) 2.7.2] (a. Gopīka); **(27)** Skm

[(B) 1230; (POS) 2.151.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka or an.); **(28)** Skm [(B) 2078; (POS) 5.16.3] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(29)** Skm [(B) 275; (POS) 1.55.5] (a. Ācāraygopīka), PG 205 (a. Hara), Ujjvala-nīlamaṇi 10 (a. PG); **(30)** Skm [(B) 2077; (POS) 5.16.2] (a. Ācāryagopīka); **(31)** Skm [(B) 580; (POS) 2.21.5] (a. Ācāryagopīka).

H In the majority of cases the name of the author is preceded with the honorific prefix Ācārya (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 (or an.), 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 (or an.), 28. 29, 30, 31). Gopīka is probably identical with Gopoka (No. 377).

I NCC$_6$ 158, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 51, SMS I; p. 330, SACA 371 (v. AB 532).

J Verse No. 16 is probably not Gopīka's verse, but Umapātidhara's or Lakṣmaṇasena's; it is also attributed to Śaṅkaramiśra and Ballāla; this verse is quoted in several *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* in addition to Skm. The other verse also quoted in another *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* than Skm, is verse 29 which is attributed in PG to Hāra. Other verses (i.e. 29 verses) are quoted in Skm only, a rather characteristic feature.

The verses deal with a variety of subjects.

375. गोपीचन्द्र GOPĪCANDRA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 179; (POS) 1.36.4], SMS 8518 (v. AB 532).

I NCC$_6$ 159, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 51, SACA 372.

J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Ascetic verse.

376. गोपीनाथ (°पण्डित) GOPĪNĀTHA (°PAṆḌITA)

A No information. See **H**.

B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in SH.

C Reverentially referred to in SH.

D See **H** below.

E SH.

F 4 verses.

G (1) SH 245 (v. ABORI 17.3; 306); **(2)** SH 257, SH 306 (v. ABORI 17.3; 306); (3) SH 176 (v. ABORI 17.3, p. 306); **(4)** SH 244 (?).

H H.D. Sharma (ABORI 17.3; 306) suggested that Gopīnātha is identical with Gopīnāthācārya of Navadvīpa who composed the Śrī Kṛṣṇa Līlāmṛta.

I NCC$_6$ 164, SACA 373 (v ABORI 17.3; p 306, IHQ 10.480).

J The verses attributed to the author are only quoted in SH and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Mostly devotional verses.

377. गोपोक v. गोपीक GOPOKA v. GOPĪKA (No. 373)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1729; (POS) 4.18.9], SMS VIII.

H Probably identical with Gopīka also quoted only in Skm. Probably the scribe used wrongly „o" instead of „ī".

I NCC$_6$ 168, Skm (B) 7, Skm (POS) 51.

J See No. 374 **J**.

378. गोभट = गोभट्ट (°ट्टी) = सूचीगोभट्ट GOBHAṬA = GOBHAṬṬA(ṬṬĪ) = SŪCĪGOBHAṬṬA

A No information. See **H**.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses of this author are quoted in SkV.

C Probably mentioned in SkV 1463.

E SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP, SH, SRRU.

F 11 verses.

G (1) JS 456.73 (a. Gobhaṭa), ŚP 4145 (a. ŚP), PdT 289 (a. BhŚ), SU 1034 (a. Bilhaṇa), Pad 91.54 an., SPR 92.6 an., SN 407 an., SSV 1430 an., SSD 4*f* 7*b* an., IS 100, SMS 395 = BhŚ 160, Śānt 1.7; **(2)** Skm [(B) 2171; (POS) 5.35.1] (a. Gobhaṭa), RJ 1421 (a. BhŚ), SkV 1232 an., ŚP 199 an , JS 52.4 an., VP 1.21 an., SSH 1.12 an., IS 118, SMS 472; **(3)** SkV 1218 (a Gobhaṭa), JS 53.11 (a. Gobhaṭa), ŚP 239 (a. Gobhaṭa), SH 797 (a. Sūcīgobhaṭa), SRRU 884 (a. Gobhaṭa), SRHt 239.42 (a Sundarapāṇḍya), SSSN 200.34 (a. Sundaranpāṇḍya), SSg 215 an., SPR 864.27, IS 311, SMS 1425 = Dvi Appendix 30 (v. Rav(T) 9) (v. JOR (Madras) 18.261); **(4)** SR 300.38 (a. Gobhaṭṭa), SSB 145.40 (a. Gobhaṭṭa), SMS 1663 = Kir 9.21; **(5)** JS 58.11, SkV 1228 an. ŚP 359 an., SSg 165 an., ŚuMañ 233.19-20 an., SU 1574 an., ST 3.15 an., IS 448, SMS 2102; **(6)** JS 59.24 (a. Sūcīgobhaṭa), SMS 7341; **(7)** JS 59.24 (a. Sūcīgobhaṭa), Skm [(B) 2176, (POS) 5.36.1] (a. Gobhaṭa), SH 777 (a. Sūcīgobhaṭa), SkV 1296 an , SRRU 907 (a. Śātānanda), IS 7788, SMS 7996 (v. AB 378); **(8)** SkV 1327 (a. Gobhaṭa or an.), Skm [(B) 2203; (POS) 5.41.3] (a. Gobhaṭa), JS 62.13 (a. Sūcīgobhaṭa) SRHt 44.52 (a. Pañcatantra), SSSN 161.15 an., SU 1505 an., SSV 1183 an. SK 2.141 an., KH 184 an., AlR 129 an., Kuv 66 an., Rasagaṅgā 335 an., VyVi *ad* 2.102 an., Ujjvaladatta *ad* Uṇādi 2.90 an., IS 2925; **(9)** JS 58.10 (a. Gobhaṭa); **(10)** JS 53 10 (a. Gobhaṭa) (v. JOR (Madras) 18.260); **(11)** SkV 377 (a. Gobhaṭa or Gobhaṭṭī).

H Gobhaṭa is identical with Gobhaṭṭa or Gobhaṭṭī, for the same verses are attributed in various anthologies to Gobhaṭa or Gobhaṭṭa (Nos. 3, 7, 8) or Gobhaṭṭi (No. 11). The spelling Gobhaṭa is the correct one. Gobhaṭa is also identical with Sūcīgobhaṭa, *sūcī* being a sobriquet for the illustration of the „needle" employed by him to characterize

good and bad men (see No. 10). This can also be seen from the fact that verses 3,7 and 8 are attributed in some anthologies to Gobhaṭa and in others to Sūcigobhaṭa.

I NCC$_6$ 168-9, SkV LXXVI, JS 31. Skm (B) 18, Skm (POS) 51, AP 24, AB 532, SMS I; p. 330,(v. JOR (Madras) 18.260-1).

J Verses Nos. 1 and 4 are not Gobhaṭa s verses: the first is a Bhartṛhari verse and the second a Bhāravi verse. (verse 4 is attributed to Gobhaṭa only in modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*).

The verses must have been very popular in India, for they are included in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm) and often also in later and modern anthologies as well as in *alaṁkāra-s* (No. 8); one of the verses (No. 3) is even incorporated (or has influenced) the literature of Tibet.

Verse No. 7 is in some *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* attributed to Śatānanda and another verse (No. 3) to Sundarapāṇḍya; the latter is also included in Dvi; still another verse is attributed to the Pañcatantra (No. 8) but does not occur in any of the known recensions of this *kathā*-work.

Sententious verses.

गोभट्ट (°ट्टी) v. गोभट — GOBHAṬṬA(ṬṬĪ) v. GOBHAṬA (No. 378)

गोयिधोयीकविराज — GOYIDHOYĪKAVIRĀJA
v. धोयीक — v. DHOYĪKA (No. 704)

379. गोवर्धन (आचार्य) I — GOVARDHANA (°ĀCĀRYA) I
(v. गोवर्धन [आचार्य] II) — (v. GOVARDHANA [ĀCĀRYA]) II (No. 380)

A Son of Nīlāmbara or Śaṅkarṣaṇa, brother of Balabhadra; teacher of Udayana; court poet of the Sena kings of Beṅgāl.

B End of the 12th century.

C Mentioned by Jayadeva in GG 1.4. Mentions Vālmīki, Vyāsa, Guṇāḍhya, Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa (Intro. 34-37, 697).

D Āryāsaptaśati based on Hāla's Sattasaī (KM 1; Vidyābhavan Sanskrit Granthamālā 127; by Samanāthaśarman, Dhakā, *saṁvat* 1921 in Beṅgālī characters, etc.); written in *āryā* metre; (cf. A. Weber, *Über das Saptaśatakam des Hāla,* Leipzig, 1870, p. 9; see also NCC$_2$ 278-9. NCC$_6$ 186-7).

E JS, ŚP, PG, SH, SG, Pad, PV, RJ, Vidy.

F 28 verses.

G **(1)** JS 304.12, ŚP 466, SH 1438, Vidy 239, GSL 13 an., IS 5621 = ĀrS 29.13; **(2)** SG 536, Vidy 631, SMS 3240 = ĀrS 20.1; **(3)** ŚP 3400, VS 1385 an., RJ 536 an., Daś *ad* 4.15 (197) an., SMS 3831; **(4)** PV 693, ŚP 882 an., JS 77.2 an., RJ 401; 422 an., Any 66.117 an., IS 975, SMS 5022; **(5)** SG 231, IS 7738, SMS 5240 = ĀrS 55.81; **(6)** RJ 462, ŚP 939 an., Any 38.4 an., SU 1242 (a. BhŚ), IS 1134, SMS 6156 = BhŚ 415; **(7)** SG 334, SMS 7083 = ĀrS 73.130; **(8)** ŚP 258 an., Sama 1 *e* 13 an., Almu 37.19 an., IS 1388, SMS 7435 (v AP 25) = ĀrS 80.145, **(9)** JS 93.2 *cd/ab* an. = ĀrS 96.192; **(10)** SG 775, SMS VII = ĀrS 101.205, **(11)** PG 190 (a. Govardhanācārya). SMS VII = ĀrS 103.211; **(12)** Pad 118.85, SMS VIII = ĀrS 15.37; **(13)** SG 257, SMS VIII = ĀrS 124.274; **(14)** SG 529 = ĀrS 136.309; **(15)** SG 141 = ĀrS 144.338; **(16)** SG 762 = ĀrS 147 347; **(17)** SG 429 = ĀrS 149.354; **(18)** SG 264 = ĀrS 178.429; **(19)** PG 303 (a. Govardhanācārya) = ĀrS 194.476 v. 1. (v PG p. 199); **(20)** ŚP 995 an., VS 793 (a Bhaṭṭādityaka), Vidy 281 (a. Bhaṭṭāditya), RJ 507 an., SuM 9.14 an., SK 3.246 an , SSV 558 an., Subh 123 an., KH 13 an., Kāvyamīmāṁsā 4 (80) an., IS 5278 = ĀrS 197.487, BhŚ 671; **(21)** ŚP 1078 an., JS 95.4 an., RJ 243 an., = ĀrS 196.482; **(22)** SG 42 = ĀrS 12.29, **(23)** SG 270 = ĀrS 199.493; **(24)** Vidy 355 (a. Govārdhanācārya) = ĀrS 17.42; **(25)** SG 236 = ĀrS 240.605; **(26)** SG 317 = ĀrS 268.681; **(27)** PG 242 (a. Govārdhanācārya) = ĀrS 256. 649, **(28)** SG 677 = ĀrS 270.686.

H All the verses quoted above are construed in *āryā* metre. Probably verses construed in other longer metres were written by Govardhana II; in any case they are not (and could not be) from ĀrS since the whole work is construed, as the title shows, in *āryā* metre. However, the metrical criterion of dividing Govardhana-s in I and II is not a certain proof and it is possible that Govardhana I is identical with Govardhana II. There is every appearance for the division of Govardhana into I and II from the theme of the verses. ĀrS's verses are amatory verses with a strong erotic touch which is not characteristic of Goverdhana's II verses. See also No. 380 **J. H.**

Govardhana is identical with Govardhanācārya; he is so named in PG 12, 20, 28 and Vidy 25. All these verses are from ĀrS.

I NCC$_6$ 187(183), PG 198-200, JS 32, AP 24-5, Vidy 6-7, SMS I; p. 330, SACA 377, (v. S.K. De, *Bengal's Contribution to Sanskrit Literature,* I. 4.640, R. Pischel, *Die Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena, Abh. der Hist. Phil. Klasse d. kön. Ges. der Wiss. in Göttingen* 39.1; p. 30-3, JASB 2.1 (1906); pp. 162-3.

J Verse No. 6 is not a Govardhana verse; it is a Bhartṛhari verse. Verse No. 4, not found in ĀrS, is also probably not a Govardhana verse; it is an *anyokti;* verse No. 20 appears in ĀrS and BhŚ and is a Govardhana verse; also some verses not attributed to Govardhana but quoted in anthologies are Govardhana's verse; they appear in ĀrS (Nos. 8, 9, 20 and 21); so probably also verse No. 3 which is attributed to Govardhana, but which could not be traced in ĀrS; it is probably a „new" ĀrS verse, it fits ĀrS well. One Govardhana I verse which was quoted in ŚP anonymously and in VS and Vidy was attributed to Bhaṭṭāditya(ka) is an ĀrS verse.

Govardhana's I verses must have been very popular since they were quoted in the middle of the 13th century in JS and in the 19th century in Vidy; they are still often quoted anonymously in modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SR, SSB etc.).

Amatory verses with strong erotic sentiment.

380. गोवर्धन (आचार्य) II — GOVARDHANA (ĀCĀRYA) II
v. गोवर्धन (आचार्य) I — (v. GOVARDHANA (ĀCĀRYA) I) (No. 379)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 13th century, but probably earlier, for some verses attributed to Govardhana II are included in Skm, as well as quoted anonymously in SkV.

C See No. 379 **C**.
D See No. 379 **D**.
E Skm, PG, Prasanna.
F 9 verses.
G (1) Prasanna 24*a*, SkV 95 an., Skm [(B) 147; (POS) 1.30.2] an., JS 23.42 (a. Bāṇa), SP 105 an., RJ 84 an., Sama 1 *a* 49, Vjv 25.2 an.; Daś*ad* 3.20, AA 121.21-122.2, SMS 2899; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1210; (POS) 2.147.5] (a. Govardhana), SMS 6826; **(3)** Prasanna 35*a*, SkV 109/Kav 21 an., Skm [(B) 277; (POS) 1.56.2] (a. Śubhaṅkara or Śubhaṁka), ŚP 122 an., VS 104, SG 1.8 an., Sb 13*a* an., Kāvyān 49. 12-5 an., Alkeś 27.26-28.2 an., KH 281.7-10 an., Nāṭyadarpaṇa 128. 21-4, ŚbB 2.475 an. = Bilvamaṅgalā 2.36; **(4)** Skm [(B) 986; (POS) 2.103.1] (a. Govardhana); **(5)** Skm [(B) 513; (POS) 2.8.3] (a. Govardhana); **(6)** PG 374 (a. Govardhanācārya (v. R. Pischel, *Hofdichter* . . . p. 33); **(7)** Skm [(B) 2059; (POS) 5.12.4] (a. Govardhan); **(8)** Skm [(B) 1195; (POS) 2.144.5] (a. Govardhana); **(9)** Skm [(B) 875; (POS) 2.80.5] (a. Govardhana) (v. JASB 2.1 (1906) p. 163).
H See No. 379 **H**. The verses of Govardhana II were known in the beginning of the 12th century, for they were included in SkV. ĀrS is from the 12th century; it is possible, but unlikely, that ĀrS would be known already to SkV; in any case none of the ĀrS verses were included in SkV or Skm; that seems to be one more proof that the verses mentioned above could not have been composed by Govardhana I. See also **J** below. PG names the author Govardhanācārya (No. 6) while the other sources name hin Govardhana.
I See No. 379 **I**, SACA 376.
J Verse No. 3 is not a Govardhana verse; it is a Maṅgala verse. Also doubtful is verse No. 1; it is attributed to Bāṇa in JS; verse 3 is also attributed to Śubhaṁka(ra) in Skm.
All the verses quoted here are written in longer meters: *sragdharā* (No. 2), *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6), *Śikhariṇī* (Nos. 7. 8), *Mandākrāntā* (No. 9) and *Vasantatilakā* (No. 5); none is in *āryā* metre.
Devotional and amatory verses.

381. गोविन्द I (श्री°) (v. गोविन्दमिश्र) — GOVINDA I (ŚRĪ°) (v. GOVINDAMIŚRA) (No. 391)

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 88, SMS 1515.
H Very common name. Probably different from other Govinda-s, but may be identical with Govindamiśra (No. 391). A Kṛṣṇaite. Correct NCC_6 accordingly.
I NCC_6 189, PG 200-1, SACA 378.
J The verse is quoted in PG only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. See **H** above.
Devotional (Kṛṣṇaite) verse.

382. गोविन्द II (v. भगवद्गोविन्द) — GOVINDA II (v. BHAGAVAD-GOVINDA) (No. 934)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1880; (POS) 4.48.5], SMS 6368.
H Very common name. Different from other Govinda-s. Correct NCC_6 accordingly. See **J** below.
I NCC_6 189; Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 52 (v. PG 200-1), SACA 379.
J See **H** above. The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Anyokti (camel).

383. गोविन्द III (पण्डित) — GOVINDA III (PAṆḌITA)

A No information. Supposedly a poet of the court of king Bhoja of Dhārā. Govinda's father.
B Supposedly 11th century, (see **A**), but probably later.
E BhPr.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** BhPr 51 (a. Govinda's father), 140 (a. Kālidāsa), SMS 3392; **(2)** BhPr 50; **(3)** BhPr 49; **(4)** BhPr 52.
H Very common name. Different from other Govinda-s.
I NCC_6 –, SACA 380.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6 The verse is included in BhPr only and does not occur in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. One verse (No. 2) is repeated in BhPr over the name of Kālidāsa.
Sententious verses.

384. गोविन्द IV — GOVINDA IV (son)

A No information. Supposedly a poet of the court of King Bhoja of Dhārā.
B Supposedly 11th century (see **A**), but probably later.
E BhPr.
F 6 verses.
G **(1)** BhPr 48, VP 8.31 an., SSap 387 an., SMa 2.30 an., SMS 2153; **(2)** BhPr 56, SMS VIII; **(3)** BhPr 53; **(4)** BhPr 55; **(5)** BhPr 54; **(6)** BhPr 47, ŚP 1369 an., VS 2785 an., SRHt 65.13 (a. Mbh), SSSN 53.9 an., KtR 36 an., IS 4285 = Mbh (Bh) 5.38.29.
H Very common name. Different from other Govinda-s.
I NCC_6 –, SACA 380.

J Govinda IV is not mentioned in NCC$_6$. Verse No. 6 is a MBh verse and not Govinda's verse. Verse No. 1 is a well-known *subhāṣita* quoted in other anthologies also. Other verses are quoted in BhPr only.
Sententious verses.

385. गोविन्द V (°कवि) GOVINDA V (°KAVI)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in SRHt and SSSN.
E SRHt, SSSN.
F 5 verses.
G (1) SRHt 141.4, SSSN 127.3, SMS 9689; **(2)** SRHt 78.6, SSSN 67.8 an.; **(3)** SRHt 78.5, SSSN 67.70 an., **(4)** SRHt 140.2; **(5)** SRHt 43.43.
H Very common name. Different from Govinda-s I – IV.
I NCC$_6$ –, SACA 381.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_6$. See **H** above. The verses are quoted only in SRHt and in SSSN (mostly anonymously) and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Sententious verses.

386. गोविन्दचन्द्र GOVINDACANDRA

A Son of Gaṅgādhara and grandson of Someśvara. Author of the inscription of Lakṣmaṇapāla (Rāṣṭrakūṭa), found in the fort of Badāun. Not dated.
B 7th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 40 verses. Nothing to note (illegible).
I NCC$_6$ 194, E.I. 1.61 sqq., BhL 1670, SACA 382.
J Genealogical verses.

387. गोविन्दभट्ट I GOVINDABHAṬṬA I

A No information.
B Date *ad quem* 15th century, for the verse is included as Govindabhaṭṭa's verse in SRHt/SSSN, but probably earlier; it was quoted anonymously in JS alteady.
E SRHt, SSSN.
F One verse.
G SRHt 227.29, SSSN 175.15, JS 433.11 an., VS 3235 an., SH 1000; 206*an., GSL 48 an., AR 139.1-4 an., ARJ 164.9-12 an., Amd 301.866 an., SMS 6942.
H Very common name. Probably different from Govindabhaṭṭa II and III.
I NCC$_6$ 201, SACA 383.
J Well-known and current verse; appears in a number of *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and is also quoted in *alaṁkāra-s.*
Sententious verse.

388. गोविन्द(भट्ट) II (श्री°) = गोविन्दभट्टाचार्य GOVINDA(BHAṬṬA) II (ŚRĪ°) = GOVINDABHAṬṬĀCĀRYA

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
E PG.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PG 184 (a. Govindabhaṭṭa or ŚrīGovindabhaṭṭa); **(2)** PG 304 (a. Govindabhaṭṭa or Govinda or Govindabhaṭṭācārya).
H Very common name; probably different from Govindabhaṭṭa I and III. Verse No. 2 is attributed in some MSs of PG to Govindabhaṭṭa or Govinda or Govindabhaṭṭācārya, hence these three names refer to the same person.
I NCC$_6$ 201, PG 200-201, SACA 383.
J The verses are quoted in PG only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-graṁhaha-s.*
Devotional verses.

389. गोविन्दभट्ट III (v. गोविन्दजिद्भट्ट) GOVINDABHAṬṬA III (v. GOVINDAJID-BHAṬṬA)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PV.
E PV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PV 106; (2) PV 284.
H Very common name; probably different from Govindabhaṭṭa I or II, but perhaps identical with No. 390. The two verses do not appear among the known verses of Akabarīya Kālidāsa.
I NCC$_6$ 201-2, PV 90, SACA 383 (v. J.B. Chaudhuri, *A New Work of Akabarīya Kālidasa* in *Indian Culture* 13.1; pp. 45-48, IHQ 17.257-8). Cf No. 2.
J The verses are quoted in PV and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

गोविन्दभट्ट IV = अकबरीय कालिदास GOVINDABHAṬṬA IV = AKABARĪYA KĀLID

(No. 2)

गोविन्दभट्टाचार्य v. गोविन्दभट्ट II GOVINDABHAṬṬĀCĀRYA = GOVINDABHAṬṬ

(No. 388)

390. गोविन्दजिद् भट्ट — GOVINDAJID BHAṬṬA

(v. गोविन्दभट्ट III) — (v. GOVINDABHAṬṬA III) (No. 389)

A No information. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the second half of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SG.
E SG.
F One verse.
G SG 64.
H Very common name; sanskritized for Govindaji; perhaps identical with the author of SG; the author could also be identical with Govinda(bhaṭṭa) III.
I NCC_6 –, SACA 384.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6. The verse is quoted in SG only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

391. गोविन्दमिश्र (श्री°) — GOVINDAMIŚRA (ŚRĪ°)

v. गोविन्द I — v. GOVINDA I (No. 381)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for verses attributed to the author are included in PG.
E PG.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** PG 254 (a. Govindamiśra or ŚrīGovindamiśra), SMS 364; **(2)** PG 255 (a. ŚrīGovindamiśra or an.); **(3)** PG 124 (a. Govindamiśra or Śrī Govindamiśra).
H Very common name. The name of the author is sometimes prefixed with the honorific Śrī.
I NCC_6 203, PG 200-1, SMS I p. 330, SACA 385.
J The verse is quoted only in PG and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional (Kṛṣṇaite) verses.

392. गोविन्दराज I (भट्ट°) — GOVINDARĀJA I (BHAṬṬA°)

= गोविन्दराजदेव (श्री°) I — = GOVINDARĀJADEVA(ŚRĪ°) I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses of the author are included in JS.
C Praised by Deveśvara (ŚP 181).
D Kaumudī (?); allusion to it is made in ŚP 181.
E JS, ŚP, VS, Vjv, Regnaud VI.
F 17 verses.

G **(1)** VS 213 (a. Govindarāja), VyVi 356.22-3 an., SMS 4213; **(2)** ŚP 3457 (a. Govindarājadeva), SMS 5849 (v. AP 25); **(3)** VS 906 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja), SMS 10512; **(4)** VS 3107 (a. Govindarāja), SMS VI; **(5)** VS 1520 (a. Govindarāja), SMS VII; **(6)** JS 574 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja), Vjv 49 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja), SMS VII; **(7)** SP 87 (a. Śrīgovindarājadeva) (v. AP 25); **(8)** ŚP 1031 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja or Govindarāja), VS 803 (a. Govindarāja), RJ 542 an., IS 2990 (v. AP 26; ZDMG 27.630) = Bhallaṭaśataka (MS in the Madras Govt. Or. Manuscript Library D. 12109, v. 58; V. Raghavan in *Annals of the Śrī Veṅkaṭeśvara Or. Institute* 1.1, p. 50); **(9)** VS 1419 (a. Govindarāja); **(10)** JS 79.2 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja), VS 760 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja); **(11)** VS 1410 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja); **(12)** VS 627 (a. Govindarāja), ŚP 925 (a. Govindarāja), Regnaud VI 109 (a. Govindarāja) (v. AP 26); **(13)** VS 1599 (a. Govindarāja); **(14)** VS 911 (a. Govindarāja), JS 99.12 (a. Siṁhapeya); **(15)** VS 998 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindarāja); **(16)** VS 1522 (a. Govindarāja); **(17)** ŚP 571 (a. Govindarājadeva) (v. AP 26, ZDMG 27.630).
H Govindarāja seems to be identical with Bhaṭṭagovindarāja, for verse 8 is attributed in some MSs of ŚP to Govindarāja and in others to Govindarājadeva; also Śrīgovindarājadeva seems to be identical with Govindarāja. However, Govindarāja quoted in later anthologies only (i.e. PV and PdT) and Govindarājadeva quoted in ŚP 3261 (in view ot the completely different subject-matter dealt with) might be two different authors. However, no prrof for this assumption can be adduced.
I NCC_6 204, JS 45, VS 33-34, SACA 386.
J See **H** above. Verse No. 8 is probably not a Govindarāja verse, but a Bhallaṭa verse. One verse (No. 14) attributed in VS to Govindarāja is attributed in JS to Siṁhapeya. The verses are quoted only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E**. One verse is well-known and is also cited in an *alaṁkāra*-work.
Beautiful verses depicting wild-life, but also sententious, amatory, lyric, devotional verses and *anyokti-s.*

393. गोविन्दराज II — GOVINDARĀJA II

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses of the author are quoted in RJ, PV and PdT.
E RJ, PV, PdT.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** RJ 451 (a. Govindarāja), SuM 22.7, IS 2061, SMS VII = P(PT 1.53, PTem 1.46, Pts 1.123, PD 301.20, PRE 1.54); **(2)** PV 767 (a. Govindarāja); **(3)** PdT 277 (a. Govindarāja).
H Probably different from Govindarāja I; see No. 392 **H**.
I NCC_6 204, PdT CIX, SACA 386.
J Verse No. 1 is not a Govindarāja verse; it is a well-known P verse, which already was included in the Tantrākhyāyika.
Sententious verse.

गोविन्दराजदेव I — GOVINDARĀJADEVA I

v. गोविन्दराज I — v. GOVINDARĀJA I (No. 392)

394. गोविन्दराजदेव II (श्री°) GOVINDARĀJADEVA II (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.
D Probably author of a treatise on medicine (v. AP 26).
E ŚP.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3261 (v. AP 26).
H Probably different from Govindarājadeva I (= Govindarāja I). See J below and No. 392 H.
I NCC_6 –, AP 26, SACA 387.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6. The verse is quoted only in ŚP and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* It seems to have been culled from a work on medicine.

395. गोविन्दस्वामिन् (भट्ट°) GOVINDASVĀMIN (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for one verse attributed to the author is included in Skm, but possibly earlier, for one verse (but an Amaru verse) was already known in the 11th century; it is included anonymously in Sar.
E Skm, ŚP, VS.
F 7 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1084 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindasvāmin), SMS 8878; **(2)** VS 1945 (a. Govindasvāmin), SMS 9017; **(3)** ŚP 3610 (a. Govindasvāmin and Vikaṭanitambā), VS 1946 (a. Amaru), SkV 816/Kav 509 an., Prasanna 152*a* an., Vidy 986 an., SU 453 an., SG (MS) 3.63, 21*b* an., SK 5.169 an., BPS 73 an., Sar *ad* 2.144(342) an., Sāh *ad* 3.60 an., ŚbB 2.287; 3.363; 4.475; 4.545; 4.843 am., SMS VI (v. SrkṛP 132) = Amar 71, Vet 9.6, KR 10.240.8; **(4)** VS 160 (a. Bhaṭṭagovindasvāmin), SRHt 231.13 (a. Rudradeva), SSSN 177.13 an., KāvR 6.31 an., SMS VI; **(5)** VS 1240 (a. Govindasvāmin); **(6)** VS 1459 (a. Govindasvāmin); **(7)** Skm [(B) 543; (POS) 2.14.3] (a. Govindasvāmin).
H Gosvindasvāmin's name is often preceded by the honorofic Bhaṭṭa.
I NCC_6 209, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 52, VS 84-5, AP 27, SACA 388,
J Verse No. 3 which is in VS attributed to two authors, Govindasvāmin and Vikaṭamitambā, is in reality an Amaru verse. Verse No. 4 is in SRHt attributed to Rudradeva. Several verses are also quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works, proving that they were popular, but with the exception of three *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* quoted in **E** and SRHt/SSSN, the verses of Govindasvāmin are not quoted in other anthologies.
Mostly amatory lyrical and sententious verses.

396. गोशरण GOŚARAṆA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 989; (POS) 2.103.4] (a. AB 512).
I NCC_6 215, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 52, SACA 389.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

गोशोक v. गोसोक GOŚOKA v. GOSOKA (No. 398)

397. गोष्ठीमिश्र GOṢṬHĪMIŚRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in RJ. One verse of the author's is included over the name of Keśava-bhaṭṭa in PG, thus the date *ad quem* could be the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century.
E RJ.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** RJ 891, PG 342 (a. Keśavabhaṭṭācārya), SMS 5628; **(2)** RJ 918, SMS 6699.
I NCC_6 215, SACA 390.
J One of the verses (No. 1) is also quoted in PG over the name of Keśavabhaṭṭācārya. Otherwise the verses are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional and amatory verses.

गोसक = गोसोक GOSAKA = GOSOKA (No. 398)

398. गोसोक = गोशोक = गोसक GOSOKA = GOŚOKA = GOSAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm, SuMañ.
F 16 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1138; (POS) 2.133.3] (a. Gosoka), SMS 298; **(2)** Skm [(B) 476; (POS) 2.1.1] (a. Gosoka), SMS 342; **(3)** Skm [(B) 477; (POS) 2.1.2] (a. Gosoka), SMS 2151; **(4)** Skm [(B) 748; (POS) 2.55.3] (a. Gosoka or Gosaka), SMS 3242; **(5)** Skm [(B) 2137; (POS) 5.28.2] (a. Gosoka), SMS 3247; **(6)** Skm [(B) 1753; (POS) 4.23.3] (a. Gosoka), SMS 5643; **(7)** Skm [(B) 2098; (POS) 5.20.3] (a. Gosoka), SMS 10511; **(8)** Skm [(B) 2114; (POS) 5.23.4] (a. Gosoka), SMS VI; **(9)** Skm [(B) 1608; (POS) 3.48.3] (a. Gosoka), SMS VII; **(10)** Skm [(B) 1969; (POS) 4.66.4] (a. Gosoka), SuMañ 274.3-6 (a. Gosoka), Vidy 90 an., SMS VIII; **(11)** Skm [(B) 2159; (POS) 5.32.4] (a. Gosoka), SMS VIII; **(12)** Skm [(B) 2072; (POS) 5.15.2] (a. Gosoka); **(13)** Skm [(B) 2318; (POS) 5.64.3] (a. Gosoka); **(14)** Skm [(B) 2099; (POS) 5.20.4] (a. Gosoka); **(15)** Skm [(B) 1829; (POS) 4.38.4] (a. Gosoka); **(16)** Skm [(B) 1714; (POS) 4.15.4] (a. Gosoka or Gośoka).

H Gosoka is identical with Gośoka and Gosaka for, in some MSs of Skm the author is named Gośoka (No. 16) or Gosoka (No. 4), while in others Gosoka.
I NCC$_6$ 216, Skm (B) 6, Skm (POS) 52, SMS I; p. 330, SACA 391.
J Some of the verses of Gosoka must have been well-known, for a verse (No. 10) is not only quoted in A.D. 1205 (Skm), bit even in the 19th century (anonymously) in Vidy. The same verse is also quoted over the name of Gosoka in the modern anthology — SuMañ.
Mostly amatory and lyrical verses.

399. गौड (v. गौडीय) GAUḌA (v. GAUḌĪYA) (No. 403)

A No information. This is not the proper name of the author. It is a designation schowing that the poet comes from Beṅgāl.
B Second half of the 16th century. The verse refers to king Mukundadava of Orissa who was killed in A.D. 1567.
D See **B**.
E Pad, SSS, PdT, Regnaud VI.
F One verse.
G Pad 23.39, SSS 67, PdT 100, Regnaud VI 8 (p. 8), SMS 8729.
H The poet is different from Gauḍīya (also a designation of a poet from Beṅgāl; No. 403), for the latter could not be later than the beginning of the 16th century; his verse is included in PG.
I NCC$_6$ 218, PdT CVIII, SACA 392 (v. *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; p. 138-9).
J The verse is quoted in several late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Deals with flattery of king Mukundadeva.

400. गौडवासिन् GAUḌAVĀSIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Vidy.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 696, SMS 5785.
I NCC$_6$ 221, Vidy 7, SACA 393.
J The verse is quoted only in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Erotic verse.

401. गौडाकुम्भकार = अभिनन्द (v. अभिनन्द) GAUḌĀKUMBHAKĀRA = ABHINANDA (v. ABHINANDA) (No. 24)

A Sobriquet of Abhinanda No. 24 (v. No. 24 **A**)
B See No. 24 **B**.

C See No. 24 **C**.
D See No. 24 **D**.
E Auc.
F One verse.
G Auc *ad* 20(58), SkV 1552 (a. Abhinanda) = Rāmacarita 15.64, Han (Madhusūdana) 5.32 (v. No. 24 verse 37).
H See **A** above.
I NCC$_6$ 218, SACA 394, No. 24 **I**.
J The verse is from the Rāmacarita and was also included in Han; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verse deals with flattery of the king of Laṅkā.

गौडाभिनन्द = अभिनन्द (v. अभिनन्द) GAUḌĀBHINANDA = ABHINANDA (v. ABHINANDA) (No. 24)

I NCC$_6$ 221.

402. गौडीमिश्र = गाण्ठिमिश्र GAUḌĪMIŚRA = GĀṆṬHIMIŚRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in RJ.
E RJ.
F One verse.
G RJ 45 (Regnaud 21) = Stavakavacakalpararuma 442.3 (according to RJ).
I NCC$_6$ —, SACA 395.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_6$. The verse is included in RJ only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* It is also found in the Stavakavacakalpadruma by Gurunātha Vidyānidhi (Calcutta 1917-8).
Devotional verse.

403. गौडीय (v. गौड) GAUḌĪYA (v. GAUḌA) (No. 399)

A No information. This is not the proper name of the author. It is a designation schowing that the author comes from Beṅgāl. In some MSs of PG the verse is attributed to *Gauḍīya-kasyacit.* A Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the verse is included in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 95 (a. Gauḍīya or *Gauḍīya-kasyacit* or *kasyacit).*
H Must be different from Gauḍa (No. 399). See No. 399 **H**.

I NCC$_6$ 221, SACA 396.
J The verse is quoted in PG only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

404. गौरी GAURĪ

A A poetess. No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the authoress are quoted in PV.
E PV, SŚS, SuSS.
F 20 verses.
G (1) Pv 240, SMS 1983 (v. SskṛP 12.27; (2) PV 622, SMS 6613 (v. SskṛP 14.32); (3) PV 17, SMS 6634 (v. SskṛP 8.16); (4) PV 95, SMS 9854 (v. SskṛP 9.18); (5) PV 167, SMS VI (v. SskṛP 10.22); (6) PV 156, SSS 157 (v. SskṛP 10.21); (7) PV 503, SuSS 28 (v. SskṛP 13.31); (8) PV 63, SSS 48 (v. SskṛP 8.17); (9) PV 145, (v. SskṛP 9.19); (10) PV 239 (v. SskṛP 12.26); (11) PV 147; (12) PV 146 (v. SskṛP 9.20); (13) PV 195 (v. SskṛP 13.29); (14) PV 549, SuSS 79 (v. SskṛP 11.24); (15) PV 192, (v. SskṛP 13.30); (16) PV 177 (v. SskṛP 10.23); (17) PV 245 (v. SskṛP 11.25); (18) PV 518; (19) PV 667 (v. SskṛP 14.33); (20) PV 224 (v. SskṛP 12.28).
I NCC$_6$ 236, SskṛP IX-XV, SACA 397 (v. *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; 138; *B.C. Law Volume II;* pp. 145, 147-8).
J All verses of this poetess are included in PV; some of them appear also in SSS (Nos. 6,8) and SuSS (Nos. 7,14); they were probably included in the two later anthologies from PV.
Lyrical verses, mostly amatory, but also some devotional verses, eulogistic of the king, patron of the poetess and descriptive verses (nature).

405. गौरीप्रिय GAURĪPRIYA

A No information. Possibly a sobriquet.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PV.
E PV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PV 150; (2) PV 149.
I NCC$_6$ 240, PV 92, SACA 398.
J The verses are quoted in PV only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

406. ग्रहेश्वर GRAHEŚVARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 172; (POS) 1.35.2].
I NCC$_6$ 265, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 52, SACA 399.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

ग्लोब्द v. दूनोक GLOBDA v. DŪNOKA (No. 628)

घ (GH)

407. घटकर्पर GHAṬAKARPARA

A One of the nine jewels of King Vikramāditya of Ujjayinī.
B According to tradtion 1st century B.C., but probably different from the court-poet of Vikramāditya and much later.
D Nītisāra, a short *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* in the form of a dialogue between a hog and a lion; Ghaṭakarpara-*yamaka-kāvya*, possibly written by Ghaṭakarpara II, but also attributed to Kālidāsa. See **I**.
E SG.
F One verse.
G SG 751, SMS 10052 = Ghaṭakarpara 12 (or 7).
H See **D** above.
I NCC_6 266-7. SACA 400; for bibliography see GDH 60, 62, fn. 308, NCC_6 266-9, L. Sternbach in JA (1974), pp. 410-4.
J It is strange that only one verse of Ghaṭakarpara's *kāvya* is quoted in one of the late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. This seems to prove that this *yamaka-kāvya* was not very popular before the 17th century and even later. The verse is not quoted in other anthologies.
Amatory verse.

घणश्याम = घनश्याम GHAṆAŚYĀMA v. GHANAŚYĀMA (No. 409)

408. घण्टक = घण्टुक GHANṬAKA = GHANṬUKA

A Poet and authority on dramatury.
B 9th century. The single verse quoted in anthologies is included anonymously in SkV/Kav.
C Quoted by Abhinavagupta in his Abhinavabhāratī 2.436 (GOS ed.).
D Probably wrote a treatise on music. (v. JOR (Madras) 6.214, *Sangeet Natak Adademi Bulletin* 6.25).
E VS, Vjv.
F One verse.
G VS 82 (a. Ghanṭaka), Vjv 23 (a. Ghanṭuka), SkV 331/Kav 140 an., Prasanna 81 *b* an., Skm [(B) 470; (POS) 1.94.5] an., SG (MS) 39*b* an., Sb 10*a* an., KH 125 an., Kāvyamīmāṁsā 87 an.
H Ghanṭaka is identical with Ghanṭuka, for the verse quoted above is attributed to Ghanṭaka in VS and to Ghanṭuka in Vjv.
I NCC_6 272, VS 35, SACA 401 (v. **D** above).
J The verse must have been well-known; it is quoted already anonymously at the beginning of the 12th century (SkV) and in the second half of the 17th century (SG); it is also quoted in *alaṁkāra-s*.
Amatory verse (addressed to Kāma)

घण्टमाघ v. माघ GHANṬAMĀGHA v. MĀGHA (No. 1104)

घण्टुक v. घण्टक GHANṬUKA v. GHANṬAKA (No. 408)

409. घनश्याम = घणश्याम GHANAŚYĀMA = GHAṆAŚYĀMA
(°भट्टाचार्य) = मध्यमश्याम (°BHAṬṬĀCĀRYA) = MADHYAMAŚYĀMA
= मध्यमच्याम = MADHYAMACYĀMA

A No information. Sometimes identified with the minister of king Tukkoji I of Tanjore, son of Mahādeva and Kāśī. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the second half of the 17th century, for his verses are included in PV. See **H**.
D See **H** below.
E PV, RJ, SSS, SuSS.
F 4 verses.
G (1) PV 180, SuSS 794, Vidy 725 (a. Śaṁkaramiśra), SH 1823 an., Pad 31.12 an., PdT 123 an., SMS 344; (2) RJ 46 (Regnaud 22) (a. Ghaṇaśyāma; in Regnaud a. Madhyamaśyāma or Madhyamacyāma), SMS 6030; (3) SSS 66, PV 75 an.; (4) PV 854.
H Ghanaśyāma is identical with Ghaṇaśyāma, Madhyamaśyāma and Madhyamacyāma, for some MSs quote the name of the author differently. J.B. Chaudhur identified Ghanaśyāma with the minister and court-poet of king Tukkoji of Tanjore; but this identification is not correct, for Ghanaśyāma alias Cauṇḍāj Panth, the minister of king Tukkoji I, was born in January 1706 (according to his horoscope; v. JOR [Madras, 4.71-7]), thus his verses could not have been included in PV which was composed between 1644 and 1701. The author of the verses quoted above must have lived before. The minister of king Tukkoji was an author of some 64 works in Sanskrit, 20 in Prākṛta and 25 in vernaculars. (See NCC_6 273-275).
I NCC_6 273, PV 52, SMS I; p. 331, SACA 402 (v. J.B. Chaudhuri in IHQ (1943) and *Modern Review* (October 1943); pp. 299-300, and in *B.C. Law Volume II;* p. 148.
J Verses of Ghanaśyāma are quoted only in the late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* quoted in **E**, as well as anonymously in the earlier SH and later in Vidy where a verse is attributed to Śaṅkaramiśra.
The verses deal with different subjects: mythology, love, flattery of kings etc.

410. घोरक GHORAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in JS.

E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 177.11.
I NCC –, JS –, SACA 403
J Not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

च (C)

411. चक्र (श्री°) I (v. चक्रपाल) — CAKRA (ŚRĪ°) I (v. CAKRAPĀLA) (No. 416)

A No information. See No. 416 **A.**
B 11th century or earlier, for verses of this author are quoted by Kṣemendra. If identical with Cakrapāla, second half of the 9th century. See No. 416 **B.**
E Auc, Suvṛ (SkV, Kav).
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** Auc *ad* 26 (75) (a. Śrī Cakra); **(2)** SkV 705/Kav 418 (a. Cakra); **(3)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.41 (74) (a. Cakra); **(4)** Suvṛ *ad* 3.22 (90) (a. Śrī Cakra). See No. 412 **G.**
H In verses Nos. 2 and 3 the author's name is simply quoted as Cakra, but in Nos. 1 and 4 with the prefix Śrī. It is possible that Cakra is identical with Cakrapāla (No. 416), for both these authors are quoted by Kṣemendra; however, Cakra quoted by Kṣemendra seems to be different from Cakra quoted in SkV/Kav. See **J.**
I NCC_6 280, SkV LXXVI, Kav 37, SACA 404.
J The verses of the author are only quoted by Kṣemendra and in SkV/Kav. They do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The verses quoted by Kṣemendra are different from those ones quoted in SkV/Kav. Kṣemendra quoting Cakra (in verses Nos. 1 and 3) blames the author either for his style or for the imperfect metrics. Verses of Cakra quoted by Kṣemendra deal with flattery of kings or with the ocean. The verse in SkV is an amatory verse and is blameless. It seems, therefore, that Cakra quoted by Kṣemendra is defferent from Cakra quoted in SkV/Kav; however, no proof for this hypothesis can be adduced.

412. चक्र II (श्री°) — CAKRA (ŚRĪ°) II

A See No. 411 **A, J.**
B See No. 411 **B.** If different from No. 411, then must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verse of this author is included in SkV/Kav.
E SkV/Kav.
F One verse.
G See No. 411 **G**; **(2)** = SkV 705, Kav 418.
H See No. 411 **H**
I NCC_6 280, SkV LXXVI, Kav 37, SACA 404.
J See No. 411 **J.**

चक्रदेव — CAKRADEVA v. Annex) (No. 1930)

413. चक्रपाणि I (v. चक्रपाणि II) — CAKRAPĀṆI I (v. CAKRAPĀṆI II) (No. 414)

A No information. A Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the poet are included in SkV.

E SkV, Kav, Skm, PG.
F 7 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 2012; (POS) 5.3.2], SkV 1168 an., SMS 4773 (v. Kav p. 37); (2) SkV 876, SMS 626; (3) Skm [(B) 269; (POS) 1.54.4], SMS 5224 (v. Kav p. 37); (4) PG 282, Skm [(B) 278; (POS) 1.56.3] an., Śarnnadeva's Durghaṭavṛtti 3.1.11 an., SMS 9202 (v. Kav p. 37); (5) Skm [(B) 27; (POS) 1.6.2], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 37); (6) SkV 692/Kav 405 (v. Kav p. 37); (7) [Skm (B) 219; (POS) 1.44.4] (v. Kav p. 37).
H Chakrapāṇi is a common name and many authors of this name are known to exist. In the incription of Govindapur by Gaṅgādhara which dates from the last quarter of the 11th century, a poet Cakrapāṇi, grand-fahrer of Gaṅgādhara and son of Dāmodhara is also mentioned; it is possible that Cakrapāṇi mentioned in SkV/Kav, Skm and PG and Cakrapāṇi of the inscription are the same person; they seem to have lived at the same time.
I NCC_6 283, SkV LXXVI – LXXVII, Kav p. 37, PG 202, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 405. See No. 414 **I**.
J The verses of the author are quoted only in the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in **E**. Usually they are not attributed to the author in more than in one of the anthologies and if they are quoted in more than one of them, they are quoted anonymously in the other anthology.
Lyrical (amatory or descriptive of nature) and devotional verses.

414. चक्रपाणि II (v. गङ्गाधर ; चक्रपाणि I) — CAKRAPĀṆI II (v. GAṄGĀDHARA II ; CAKRAPĀṆI I (Nos. 320 and 413)

A Grandfather of Gaṅgādhara and son of Dāmodhara mentioned in the inscription of Govindapur.
B Last quarter of the 11th century.
C, D, E Mentioned in the inscription and noted in **A** (verses 5, 7).
F, G The inscription does not mention any verses of the poet.
H Possibly identical with Cakrapāṇi I (see No. 413 **H**).
I NCC_6 283, E.I. 2.332, 333, 334, 339, BhL 1105, SACA 405.
J See No. 413 **J** above.

415. चक्रपाणिकवि — CAKRAPĀṆIKAVI

A Youngest brother of Harikavi, the author of SH.
B 17th century.
E SH.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SH 122, SMS VI (v. IHQ 10.482); (2) SH 324 (v. IHQ 10.482).
H Different from Nos. 413 and 414.
I NCC_6 286, IHQ 10.479, SACA 407.
J The verses of the author are quoted in SH only and do not occur in other *sbuhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

416. चक्रपाल (v. चक्र I) — CAKRAPĀLA (v. CAKRA I) (No. 411)

A Brother of Muktākaṇa, who lived in the court of Avantivarman and who was mentioned in RT 5.34 along with Śivasvāmin, Ānandavardhana and Ratnākara.
B Second half of the 9th century.
C Mentioned and quoted in Kavi.
E Kavi.
F One verse.
G Kavi *ad* 2.1 (7).
H Perhaps identical with Cakra I (see No. 411).
I NCC_6 285, RT 5.34, SACA 408.
J The verse is quoted in Kavi only and does not occur in any *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse (description of the beauty of women).

चक्रवर्तिन् v. कविचक्रवर्तिन्; वैद्यचक्रवर्तिन् — CAKRAVARTIN v. KAVICAKRAVARTIN; VAIDYACAKRAVARTIN (Nos. 201 and 1550)

417. चट्यणार्य — CAṬYAṆĀRYA

A Son of Somanātha. Author of the inscription on three copper-plates of Ṣaṣthadeva; from Goa. Not dated.
B Not known.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in **A**.
F, G 55 verses, of which two are worth noting; 3, 1.
I NCC_6 –, IA 14 (1885) pp. 288-291, SACA 410.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6.
Invocatory verses.

418. चण्डाल — CAṆḌĀLA

A No information. See **H** below.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 390; (POS) 1.78.5] (a. Vikramāditya-Caṇḍala-Vidya-Kalidasa), SkV 927 *cd/ab* (a. Caturṇa), (v. Kav p. 105, SskṛP 5), SMS VI.
H The verse is probably a *samasyā* of which *pāda-s a, b, c, d* were composed by the four authors mentioned in **G**; in SkV the verse is attributed to „four authors" *(caturṇa);* therefore there did not exist an author Caṇḍāla-Vidyā (v. NCC_6 295); there were two authors, Caṇḍāla und Vidyā.

I NCC$_6$ 295, Skm (B) 8, SACA 411.
J The verse was included in Skm and SkV and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* In SkV it was attributed to four anonymous authors and in Skm to Caṇḍāla, Vikramāditya, Vidyā and Kālidāsa See H above
Lyrical verse (the moon).

419. चण्डालचन्द्र = नेडुवेण्णिलवनार् CAṆḌĀLACANDRA = NEḌUVEṆṆILAVANĀR

A Not the proper name of the poet, but the sobriquet of poet Neḍuven-ṇilavanār of Tamilnāḍ (Saṅgam) taken from *d* of verse No. 1 (the accursed moon).
B Date *ad quem* 1205, for the author s verse is included in Skm, but probably earlier for one verse of the author's is included in SkV (anonymously).
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 652; (POS) 2.36.2], SkV 538/Kav 274 an., Prasanna 127*b* an., SMS 2619; (2) Skm [(B) 535; (POS) 2.12.5], SMS VIII.
H Sobriquet of the Tamil poet Neḍu-veṉ-ṇilavanār (see A above and JOR (Madras) 18.254).
I NCC$_6$ 295, SkV LXXVII, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 63, SACA 412 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.254).
J The verses of the author are quoted only in the two oldest *subhāṣita saṁgraha-s.* They do not occur elsewhere.
Lyrical verses (amatory).

चण्डालविद्या v. चण्डाल CAṆḌĀLAVIDYĀ v. CAṆḌĀLA (No. 418)

420. चण्डेश्वर CAṆḌEŚVARA

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in RJ.
E RJ.
F 3 verses.
G (1) RJ 21 an. (Regnaud 12 a. Caṇḍeśvara), SGPS 170.7 an., SMS 6391; (2) RJ 22 (Regnaud 13), SMS VI; (3) RJ 20 an. (Regnaud II a. Candeśvara)
I NCC$_6$ –, SACA 413.
J Not mentioned in NCC. Only verse No 2 is in RJ edited by J.B. Chaudhuri attributed to Deveśvara (it is the last of the series), but in Regnaud's edition all the three verses are attributed to the author. (The attribution is given after RJ 20) The verses are well-known devotional Śaiva verses, probably from a Śaiva *stuti,* which are often quoted in modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

चतुर्नाम् v. चण्डाल CATURNĀM v. CAṆḌĀLA (No. 418)

421. चतुर्भुजराय CATURBHUJARĀYA

A Poet from Mithilā. No information.
B 18th century (Vidy 7).
D Author of poems in Maithilī.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 422.
I NCC$_6$ 316, Vidy 7, SACA 414.
J The verse of the author is only quoted in Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse.

422. चतुर्मुखमहादेव CATURMUKHAMAHĀDEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
E JS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 95.1, SMS VIII; (2) JS 121.2.
I NCC$_6$ 317, JS –, SACA 415.
J The verses are quoted only in JS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

चन्दक v. चन्द्रक CANDAKA v. CANDRAKA (No. 428)

423. चन्दणन्दियय्यन CANDAṆANDIYAYYANA

A Author of the inscription of Gaṅgā found in Coorg. Not dated. No information.
B Date unknown.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in A.
F, G Almost exclusively in prose. Nothing to note.
I NCC$_6$ –, IA 14 (1885) 26-7, SACA 417.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_6$.

चन्दीक v. चन्द्रक CANDĪKA v. CANDRAKA (No. 428)

424. चन्द्र I (श्वेताम्बरश्री°) CANDRA I (ŚVETĀMBARAŚRĪ°)

A A Śvetāmbara Jaina. No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.

E ŚP, SG.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3939, SG 613.
I NCC6 344, AP 27, SACA 418.
J The verse must have been well-known for it was quoted in the middle of the 14th century (ŚP) and in the second half of the 17th century (SG).

425. चन्द्र II CANDRA II

A Son of Sumati-Sādhāra (a poet) and youngest brother of Vijaya Sādhāra. Author of the inscription of the Paramāra king Cāmuṇḍarāja, found at Arthūṇa (Rājputana); the inscription is dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1136 (A.D. 1079/80).
B Second half of the 11th century.
C, D, E Author of the *praśasti* (inscription noted in A).
F, G 87 verses, of which 50 are worth noting; 61, 6, 3, 48, 45, 2, 42, 33, 13, 51, 39, 14, 47, 60, 16, 4, 35, 63, 32, 49, 59, 54, 44, 30, 24, 37, 1, 29, 21, 5, 38, 36, 57, 31, 41, 40, 18, 62, 34, 50, 43, 26, 56, 28, 52, 53, 55, 58.
I NCC6 344, E.I. 14.295-310, SACA 419.
J Invocatory, eulogistic and descriptive verses.

426. चन्द्र III CANDRA III

A From Budhapāṭaka. Author of the inscription of King Narasiṁhadeva of Mithilā (Oinwār dynasty) found in Kandahā. The inscription is dated *saṁvat* 1357 (= A.D. 1435).
B First half of the 15th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 4 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC6 344, JBORS 20 (1934) 15-19, SACA 420.
J Verses relating to the construction of a sun-temple.

427. चन्द्र IV (श्री°) (v. चन्द्रक; चन्द्रकवि) CANDRA IV (ŚRĪ°) (v. CANDRAKA; CANDRAKAVI (Nos. 428 and 429)

A No information. See Candraka No. 428 and H below.
B If not identical with Candraka (No. 428), must have lived in the middle of the 14th century of earlier, for the verses attributed to the poet are included in ŚP.
E ŚP.
F 2 verses.
G (1) ŚP 965 (a. ŚrīCandra), SMS 9965; (2) ŚP 863 (a. Candra) (v. AP 27, RO 2.116).
H Candraka (No. 428) is often identified with Candra; it seems, however, that the two verses attributed in ŚP to Candra were written by another author than verses attributed to Candraka; the style and theme of the verses seems to bear out this hypothesis. It seems also that verse No. 1 quoted below in Candraka (No. 428) was also written by Candra V; it is similar to verse No. 1 quoted here; it is also a *vṛṣabhānyokti* and also appers in ŚP, but anonymously.
I NCC6 –, AP 27, SACA 421.
J Not quoted in NCC. The verses are quoted in ŚP only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti-s.

चन्द्र V v. चन्द्रक CANDRA V v. CANDRAKA (No. 428)

428. चन्द्रक = चन्दक = चन्द्र = चन्द्रिक = चम्पक (v. चन्द्र IV; चन्द्रकवि; चन्द्रगोमिन्) CANDRAKA = CANDAKA = CANDRA = CANDRIKA = CAMPAKA (v. CANDRA IV; CANDRAKAVI; CANDRAGOMIN) (Nos. 427, 429, 431-2)

A Dramaturgist and poet who flourished during the reign of King Tuñjīna (or Rāṇāditya) of Kaśmīr.
B 2nd century.
C Considered as incarnation of the muni Dvaipāyana (Vyāsa, the legendary author of MBh) in RT 2.16, where he is also mentioned as dramaturgist; referred to by Abhinavagup in Abhinavabhāratī, ch. 14.
D His dramas are not extant.
E JS, ŚP, VS, RJ, SG, Regnaud VI, Auc, Kavi.
F 13 verses.
G (1) RJ 478 (a. Candraka), Regnaud VI 125 (p. 56) (a. Candraka), ŚP 962 an., Any 44.48 an., AAS 7.3, SMS 1291 (see No. 428 H); **(2)** JS 249.12 (a. Candraka), ŚP 3596 (a. Candraka), VS 1916 (a. Candraka), RJ 1050 (a. Candra), SG 360 (a. Campaka), Skm [(B) 2074; (POS) 5.15.4] (a. Madhu), Vidy 172 (a. Madhu), SuSS 141 an., Any 71.152 an., AAS 2.7 an., Daś 222.4-7 an., Sar 5.495 an., KHpk 169.191 an., SMS 7679 (v. A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama* p. 169); **(3)** VS 2275 (a. Candraka), Auc *ad* 14 (16) (a. Candraka), SMS 8186 (v. S. Lévi, *Le théatre indien* 161-2); **(4)** Auc *ad* 16 (40) (a. Candaka), SkV 1696 an., VS 3390 an., SN 251 an., Namisādhu *ad* RK 7.76 an., IS 1895, SMS VI = BhŚ 2; **(5)** Auc *ad* 16 (41) (a. Candaka) Skm [(B) 251; (POS) 1.51.1] an., JS 330.2 an., VS 40 an., RJ 1366 an., KHpk 120.116 an., Amd 67.129 an., SMS VI = Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta 2.64; **(6)** *Auc ad* 15 (19) (a. Candaka); **(7)** VS 66 (a. Candaka), ŚP 96 (a. Krīḍācandra), BhPr 115 (a. Krīḍācandra), Skm [(B) 55; (POS) 1.11.5] (a. Vararuci), Prasanna 19*a* (a. Kālidāsa), SkV 47 an., SK 1.12 an., Sb 8*b* an., KH 238.18-20 an., Sar 5.112 an., ŚbB 1.432; 3.224 an., SMS VII (v. A.B. Keith, *The Sanskrit Drama* 170, S. Lévi, *Le théatre indien* 162, A.B. Emeneau in *Indian Linguistics* 16.47, V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18.253; v. Krīḍācandra 4); **(8)** JS 202.23 (a. Candraka), ŚP 3565 (a. Candraka), VS 1629 (a. Candaka), RJ 913 (a. Candra), Kpr 7.327 an., KāP 265.6-9 (v. AP 28, S. Levi *Le théatre indien*, p. 163); **(9)** VS 69 (a. Candaka) (v. A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama* 170, S. Lévi, *Le théatre indien* 162); **(10)** JS 453.54 (a. Candrika), Kavi *ad* 5.1 (53) (a. Candraka); **(11)**

JS 35.104 (a. Candraka); **(12)** VS 32 (a. Candaka); **(13)** Kavi *ad* 4.1 (31) (a. Candraka)

H Candraka is identical with Candaka and Candra, for verse No. 8 is in JS and ŚP attributed to Candraka and in VS attributed to Candaka; the same verse is in RJ attributed to Candra; also verse 2 is in RJ attributed to Candra, while in JS, ŚP and VS it is attributed to Candraka and in SG to Campaka; Campaka is therefore also identical with Candraka; so as Candrika, for verse No. 10 is attributed to Candrika in JS and in Kavi to Candraka. Generally, Kṣemendra in Auc and often VS attribute the verses to Candaka instead of to Candraka. Verse No. 1, which is an *anyokti,* was possibly not wirtten by Candraka but by Candra IV (see No. 427 **H**).

I NCC_6 345, JS 32, VS 84, AP 27-28, SACA 421 and all studies on Indian drama (particularly A.B. Keith, *Sanskrit Drama,* 169, S. Lévi, *Le théatre indien,* 161-3; v. also Pandey, *Abhinavagupta* ² p. 228).

J Verse No. 4 is a well-known Bhartṛhari aphorism and verse No. 5 which is a devotional Kṛṣṇaite verse is also found in the Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta. It is probable that these verses were included by Bhartṛhari and Līlāśuka in their respective works from among the floating verses of Candraka and not the other way round.

Verse No. 7 was also attributed to Krīḍācandra (which is a sobriquet and not the real name of the author in ŚP and BhPr; see No. 303), to Vararuci in Skm and to Kālidāsa in Prasanna and verse No. 2 was attributed to Madhu in Skm and Vidy.

Candraka's verses were well-known; they were included anonymously in SkV (12th century) and Vidy (19th century) and were specifically attributed to Candraka in JS (middle of the 13th century) and in Regnaud VI (18th or 19th centuty). Also verses of Candraka were often included in *alaṁkāra*-works.

Candraka's verses are of high poetical value; they are devotional, amatory, descriptive (beauty of women, warriors, battle-scenes, etc.) and other verses. (See also No. 427 **J**).

429. चन्द्रकवि (v. चन्द्रक; चन्द्र IV; इन्द्रकवि; रत्नचन्द्र)

CANDRAKAVI (v.CANDRAKA; CANDRA IV; INDRAKAVI; RATNACANDRA (Nos. 428, 427, 101 and 1202).

A No information (see **H**)..

B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.

E JS, ŚP, PdT, RJ, Regnaud VI.

F 2 verses.

G (1) JS 69.6 (a. Candrakavi), ŚP 769 (a. Candrakavi), PdT 195 (a. Candrakavi or Candra), RJ 238 an., Any 17.143 an., SMS VIII (v. AP 28); **(2)** RJ 469 (a. Candrakavi), Regnaud VI 118 (p. 53) (a. Candrakavi), JS 104.10 (a. Indrakavi), ŚP 1130 (a. Indrakavi).

H Candrakavi may be indentical with Candra IV, for verse No. 1 is in PdT attributed to Candra or Candrakavi; this verse is also an *anyokti (meghānyokti);* on the other hand, verse No. 2, though being also an *anyokti (kamalānyokti),* seems to be rather Indrakavi verse, vor it is so attributed in JS and ŚP, but no proof for it exists. (°kavi is a meaningless suffix which could be attached to any poet's name).

I NCC_6 –, AP 28, PdT C – CI, SACA 422.

J Not quoted in NCC. The verses of this author were well-known; they were quoted in the middle of the 13th century (JS) and in the 18th, 19th century (Regnaud VI).

Anyokti-s (see **H** above).

430. चन्द्रगोपिन् I (v. चन्द्रगोमिन्; चन्द्रयोगिन्)

CANDRAGOPIN I (v. CANDRAGOMIN; CANDRAYOGIN) (No. 432; 438)

A No information. Must be identical with Candragomin (No. 432) and possibly with Candrayogin (No. 438).

B 5th century.

C See No. 431 **C**.

E VS.

F 4 verses.

G (1) VS 3384, SMS 9558 = Śiṣyalekhā 75; (2) VS 3449, SMS VI = Cr 300; (3) VS 3448 = Śiṣyalekhā 90; (4) VS 3368, SRHt 259.3 (a. Vyāsaśataka), SSSN 244.3 an., SuM 23.20 an, Subh 75 an. IS 6225 (v. Vyās App. I; 23) = Śiṣyalekhā 71, BhŚ 751, Cr 1955.

H A.B. Keith in his *History of Sanskrit Literature* (p. 72) wrote that „it is improbable that (Candragopin) is to be distinguished from Candragomin".

I NCC_6 346 350–1, VS 36, SACA 423 (v. A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature* pp. 71-2).

J Verses of Candragopin are quoted in VS only, with the exception of verse No. 4 which also appears in SRHt over the name of Vyāsaśataka and in SSSN, SuM and Subh anonymously. This verse occurs also in the Śiṣyalekhā and amongst the *incerta* of BhŚ and Cr. Verses Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are probably not Candragopin's I verses, but Candragomin's verses.

Lyrical and sententious verses.

431. चन्द्रगोपिन् II (v. चन्द्रगोपिन् I)

CANDRAGOPIN II (v. CANDRAGOPIN I) (No. 430)

A No information. See No. 430 **J**.

B See No. 430 **J**.

E VS.

F One verse.

G See No. 430 **G** No. 2.

I NCC_6 350-1, VS 36, SACA 423-4, (v. A.B. Keith, *History of Sanskrit Literature,* pp. 71-2).

J See No. 430 **J**.

Sententious verse.

432. चन्द्रगोमिन् (v. चन्द्रगोपिन् I,II; चन्द्रयोगिन्) CANDRAGOMIN (v. CANDRAGOPIN I, II; CANDRAYOGIN) (Nos. 430, 431 and 438)

A Buddhist *tantra* writer and poet. Probably identical with Candragopin I, II (No. 430-1) and Candrayogin (No. 438).
B 5th century.
C Author of 36 esoteric texts including mystic *stotra-s*, the Śiṣyalekhā and the Lokānanda, a drama preserved in Tibetan only.
E JS, VS.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** JS 453.52, SMS 5091 = Śiṣyalekhā 67; **(2)** JS 429.1 (v. Lokānanda 4.1); **(3 - 5)** See Nos. 430. 1, 3, 4.
H See No. 430 **H** and 431 **H**.
I NCC_6 349, JS 32, SACA (v. VS 36), (v. NIA 1.5, IHQ 14.258).
J The verses of the author are quoted only in JS and VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Lyrical verses.

433. चन्द्रचन्द्र CANDRACANDRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 577; (POS) 2.21.2].
I NCC_6 351, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 425.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita saṁgraha-s*.

434. चन्द्रचूड (°भट्ट) (v. चन्द्रशेखर) CANDRACŪḌA (°BHAṬṬA) (v. CANDRAŚEKHARA) (No. 439)

A Son of Puruṣottamabhaṭṭa and Ambikādevī. Court-poet of King Kīrtavīrya (?).
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for verses of this author are quoted in SH, PV, RJ, SSS.
D Anyoktikaṇṭhābharaṇa (NCC_1 240): Kartavīyadayakāvya (NCC_4 253), Candraśekharavivāhakāvya (NCC_6 370), Prastāvacintāmaṇi.
E SH, RJ, PV, SSS, PdT, SuSS.
F 14 verses.
G **(1)** SSS 97, SMS 9455; **(2)** SSS 98, SMS 9961; **(3)** SSS 92, SMS VII; **(4)** SSS 90, SMS VII; **(5)** SSS 91, SMS VII; **(6)** PV 780, SMS VII; **(7)** SSS 139, SMS VII; **(8)** SSS 89, SMS VIII; **(9)** PdT 44 (a. Candracūda or Candracūdabhaṭṭa); **(10)** SH 53; **(11)** RJ 53 (Regnaud 29); **(12)** PV 590, SUSS 251; **(13)** PdT 267.
H Sometimes the author's name contains the suffix bhaṭṭa. J.B. Chaudhuri suggested, without adducing any reasons thereof, that Candracūḍa (PdT C and CI) may be identical with Candraśekhara. (Very doubtful).
I NCC_6 351-2, PV 89, PdT XCIX-XCX, SACA 426 (v. *Poona Orientalist* 1.2, *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; 139.
J The verses of the author appear only in the younger *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s:* SH, RJ, PV, SSS, PdT, SuSS. It is, however, worth noting that none of the verses (with the exception of verse No. 12) appears in more than one of these *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and that most of Candracuda's verses appear only in SSS. Candracuda's poetry is poor and his verses are often quoted in modern anthologies (SR, SSB).
Mostly flattery, descriptive and devotional verses.

435. चन्द्रज्योतिस् CANDRAJYOTIS

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 805; (POS) 2.66.5].
I NCC_6 354, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 427.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

436. चन्द्रदेव (श्री°) CANDRADEVA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for his verses are quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, SH, RJ, Regnaud VI.

F 5 verses.
G (1) ŚP 848 (a. Śrī Candradeva) (v. AP 28); (2) ŚP 849 (a. Śrī Candradeva); (3) Regnaud VI (p. 38); (4) ŚP 177 (a. Śrī Candradeva), RJ 1412 (a. Candradeva), SH 316 (a. Śrī Candradeva); (5) ŚP 871 (a. ŚrīCandradeva) (v. AP 28, ZDMG 27.630; 28.157).
H The name of the author is often preceded by the honorific prefix Śrī°.
I NCC_6 335, AP 28-29, SACA 428.
J The verses of the author must have been well-known; they are already quoted in the middle of the 14th century and in the 18th or 19th century (Regnaud).
Anyokti-s; praise of poets.

437. चन्द्रभट्टि = चन्द्रभूति (v. गिल्लक) CANDRABHAṬṬI = CANDRABHŪTI (v. GILLAKA) (No. 349)

A Author of the inscription on two copper-plates of Vallabhī found in Vale (Kāthiavāḍ) Dated *saṁvat* 265 *Jyeṣṭha Vadya* 6; similar to the inscription of Śrī Gillaka; (v. No. 349).
B See A above.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in A.
F, G Written in prose with two benedictory verses; nothing to note.
I NCC_6 –, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 11.359-363.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6.
Benedictory verses.

चन्द्रभूति v. चन्द्रभट्टि CANDRABHŪTI v. CANDRABHAṬṬI (No. 437)

चन्द्रभूषण CANDRABHŪṢAṆA v. Annex (No. 1931)

438. चन्द्रयोगिन (v. चन्द्रगोपिन I, II; चन्द्रगोमिन) CANDRAYOGIN (v. CANDRAGOPIN I, II; CANDRAGOMIN) (Nos. 430, 431, 432)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to this author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2330; (POS) 5.66.5], JS 389.42 (a. Bhadanta-Gopadatta) (v. AB 512).
H Probably different from Candragopin. (See No. 430 H and Candragomin Nos. 431-2).
I NCC_6 365. Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 430 (v. VS 36, AB 512).
J The verse is quoted in Skm as Candrayogin's verse and in JS as Bhadanta-Gopadatta's verse; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Description of forest-life.

439. चन्द्रशेखर (v. चन्द्रचूड) CANDRAŚEKHARA (v. CANDRACŪḌA) (No. 4

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in PV.
E PV, PdT.
F One verse.
G PV 24, PdT 11, SMS VIII.
H See No. 434 H. (Probably different from Candracūḍa).
I NCC_6 368, PV 89, PdT CI, SACA 431.
J The verse occurs only in the two late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* mentioned in E.
Devotional verse.

440. चन्द्रसूरि CANDRASŪRI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 185.60.
I NCC_6 372, JS 32, SACA 432.
J The verse is quoted in JS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

441. चन्द्रस्वामिन CANDRASVĀMIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 511; (POS) 2.8.1].
I NCC_6 374, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 433.
J The verse is quoted only in Skm and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*.

442. चन्द्राकर CANDRĀKARA

A Author of the stone inscription II of Vāhera, found at Kosgain near Churi (Bilaspur District) dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1570 (= A.D. 1513).
B Beginning of the 16th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 20 verses (sometimes mutilated), of which three are worth noting: 3. 2. 1;
I NCC_6 –, CII 4.563-568, SACA 434.
J Not mentioned in NCC_6.
Invocatory verses.

443. चन्द्रोदय CANDRODAYA

A No information. Probably not the proper name of the poet, but his sobriquet taken from *d* of the verse quoted in **G**.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 2035 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.254).
H See **A** above. Sobriquet.
I NCC$_6$ 382, VS 36, SACA 435, JOR (Madras) 18.254.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Descriptive verse (of the beauty of women).

444. चपलदेव = चप्फलदेव = चप्फल्देव (or चप्फल्ल्देव) = चुञ्चुलदेव — CAPALADEVA = CAPPHALADEVA = CAPPHAḶ(Ḷ)ADEVA = CUÑCULADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm, SRHt, SSSN.
F 8 verses.
G **(1)** SRHt 44.54 (a. Capphaḷadeva), JS 59.21 (a. Ravigupta), ŚP 374 an., IS 450, SMS 2139 (v. ABORI 48; 148; No. 6) = P(Pts 1.395, PtsK 1.443); **(2)** SRHt 44.58 (a. Capphaladeva), VS 417 (a. Prakāśavarṣa), SMS 7041 = Dvi 105; **(3)** SRHt 44.57 (a. Capphaladeva), ŚP 798 an., VS 692 an., Vidy 27 an., RJ 386 *cd/ab* an., PdT 220 *cd/ab,* PV 729 *cd/ab,* VP 10.41 *cd/ab* an., Subh 110 *cd/ab* an., SuM 21.15 *cd/ab,* Any 55.28 *cd/ab* an., ASS 1.7 *cd/ab* an., AA 67.15-6 *cd/ab* an., IS 408 *cd/ab,* SMS 1958 *cd/ab* = Dvi 113; **(4)** SRHt 41.27 (a. Capphaladeva or Cuñculadeva), SSSN 37.10 (a. Capphaladeva), SMS VI (v. JOR (Madras) 13.298); **(5)** SRHt 44.52 (a. Capphaḷadeva), SSSN 36.7; **(6)** Skm [(B) 1922; (POS) 4.57.2] (a. Capaladeva); **(7)** Skm [(B) 1872; (POS) 4.47.2] (a. Capaladeva); **(8)** Skm [(B) 1873; (POS) 4.47.3] (a. Capaladeva).
H The name of the author is spelt in SRHt Capphaladeva or Capphaḷ(ḷ)adeva or Capaladeva (so also in SSSN) and in Skm Capaladeva. Capphaladeva is identical with Cuñculadeva, for in some MSs of SRHt verse No. 4 is attributed to Capphaladeva and in others to Cuñculadeva.
I NCC$_6$ 384, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53, SACA 436 (v. JOR (Madras) 13.298).
J Most of the author's verses are well-known sententious verses which are also included in Dvi (Nos. 2, 3) and P (No. 1); they are also attributed to Ravigupta (No. 1) and Prakāśavarṣa (No. 2); they were current, what we know with certainty, in the beginning of the 12th century (Skm), but probably were also known earlier.
Mostly sententious verses and *anyokti-s.*

चप्फलदेव (or चप्फल्देव or चप्फल्ल्देव) v. चपलदेव — CAPPHALADEVA or CAPPHAḶ(Ḷ)ADEVA v. CAPALADEVA (No. 444)

445. चर्पटीनाथ CARPAṬĪNĀTHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS, SRRU.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** VS 684, SMS VII (v. RO 2.106); **(2)** VS 685, SRRU 918, SMS VIII (v. RO 2.107); **(3)** VS 3117.
H Different from Carpaṭīnātha, one of the 14 *sidda-s.*
I NCC$_6$ 405, VS 36, SACA 437.
J The verses are quoted in VS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses *(anyokti-s).*

446. चाट CĀṬA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 739, SMS VIII.
I NCC$_7$ 2, VS 36, SACA 438.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

447. चाटेश्वर CĀṬEŚVARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SH.
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 1803.
I NCC$_7$ –, SACA 439.
J Not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

448. चाणक्य CĀṆAKYA

A Traditionally identified with Kauṭilya, Viṣṇugupta, Vātsyāyana, Mallanāga, Drāvila, Pakṣila, Aṅgula. Brāhmiṇ from Takṣaśilā; teacher and minister of king Candragupta Maurya.

B Traditionally, beginning of the 4th century B.C., but his collections of aphorisms are much later.

C Mentioned very often in Sanskrit literature as minister of Candragupta Maurya who helped to overthrow the last Nanda king of Magadhā.

D Six versions of sayings: Vṛddha-cāṇakya, *textus ornatior,* Vṛddha-cāṇakya, *textus simplicior,* Cāṇakya-nītiśāstra, Cāṇakya-sāra-saṁgraha, Cāṇakya-rāja-nītiśāstra, Laghu-cāṇakya; Ur-text (reconstruction) in Cāṇakya-nīti-śākha-sampradāya, ed. by L. Sternbach VI. Series 28-29. (Bibliography in VI. Series 29, Vol I). So-called Cāṇakya's sayings are often quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* mostly anonymously (v. L. Sternbach, *The Subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s as Treasuries of Cāṇakya's Sayings* VI-Series 36). Specifically attributed to Cāṇakya in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* are only 11 verses quoted in **G**.

E See **D**, ŚP, SRHt SSSN, SH, Vidy, SRM.

F See **D**, 11 verses.

G (1) ŚP 418, SRHt 41.25 (a. Pratāpa or Pratāparuda), VP 8.26 an., SMa 2.12 an., SRS 1.1.26 an., SRM 1.1.52; 2.1.105 an., SuB 13 B 8 an., SU 1532 an., SuM 23.21 an., GSL 50 an., JSub 209.6 an., SSV 683 an., Subh 151 an., IS 1287, 7482, SMS 7068 = Cr 186, P(Pts 1.389, PtsK 1.434), HJ 3.4 *cd/ab,* BhŚ 431, MK (GOS) 22; (2) ŚP 140, SH 383, JS 36.3 (a. Vallabhadeva), RJ 1403 (a. Trivikrama), SMS 8483 = Cr 1301; (3) ŚP 452, SRM 2.1.222, SH 876; 72* an., Subh 260 an., IS 1729, SMS 9993 = Cr 296, MK (P) 55; (4) SRHt 17.8, SSSN 27.3, SMS VI = KN 5.60; (cf. Cr 289); (5) ŚP 354, Vidy 378, SRHt 41.24 (a. Sar), SuM 10.7 an., Vyās 38 an., VP 8.1 an., Sskr 55 an., Subh 89; 306 an., IS 2850 (v. Vyās(C) 34, Vyās(S) 34) = Cr 466, HJ 1.91, BhŚ 27, GP 1.112,15; (6) SRHt 152.3, SSSN 117.3 = Cr 1715 v. 1; (7) SRHt 109.18, SSSN 132.17 = Cr 1825 v. 1; (8) ŚP 413, Sskr 55 an., Bahudarśa 96 an., Subh 101 an., IS 5380 = Cr 833, HJ 3.123; (9) SRHt 151.6 = Cr 1902 v. 1; (10) ŚP 334 = Cr 902, Vet *ad* 19.17 (p. 187): (11) ŚP 141, SH 384, SuM 32.3 an., Subh 90 an., IS 7114 = Cr 1985, P(PtsK 2.176).

H Verses of Cāṇakya in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* are moralistic, ethical, sententious verses, while Kauṭilya's verses are verses on statecraft, often *adharma.*

I NCC_7 3, NCC_8 4-8, AP 29, SACA 440 (v. Cr II.1 and **D** above).

J Verses of Cāṇakya, not only those mentioned above, were well-known in very early Sanskrit literature; they are included in SkV anonymously and in all other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* including the 19th century Vidy and modern anthologies. The verses specifically attributed to Cāṇakya are in the first placs included in ŚP, SRHt/SSSN, SH and also in the late Vidy.

So-called Cāṇakya's verses were included in many Sanskrit literary works; those verses which were specifically attributed to Cāṇakya are also found in the Pañdatantra (verses Nos. 1, 11); Hitopadeśa (verses 1, 5, 8), amongst Bhartṛhari's sayings (Nos. 1, 5), Mādhavānala-Kāmakandalā-kathā (verses 1, 3), Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā (verse No. 10) and Garuḍa-purāṇa (verse 5); they did not need to have been borrowed from amongst Cāṇakya's collections of verses, but could have been independently borrowed from the floating masss of oral tradition, to which all of the so-called Cāṇakya's verses belong.

Verse No. 4 is not a Cāṇakya but a Kāmandaka verse; it is however similar to Cr 289.

Some of the here quoted Cāṇakya verses were also attributed to Trivikrama (verse No. 3), Pratāpa(rudra) (verse No. 1), Vallabhadeva (verse No. 3) and Sar (verse No. 5). Sententious verses (see also **H**).

449. चारित्ररत्नगणि CĀRITRARATNAGAṆI

A Pupil of Somasundarasūri of Tapāgaccha and teacher of Somadharmagaṇi, author of the Upadeśasaptati. A Jaina. Author of the Citorgaḍh Jaina inscription of the temple of Mahāvīra dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1405 (A.D. 1347/48). The inscription is famous, for it was re-copied at Devagiri and at Jodhpur.

B Middle of the 14th century (differently NCC_7 22).

C, D *Praśasti* (Citrakūṭadurgamahāvīraprasādapraśasti (or Citraḍamahā°), Dānapradīpa (not published).

E *Praśasti.*

F, G 104 verses, of which the following 9 are worth noting: 7, 6, 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 93, 94.

I NCC_7 22-3, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 23.43-60, SACA 441.

J Invocatory, benedictory and eulogistic verses.

450. चि CI

A Not the name of the author, but a code letter of some code in a (monastic) library, common in Tibet; used in SkV to denote Bhavabhūti's verses.

B See A.

E SkV.

F 4 verses.

G See **A**, denoted Bhavabhūti's verses; see No. 964.

I SkV LXXVII.

J See Bhavabhūti, No. 964.

451. चित्तप = छित्तप = छित्तिप = छिन्नम = चिन्नम्मा = छित्रम = छत्तप = क्षित्तप = सित्तप (v. शित्तिप)

CITTAPA = CHITTAPA = CHITTIPA = CHINNAMA = CINNAMMĀ = CHITRAMA = CHATTAPA = KṢITTAPA = SITTAPA (v. ŚITTIPA No. 1643)

A Son of Kardamarāja and court-poet of king Bhoja of Mālvā and the Kalacuri kings. Pupil of Kardamarāja.

B 11th century.

C Mentioned as court-poet of Bhoja in VS (186*c*) and in Prabhāyakacarita of Candrapra-

bhasūri (NSP 1; 242 sqq.). See also Skm (B) 137, 1321, 1406, Gaṇaratnamahodadhi pp. 140-1). Mentions and eulogises king Kuntala.

D Author, among others, of the Bhīlsā inscription which contains a *stuti* to the sun-god from 1050 A.D. (23 verses of which verses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22 are worth quoting). Probably author of a *kāvya* illustrating grammar (Gaṇaratnamahodadhi) and perhaps author of Bhoja's Śṛṅgāraprakāśa.

E SkV, Kav, Skm, JS, ŚP, Prasanna, SH, Vidy, BhPr, Bhīlsā inscription.

F 65 verses of which 15 are from the Bhīlsā inscription (plus 8 verses from the Bhīlsā inscription not quoted here).

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 137; (POS) 1.28.2] (a. Chittapa or Kṣittapa), SRHt 5.4 (a. Śṛṅgāraprakāśa), SSSN 7.5 (a. Śṛṅgāraprakāśa), SMS 366 (v. Kav p. 38); **(2)** Skm [(B) 1407; (POS) 3.8.2] (a. Chittapa), JS 336.10 (a. SrīHanūmat), SRHt 170.9 (a. Sar), SSSN 91.16 an., Kpr 5.118 (p. 196) an., KāP 136.5 an., KāD *ad* 2.279 an., Kuv *ad* 171 (p. 184), Vāgbhaṭa's Alaṁkāratilaka 37 an., Alaṁkārasarvasva 190 an., Rasagaṅgā 346 an., Amd 126.294; 330 *ad* 622 an., Citramīmāṁsā 44 an., Citramīmāṁsākhaṇḍana 19 an., SMS 691 (v. Kav p. 38) = VCjr (MS) IV. 4; p. 236; **(3)** JS 375.2 (a. Cittapa), SMS 1738 (v. Kav p. 40); **(4)** Skm [(B) 2119; (POS) 5.24.4] (a. Chittapa or Chittipa), SMS 1810 (v. Kav p. 38); **(5)** Skm [(B) 1460; (POS) 3.18.5] (a. Chittapa), SMS 1870 (v. Kav p. 38); **(6)** JS 335.5 (a. Cittapa or Chittapa), Skm [(B) 1636; (POS) 3.54.1] (a. Śrī Hanūmat), Sar 1.98 (p. 71); 5.471 (p. 716), SMS 2398, (v. Kav p. 40) = KR 1.1.10; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1491; (POS) 3.25.1] (a. Chittapa or Cittapa), VS 2419 (a. Śrī Siṁhadatta), ŚP 583 (a. Siṁhadatta), PV 123 (a. Siṁhadatta), SMS 4246 (v. Kav p. 38); **(8)** Skm [(B) 1875; (POS) 4.47.5] (a. Chittapa or Chittipa), JS 313.1 (a. Naradevavarman), ŚP 4015 an., VS 660 an., Pad 85.14 an., SRRU 941 an., SuMañ 44.2-5 an., SMS 4700 (v. Kav p. 38); **(9)** Skm [(B) 22; (POS) 1.5.2] (a. Cittapa), SMS 8387 (v. Kav p. 38); **(10)** Bhīlsā inscription 17; **(11)** Bhīlsā inscription 18; **(12)** Skm [(B) 90; (POS) 1.18.5] (a. Cittapa), JS 20.24 (a. Chittapa), ŚP 98 (a. Chitrama or Chinnama), SskṛP 1.14 (a. Cinnammā), Sar 3.104 an., SMS 9059 (v. Kav p. 38, 40); **(13)** Skm [(B) 1616; (POS) 3.50.1] (a. Chittapa), SkV 1005 an., Prasanna 76*b* an., SMS 9387 (v. Kav p. 38); **(14)** Skm [(B) 1372; (POS) 3.1.2] (a. Chittapa or Chittipa), RJ 116 (= 2.5) (a. Murāri), SK 79 an., 75*a* an., Kuv *ad* 27.66 (p. 87) an., Sar 3.101 an., AIK 274.6-9 an., SMS 9841 (v. Kav p. 38,40); **(15)** SkV 749/Kav 462 (a. Chittapa), Prasanna 141*a* (a. Cittapa), Skm [(B) 1399; (POS) 3.6.4] (a. Chittapa), SMS 10322 (v. Kav p. 37); **(16)** SH 393 (Chittapa or Chittipa), JS 408.105 an., SMS 10339 (v. Kav p. 40); **(17)** Skm [(B) 2377; (POS) 5.75.2] (a. Chittapa), SMS 10456 (v. Kav p. 38); **(18)** JS 342.47 (a. Cittapa), SkV 1457 (a. Khipāka or Paṇḍita-khiyāka), Skm [(B) 1476; (POS) 3.22.1] (a. ŚrīHanūmat), PV 74 (a. Hanūmat), Pad 13.26 (a. Hanūmat), SSS 106 (a. Hanūmat), SSM 83 (a. Hanūmat), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 40) = Han 14.77, Prabhāvakacarita (SJS 13) 466; **(19)** JS 12.24 (a. Cittapa or an.), SkV 78 an., Skm [(B) 49; (POS) 1.10.4]an., SMS VII (v. Kav p. 40) = Anar 7.108; **(20)** Bhīlsā inscription 5; **(21)** Skm [(B) 1975; (POS) 4.67.5] (a. Chittapa or Chittipa), Vidy 12 (a. Chittapa), Pad 78.40 an., SG 578 an., SG 1272 an., Any 58.50 an., AAS 1.4 an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 38); **(22)** Bhīlsā inscription 22; **(23)** Bhīlsā inscription 9; **(24)** Bhīlsā inscription 7; **(25)** Skm [(B) 2117; (POS) 5.24.2] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa), SkV 1650 an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 38); **(26)** Skm [(B) 82; (POS) 1.17.2] (a. Cittapa or Chittapa), Kuv *ad* 104-5 an., Sar *ad* 2.53 an. (v. Kav p. 38); **(27)** Skm [(B) 1427; (POS) 3.12.2] (a. Chittapa); **(28)** Skm [(B) 1506; (POS) 3.28.1] (a. Chittapa), JS 340.33 an. (v. Kav p. 38) = Khaṇḍapraśasti 101; **(29)** Skm [(B) 1561; (POS) 3.39.1] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 38); **(30)** Bhīlsā inscription

13; **(31)** Skm [(B) 1424; (POS) 3.11.4] (a. Chittapa), (v. Kav p. 38); **(32)** Bhīlsā inscription 12; **(33)** Gaṇaratnamahodadhi p. 80 (v. Kav p. 40); **(34)** Bhīlsā inscription 16; **(35)** Skm [(B) 1785; (POS) 4.29.5] (a. Chittapa), JS 82.8 (a. Chittapa), PV 688 an., Vāgbhaṭa's Alaṁkāratilaka 49 an., Vāmana's Kāvyālaṁkāravṛtti *ad* 3.1.12 an., Sar *ad* 1.81 (v. Kav p. 38, 39, 40, AB 535), cf. Skm (B) 1253 (a. Navakara: AB 535); **(36)** Skm [(B) 1573; (POS) 3.41.3] (a. Chittapa), Sar *ad* 5.185 (v. Kav p. 39); **(37)** Skm [(B) 1516; (POS) 3.30.1] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(38)** Bhīlsā inscription 15; **(39)** Prasanna 50*a* (a. Cittapa) (v. Rājaśekhara); **(40)** Bhīlsā inscription 20; **(41)** Bhīlsā inscription 14; **(42)** Bhīlsā inscription 8; **(43)** JS 18.12 (a. Chittapa or Sittapa or Chattapa); **(44)** Skm [(B) 1755; (POS) 4.23.5] (a. Chittapa), SkV 1059 (a. Dvandūka), ŚP 777 (a. Akālajalada), PV 727 (a. Akālajalada), VS 843 (a. Dākṣiṇātya), Pad 104.77 (a. BhPr), ST 27.9 an., SK 3.72 an., JSub 277.2 an., Any 23.188 an. (v. Kav p. 39) = PrC 70 (a. Akālajalada-Rājaśekhara), BhPr 201; **(45)** Skm [(B) 2053; (POS) 5.11.3] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(46)** Prasanna 22*a* (a. Cittapa), SkV 101 an., Skm [(B) 5, (POS) 1.1.5] an., JS 35.105 an., SG 1.39 (MS) an., SMS VIII; **(47)** Skm [(B) 1602; (POS) 3.47.2] (a. Chittapa), JS 341.39 (a. Hanūmat) (v. Kav p. 38); **(48)** Skm [(B) 1408; (POS) 3.8.3] (a. Chittapa), Sar *ad* 3.33 an. (Kav p. 39); **(49)** Skm [(B) 1426; (POS) 3.12.1] (a. Chittapa), JS 335.6 (a. Cittapa), Sar *ad* 1.73 an. (v. Kav p. 39); **(50)** JS 340.37 (a. Cittapa) (v. Kav p. 40); **(51)** Skm [(B) 1617; (POS) 3.50.2] (a. Chittapa), SkV 1012 an., Prasanna 77*b* an., (v. Kav p. 39); **(52)** Bhīlsā inscription 6; **(53)** Skm [(B) 1438; (POS) 3.14.3] (a. Chittapa), Sar *ad* 2.144 an. (v. Kav p. 39); **(54)** Skm [(B) 2110; (POS) 5.22.5] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(55)** Skm [(B) 1593; (POS) 3.45.3] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa), SkV 1401 an., (v. Kav p. 39); **(56)** Skm [(B) 1406; (POS) 3.8.1] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(57)** Skm [(B) 1423; (POS) 3.11.3] (a. Chittapa), SkV 1435 an. (v. Kav p. 39); **(58)** Skm [(B) 1550; (POS) 3.36.5] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(59)** Skm [(B) 1466; (POS) 3.20.1] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(60)** Skm [(B) 2000; (POS) 4.72.5] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(61)** Gaṇaratnamahodadhi (p. 140), (v. Kav p. 40); **(62)** Skm [(B) 1387; (POS) 3.4.2] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa), (v. Kav p. 39); **(63)** Bhīlsā inscription 11; **(64)** Skm [(B) 1371; (POS) 3.1.1] (a. Chittipa or Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39); **(65)** Skm [(B) 1427; (POS) 3.12.1] (a. Chittapa) (v. Kav p. 39).

H Cittapa is identical with Chittapa for the same verses are in different *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* or various MSs of the same anthology attributed to Cittapa or Chittapa (verses 6, 7, 12, 15, 26, 49); the same applies to Chittipa (verses 4, 8, 14, 21, 25, 54, 55, 60, 62, 64). Cittapa is also identical with Chitrama, Chinnama and even Cinnammā (see below), for verse No. 12 is so attributed in various *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* or different MSs of the same anthology. Cittapa is also identical with Chattapa and Sittapa, for verse No. 43 is so attributed in various MSs of JS. Chittapa is further identical with Kṣittapa, for verse No. 1 is so attributed in the various MSs of Skm. Chittapa of the Bhīlsā inscription is also identical with Cittapa. In the inscription the author enjoyed the title *Mahākavicakravartin.*

Cinnammā (with a ling „a" at the end) is certainly wrong. See No. 461.

I NCC7 34, NCC3 187, SkV XXVII, Kav 37-40, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 53-4, JS 32-3, AP 29, Vidy 9, E.I. 30.215-219, SMS I: p. 332, SACA 442, (v. NIA 1.300, *Indo-Aryan Culture* 2.3; 259 sqq., N.S. Shah in *Summaries of Papers of the XXIX, All-India Oriental Conference*, Puṇe 1978, p. 248, V. Raghavan, Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa* 6-7).

J Verse No. 19 which was in JS attributed to Cittapa (or was quoted anonymously) is not a Cittapa verse; it is a Murāri verse (Anar 7.118). Also verse No. 14 is attributed to Murāri in RJ, but could not be traced there. Several verses alsewhere attributed to

Cittapa are also attributed to other authors, viz. Akālajalada (verse No. 44 or Akālajalada and Rājaśekhara), Southerner (Dākṣiṇātya) (verse No. 44), Khipāka or Paṇḍita-Khiyāka (verse No. 18), Dvandūka (verse No. 44), Naradevavarman (verse No. 8), Rājaśekhara (verse No. 39), Śṛṅgāraprakāśa (verse No. 1), Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharaṇa (verse No. 2), Siṁhadatta (verse No. 7) and Hanūmat (verses Nos. 2, 6, 18, 47). (Some of the verses are also included in Han (No. 18) and in the Khaṇḍapraśasti (No. 28); others appear also in VCjr, or KR, or PrC, or BhPr, but none of these sources, perhaps only with the exception of the Khaṇḍapraśasti, can be considered as the primary source of Cittapa's verses.

Many of Cittapa's verses are included in *alaṁkāra*-works (Nos. 2, 6, 12, 14, 21, 26, 35, 36, 37, 49), mostly in Sar and verse No. 2 is specifically attributed to Sar (in SRHt); it is, therefore, possible that the theory that Cittapa helped in the preparation (or was the author) of some Bhoja works on *alaṁkāra* (Śṛṅgāraprakāśa and perhaps also Sar) can be upheld. The inclusion of verses in the *alaṁkāra-s* and the fact that Cittapa's verses are quoted in very early *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm, JS) as well as late anthologies (Vidy), proves that Cittapa's verses must have been well-known and popular. However, none of the verses of the Bhīlsā inscription are preserved in any of the *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Mostly eulogistic, flattering verses, but also description of nature, lyrical (amatory), devotional verses and *anyokti-s*.

452. चित्तराज — CITTARĀJA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 462.24.
I NCC$_7$ 35, JS –, SACA 443.
J The verse is quoted only in JS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

चित्तिप v. शित्तिप — CITTIPA v. ŚITTIPA (No. 1643)

453. चित्तूक = चिन्तूक (v. विद्दूक; वित्तोक) — CITTŪKA = CINTŪKA (v. VIDDŪKA; VITTOKA) (Nos. 1415, 1474).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning ot the 12th century or earlier, for the verses of this poet are included in SkV/Kav.
E SkV/Kav.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 490 (a. Cittūka), Kav 238 (a. Cintūka), SMS 4774 (v. Kav p. 37); (2) SkV 1455, Skm [(B) 1391; (POS) 3.5.1] an., (v. AB 554).
H Cittūka is identical with Cintūka, for verse No. 1 is in SkV attributed to Cittūka and

in Kav to Cintūka. It is also possible that the author is identical with Viddūka or Vittoka, for „c" and „v" are almost indistinguishable in the MSs of SkV (SkV p. LXXVII).
I NCC$_7$ 36, SkV LXXVII, Kav p. 37, SACA 444.
J The verses were included in the earliest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* only (SkV and in Skm anonymously) and do not occur in other anthologies.
Amatory and flattery verses.

चित्तोक v. शित्तिप — CITTOKA v. ŚITTIPA (No. 1643)

454. चित्रधर (°उपाध्याय) — CITRADHARA (°UPĀDHYĀYA)

A Son of Vaṁśadhara and grandson of Caturbhuja of the Darikāra family of Mihilā-brāhmiṇs. From Maṅgraunī in Mithilā. Teacher of Sacala Miśra.
B 18th century.
D Pratiyogyāropavicāra; Pramāṇapramoda, Rājastutipadya, quoted in Vīra°, Vināyakastava quoted in Vīra°, Vibhaktyarthanirṇaya, Vīra(taraṅgiṇī) (publ. Darbhanga 1965), Śṛ-(ṅgārasāriṇī) (publ. Darbhanga 1965), Saṁskārasiddhidīpikā, Haripratiṣṭhā.
E Vidy.
F 5 verses.
G (1) Vidy 920, SMS 7662 = Śṛ° 51; (2) Vidy 547, SMS VI; (3) Vidy 760, PV 885 an., SMS VIII; (4) Vidy 836; (5) Vidy 731 = Vīrā° 3.
I NCC$_7$ 39, Vidy 7, SACA 445 (v. Introductions to Vīrā° and Śṛ°)
J Verse No. 3 cannot be Citradhara's verse, for it is included in PV, a *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* which was composed earlier than Citradhara was born. The verses of the author are quoted in the late Vidy only.
Lyrical verses.

455. चित्रपतिशर्मन् (श्री°) — CITRAPATIŚARMAN (ŚRĪ°)

A Son of Nandīpati and Manavatī; grandson of Madhusūdana. Mīmāṁsaka and Dharmaśāstrin. Compiled for H.T. Colebrooke the two works mentioned in **D**. From Mithilā.
B End of the 18th century, beginning of the 19th century.
D Citratīrthakathāvalī; Vyavahārasiddhāntapīyūṣa or Siddhāntapīyūṣa.
E Vidy.
F 3 verses.
G (1) Vidy 670 (first part) (a. Citrapatiśarman), SMS 8960 (see No. 3); (2) Vidy 747 (a. Śrī-Citrapatiśarman), SMS 10213; (3) Vidy 670 (second part), (a. Citrapatiśarman), SMS 8961 (v. No. 1).
H The name of the author is sometimes preceded by the honorific Śrī.
I NNC$_7$ 39-40, Vidy 7, SACA 446.
J Verses Nos. 1 and 3 are two verses in *toṭaka*-metre and not one verse, as printed in Vidy; or it is a verse composed in the rarely used *ghoṭaka*-metre; it is a lyrical, amatory verse. Verse No. 2 is a riddle.
Verses of the author are quoted in the late Vidy only.

456. चित्रभानु CITRABHĀNU

A Son of Vatsarāja of Jadera. A *kāyastha.* Author of the inscription on two copper-plates of the Haihāya king Jājalladeva II, found at Amodā (Bilaspur District) and dated *chedi* 912 = A.D. 1161.
B Middle of the 12th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 26 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC$_7$ 40, E.I. 19.209-214, BhL 2032, SACA 447.
Record of a grant to the court-astrologer Rāghava.

457. चित्राङ्ग CITRĀṄGA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV/Kav, but probably earlier; the same verse is already quoted anonymously in ŚbB.
E SkV, Kav, Prasanna.
F One verse.
G SkV 718/Kav 431, Prasanna 139*a*, Skm [(B) 736; (POS) 2.53.1] (a. Mahodadhi). ŚbB 4.722 an., (v. Kav p. 37).
I NCC$_7$ 45, SkV LXXVII, Kav 37, SACA 448.
J The verse is attributed in Skm to Mahodādhi; it must have been well-known in the 11th-12th century, for it is included in the earlier *subhāsita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm), as well as in ŚbB; it does not occur in any other anthologies
Lyrical (amatory) verses.

चिन्तातुरार्क ईशान v. ईशान CINTĀTURĀRKA ĪŚANA (v. ĪŚANA) (No. 109)

458. चिन्तामणि I (v. चिन्तामणि दीक्षित) CINTĀMAṆI I (v. CINTĀMAṆI DĪKṢITA) (No. 460)

A No information.
B Beginning of the 17th century. Contemporary of Emperor Jehangir (see **C**).
C Praises Jehangir (No. 4) and his son Parvez (v. No. 9)
E PV, SuSS.
F 10 verses.
G **(1)** PV 562, SuSS 154; SMS 1688; **(2)** PV 578, SuSS 203, SMS 5744; **(3)** PV 816, SMS 6543; **(4)** PV 153; **(5)** PV 792; **(6)** PV 753; **(7)** PV 307; **(8)** PV 237; **(9)** PV 159; **(10)** PV 880.
H J.B. Chaudhuri (PV p. 89) suggested that Cintāmaṇi I might be identical with Cintāmaṇi Dīkṣita (No. 460); this is possible, (for verses of these two, otherwise unknown poets, are only quoted in PV), but doubtful (see No. 460 **J**).

I NCC$_7$ 57, PV 89, SMS I; p. 332, SACA 450 (v. *B.C. Law Volume* II; p. 147).
J The verses of the author are quoted in PV (and SuSS) only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Flattery and descriptive verses; also on poetry. Cintāmaṇi's I verses are of poor poetical quality.

459. चिन्तामणि II CINTĀMAṆI II

A A Jaina poet who wrote in Prākṛta.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the only verse attributed to the author is included in SRHt.
C Praised in the Śravaṇa Beḷagoḷa epitaph of Malliṣena.
D Cintāmaṇi, a Prākṛta work.
E SRHt.
F One verse.
G SRHt 208.31 (in Prāktṛa).
H According to the editor of SRHt the verse was culled from the work entitled Cintāmaṇi. S. Srikantha Sastri (ABORI 23.417) thought that Cintāmaṇi of SRHt was the author (from Karṇāṭaka) of the work of the same name.
I NCC$_7$ 57, ŚACA 449 (v. ABORI 23.417).
J This Prāktṛa verse is not quoted in SSSN nor in any other *subhāṣita- saṁgraha-s.*

460. चिन्तामणि दीक्षित (v. चिन्तामणि I) CINTĀMAṆI DĪKṢITA (v. CINTĀMAṆI I) (No. 458)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses of this poet are included in PV.
E PV.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** PV 279, SMS VII; **(2)** PV 509; **(3)** PV 643.
H See No. 458 **H** and **J** below.
I NCC$_7$ 59, PV 89, SACA 451 (v. *B.C. Law Volume* II; p. 147).
J The verses are quoted in PV only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses. (Better poetry than Cintāmaṇi I's verses).

चिन्तूक v. चित्तूक CINTŪKA v. CITTŪKA (No. 453)

चिन्नम्मा I v. चित्तप CINNAMMĀ I v. CITTAPA (No. 451; v. **H** last paragraph)

461. चिन्नम्मा II (v. चित्तप) CINNAMMĀ II v. CITTAPA (No. 451 v. H last paragraph)

A Allegedly a poetess from South India.
B See No. 451 **B** and **H** below.
E ŚP.
F One verse.
G See **H** below.
H V. Raghavan *(Quarterly Journal of the Mythical Society* 25.63 refers to the findings of Dr. Burnell regarding the MSs of the Tanjore Palace MSs. Library (p. 164*b*) and says that ŚP „includes selections from many South Indian names, amongst these a female name Cinnamma". He further writes that the ŚP edition does not mention the poetess named Cinnammā and continues „she is evidently a South Indian and perhaps the recension of the ŚP in the Tanjore Library is bigger with many later additions to it made in the South". Neither Burnell nor Raghavan quote the verse in question. In reality the verse is No. 12 of Cittapa's verses which in the ŚP edition is attributed to Chitrama and in the MS of ŚP used by A. Aufrecht is attributed to Chinama (with a short „a" at the end and not with a long „a" (AP 29); perhaps the MS in the MSs Library in Tanjore has wrongly attributed this verse to Chinnammā (or Chinamā), but the verse is a Cittapa verse and is also so attributed in Skm and JS. Probably, basing himself on the same sources, J.B. Chaudhuri is SskṛP (1.14) attributed the same verse to Cinnammā.
I NCC7 63, SACA 452 (v. V. Raghavan, *Sanskrit and Prakrit Poetesses* in *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society,* 25.63, SskṛP 1.14).
J This is a Cittapa verse. See **H** above.
Devotional Śaiva verse.

चिरञ्जीव CIRAÑJĪVA

A No information. S.K. De in PG identified the author with Cirañjīva of Śrī Khaṇḍa, who is mentioned in the Caitanyacaritāmṛta of Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja (*Adi* 10.78,119 an *Madhya* 11.92) among the immediate desciples of Caitanya; also mentioned in Gauragaṇoddeśa 207; Jagadbhandhu Bhadra in the introduction to Gaura-padataraṅginī (introduction 63-5) and Satish Chandra Ray (*óp. cit.* pp. 61-2) identify the author with Cirañjīva-sena of Tiliyā-Budhuri (mentioned in Premavilāsa and Bhakti-ratnākara), father of Padakartṛ Govinda-dāsa (or Govinda-Kavirāja).
B Beginning of the 16th century.
D See **A** above.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 157; according to MCC7 64 also in Sumati's Subhāṣitāvalī (MS IQ 4033).
I NCC7 64, PG 202, SACA 453.
J The verse is quoted in PG only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verse.

चिरन्त(न)शरण v. शरण I CIRANTA(NA)ŚARAṆA v. ŚARAṆA I (No. 160

463. चीआक = आक = थोआक CĪĀKA = ĀKA = THOĀKA

A No information. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
E VS.
F 6 verses.
G **(1)** VS 817 (a. Tho-āka), SMS VII; **(2)** VS 597 (a. Cī-āka); **(3)** VS 584 (a. Cī-āka); **(4)** VS 583 (a. Cī-āka); **(5)** VS 1760 (a. Cī-āka), ŚP 3867 (a. Vijjakā or Bījāka), (v. AP 58, SskṛP 12 (54); p. 112-3); **(6)** VS 1777 (a. Cī-āka), ŚP 3900 (a. Bījāka or Vijjakā), (v. AP 58-9, ZDMG 27.634, SskṛP 110 (46); p. 106).
H The name of the author is Āka. Cī and Tho are *upanāma-s.*
I NCC7 65, VS 36, 41, SACA 454.
J The verses Nos. 5 and 6 appear also in ŚP over the name Vijjakā (or Bījā[°ja°]ka); none of the verses occurs in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses (description of nature, amatory verses).

चुञ्चुलदेव v. चपलदेव CUÑCULADEVA v. CAPALADEVA (No. 444).

464. चुटुनागक CUṬUNĀGAKA

A Author (?) of the stone inscription of Śaṅkaragaṇa of Choṭi Deori (Jubbulpur District); not dated; mostly written in prose. A Śaiva.
B Middle of the 8th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G Mostly written in prose. One verse. Nothing to note.
I NCC7 66, E.I. 27.170-172, CII 4.176-8, SACA 455.
J See **F, G**. Invocatory verse to Śiva.

465. चुल्ल CULLA

A Privy Councillor of Arthapati Bhaṭṭaraka of the family of king Nala and author of two inscriptions on copper-plates: (1) a copper-plate inscription of Nala Arthapati Bhaṭṭaraka found at Kesaribeḍa (Koraput, Orissa), not dated and written in prose with two imprecatory verses; (2) an inscription on 3 copper-plates of Bhavattavarman of Nalanṛpavaṁśa issued from Nandivardhana, dated 7th day of the fortnight of Kārttika of the eleventh year of the reign of King Bhavaṭṭavarman; this inscription is written in prose with the exception of one verse written in *āryā*-metre.
B 5th or 6th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in **A**.
F, G 3 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC7 67, E.I. 28.12-7; E.I. 19.100-104, BhL 1876, SACA 456.
J NCC7 mentions only the first inscription.
Imprecatory verses.

चूड (भट्ट°) v. चूलितक CŪḌA (BHAṬṬA) v. CŪLITAKA (No. 468).

466. चूडामणि I CŪḌĀMAṆI I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm only.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1508; (POS) 3.28.2]; (2) Skm [(B) 781; (POS) 2.62.1].
H Very common name. Probably different from Cūḍāmaṇi II, for verses of Cūḍāmaṇi I were quoted in Skm only and of Cūḍāmaṇi II in SH only. In SH surnamed Kavi.
I NCC_7 –, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 54, SACA 457.
J Not mentioned in NCC_7. See H above.

467. चूडामणि II (कवि) CŪḌĀMAṆI II (KAVI)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the author's single verse is included in SH. Mentions king Lolimba(?).
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 394, SMS 10010.
H See H of No. 466.
I NCC_7 –, SACA 458.
J Not mentioned in NCC_7. See H of No. 466.
Flattery verse (of King Lolimba).

चूणितक v. चूलितक CŪṆITAKA v. CŪLITAKA (No. 468)

चूनितक v. चूलितक CŪNITAKA v. CŪLITAKA (No. 468)

468. चूलित(क) = चूणितक (भट्ट°) CŪLITA(KA) (BHAṬṬA°) = CŪṆITAKA(BHAṬṬA°)
= चूनितक (भट्ट°) = चूड (भट्ट°) = CUNITAKA(BHAṬṬA°) = CŪḌA(BHAṬṬA°)

A No information. A Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm. Probably earlier; see J.
E Skm, VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 39 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Cūlitaka), SMS 4852 = Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta 2.53; (2) Skm [(B) 1166; (POS) 2.139.1] (a. Bhaṭṭa-Cūlitaka or Cūṇitaka), VS 2066 (a. Cūlitaka or Culita), Vjv 191 (p. 149) (a. Bhaṭṭacūḍa), (v. AB 539).
H Cūlitaka is identical with Cūlita and Cūṇitaka (Cūṇi°), for verse No. 2 is so attributed in Skm and VS or in various MSs of the same anthology. The name of Cūlitaka is often preceded by the honorific Bhaṭṭa°.

I NCC_7 73, Skm (B) 14, Skm (POS) 80, VS 36, SACA 459.
J Verse No. 1 is from the Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta, therefore must have been known when the Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta was composed (it is probably a genuine KK. verse). It seems that it is rather a devotional Līlāśuka verse than a Cūlitaka verse. If we accept the lowest date Līlāśuka's activity (9th century) then it must have been known already then.
Verse No. 2 must have been well-known in the beginning of the 13th century and in the 15th century, for the verse is included in Skm and VS; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s.*
Devotional and amatory verse.

469. चेल्ल (बलाधिकृत) CELLA (BALĀDHIKṚTA)

A No information. Author of the inscription of Yuvarāja Śryāśraya Śilāditya on 2 copper-plates found in Surat and dated in the full moon day of the bright (fortnight) of Śrāvaṇa in the year 443, the month Śrāvaṇa, the bright (fortnight), (the lunar day) 15 (= 23 693). A Vaiṣṇava.
B End of the 7th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose with 6 verses, of which verse 1 is worth noting.
I NCC_7 –, CII 4.132-137, SACA 460.
J Not mentioned in NCC_7.
Invocatory, genealogical, benedictive and imprecatory verses.

चैतन्य v. भगवत् CAITYNYA v. BHAGAVAT (No. 933)

चोपालित v. बोपालित COPĀLITA v. BOPĀLITA (No. 921)

470. चौरकवि (v. बिल्हण) CAURAKAVI (v. BILHAṆA) (No. 914)

A No information. See H below.
B Date *ad quem* 19th century, for the verses attributed to the author are included in Vidy, but the verses were already known much earlier; verse No. 2, which is in Vidy attributed to Vikramāditya and Caurakavi, is already included anonymously in SkV and verse No. 1 in Skm.
E Vidy.
F Two verses.
G (1) Vidy 96, Skm [(B) 1967; (POS) 4.66.2] an., ŚP 861 an., VS 681 an., Any 74.176 an., ASS 16.2, SMS 1824; (2) Vidy 563 (a. Vikramāditya and Caurakavi; probably a *samasyā a + bcd),* SkV 461/Kav 209 an., SMS VIII.
H Identified with Bilhaṇa, probably because of his Caur, but none of the Caurakavi's verses are found in Bilhaṇa's works.
I NCC_7 88, Vidy 7, SACA 461.
J NCC_7 88 mentions only the second verse of G. The verses were well-known already in SkV and Skm and in *subhāṣita-saṃgraha-s* or other works containing stray verses of the 14th, 15th, 17th and finally 19th century.
Anyokti and descriptive verse of the beauty of women (full of *śleṣa-s*).

छ CH

छत्तप v. चित्तप — CHATTAPA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

छमच्छमिकारत्न v. रत्न — CHAMACCHAMIKĀRATNA (v. RATNA) (No. 1199)

छमिच्छमिकारत्न v. रत्न — CHAMICCHAMIKĀRATNA v. RATNA (No. 1199)

471. छात्र — CHĀTRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the poet are included in VS.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** VS 939, SMS VII; **(2)** VS 983.
I NCC$_7$ 110, VS 36, SACA 462.
J The verses are quoted in VS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical verses (*anyokti-s*).

छितीश v. क्षितिप — CHITĪŚA v. KṢITIPA (No. 304)

छित्तप v. चित्तप — CHITTAPA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

छित्तिप v. चित्तप — CHITTIPA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

छित्तोक v. वित्तोक — CHITTOKA v. VITTOKA (No. 1474)

छित्रम v. चित्तप — CHITRAMA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

छिन्नम v. चित्तप — CHINNAMA v. CITTAPA (No. 451)

ज (J)

472. जगज्जीवन (श्री°) — JAGAJJĪVANA (ŚRĪ°)

A Son of Nīlakaṇṭha and father of Veṇīdatta (author, among others, of PV).
B Middle of the 17th century.
D Jagajjīvana-vrajya; commentary on Vṛttadyumaṇi of Yasavanta (not published); the Jagajjīvana-vrajya is known from PV only (see J).
E PV, SSS.
F 22 verses (see J).
G **(1)** PV 739 (a. Jagajjīvana-vrajya), SMS 2816; **(2)** PV 72, SMS 3961; **(3)** PV 811 (a. Jagajjīvana-vrajya), ŚP 4102 (a. BhŚ), Pad 92.62 (a. Pad), VS 3413 (a. (?) Harṣadeva), Skm [(B) 2300; (POS) 5.60.5] (a. Muñja), PdT 180 (a.Kpr), RJ 1369 an., SK 7.26 an., SU 1009 an., SM 911 an., SSD 4 f 30*a* an., SSV 8 .93 an., Auc. *ad* 16 (p. 131) (a. Utpalarāja), Kpr 4.44 (a. Utpala), KāP 90.6 an., KāD 2.291 an., Alkeś *ad* 20.28 (p. 75) an., Kāvyān 57.18-20 an., RA 6.57 an., BPS f. 24*b* 153 an., IS 844, SMS 4205 (v. Kav p. 30) = BhŚ 213, Vet 1.5, VCbr *ad* 2.21. (L); **(4)** PV 380, JS 256.11 (a. Ākāśapoli), ŚP 3779 an., SG 311 an., RJ 869 an., RA 3.22 an., SMS 5090; **(5)** PV 736 (a. Jagajjajīvana-vrajya), VS 550 (a. Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa), SkV 1095 an., Prasanna 50*a* an., ŚP 742 an., Pad 106.89 an. PV 10.2 an., SuM 9.23 an., Any 5.38 an., IS 1540, SMS 8691; **(6)** PV 876, SMS 9844; **(7)** PV 866, SMS VII; **(8)** PV 58, SMS VII; **(9)** PV 756 (a. Jagajjīvanavrajya), SkV 1472 (a. Abhinanda or BhŚ), Skm [(B) 2265; (POS) 5.33.5] (a. Śūlapāṇi), JS 441.5 (a. BhaṭṭaVācaspati), SH 911 (a. Vācaspati-bhaṭṭa), Kavi *ad* 5.1 (41) (a. BhattaVācaspati), Pad 113.52 an. RJ 1450 an., SuM App.V 3 an.,VS 3264 an., SSM 1535 an., SuMañ 81.19-22 an., Kpr 5.124 an., KāP 139.5-8 an., AlR 89 an., AlK 297.27-298.2 an., Sāh *ad* 4.266; p. 114 an., KH 127.2-5 an., Amd 127.295 an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 11) = Han 10.24; **(10)** PV 491, SMS VIII; **(11)** PV 814 (a. Jagajjīvana-vrajya), JS 439.9 (a. BhŚ), ŚP 4155 (a. BhŚ), PdT 290 (a. BhŚ), Skm [(B) 2288; (POS) 5.58.3] (a. Satyabodha), SkV 1461 an., SSD 4 f. 9*a* an., IS 3077 = BhŚ 196, Śānt 1.5, Bhānudatta's Rasataraṅgiṇī p. 32; **(12)** PV 92; **(13)** PV 734 (a. Jagajjīvana-vrajya); **(14)** PV 9; **(15)** PV 41; **(16)** PV 87, SSS 54; **(17)** PV 32; **(18)** SSS 115; **(19)** PV 803; **(20)** PV 823; **(21)** PV 867; **(22)** PV 86, SSS 53.
H In some cases the name of the author is preceded by the referential prefix Śrī° (Nos. 6, 14, 20).
In six cases the verses are not attributed to the author himself but to his work, viz. the Jagajjīvana-vrajya (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13), but most of these verses (Nos. 3, 5, 9, 11) are not Jagajjīvana's verses; the are well-know earlier *subhāṣita-s*. (See J below).
I NCC$_7$ 123, PV 95, SACA 463 (v. PO 1.2; 52).
J Veṇīdatta wanted probably to attribute the authorship of well-known *subhāṣita-s* to his father Jagajjīvana, particularly those which, allegedly, were included in his Jagajjīvana-vrajya. Verses 3, 4, 5, 9, 11 cannot be condidered as Jagajjīvana-vrajya's. Verse No. 3 is a BhŚ verse, also found in Vet and VC, which was already quoted by Kṣemendra, in Skm, ŚP and VS; verse No. 4 was already quot-

ed in JS and ŚP; verse No. 5 was already quoted in SkV and VS; verse No. 9 was already quoted by Kṣemendra and is included in SkV, Skm, JS, VS and SH; finally, verse No. 11 is a well-known BhŚ verse which was also included in Śānt and in Bhānudatta's Rasataraṅgiṇī and was already quoted in SkV, Skm, and JS. All these verses were attributed in different *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to diverse authors viz. to Abhinanda (No. 9 in SkV), Ākāśapoli (No. 4 in JS), Utpala or Utpalarāja (No. 3 by Kṣemendra), Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa (No. 5 in VS), Bhartṛhari (Nos. 3 and 11 in ŚP, Pad as well as in JS, ŚP and PdT), Muñja (No. 3 in Skm), Vācaspati (No. 9 by Kṣemendra and in JS and SH), Śūlapāṇi (No. 9 in Skm), Satyabodha (No 11 in Skm) and Harṣadeva (No. 3 in VS). If we discard the 5 verses as not Jagajjīvana's, only 17 verse could be considered as his own. These verses were all quoted in PV (of which two in PV and SSS) and one in SSS only; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical and devotional verses, blended with erotic sentiment, descriptive and flattery verses.

473. जगदानन्द JAGADĀNANDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in Vidy.
E Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Vidy 666; **(2)** Vidy 665.
I NCC_7 125, Vidy 7, SACA 464.
J The verses of this author are only quoted in the late Vidy and do not accour in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-ṣ.*

474. जगदानन्दराय JAGADĀNANDARĀYA

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 271, Vidy 459 an., SMS VIII,
I NCC_7 125, PG 203, SACA-465.
J The verse was current in the 15th-16th century and in the 19th century for it appears in PG and anonymously in Vidy.

जगद्देव v. JAGADDEVA v.
परमारजगद्देव PARAMĀRAJAGADDEVA (No. 787)

475. जगद्धर I (पण्डित°) JAGADDHARA I (PAṆDITA°)

A Son of Ratnadhara and grandson of Gauraddhara; fahther of Yaśodhara. From Kaśmīr. A Śaiva.
B Second half of the 14th century.
C Referrend to by his descendant Śitikaṇṭha in his commentary on Jagaddhara's Apaśabdanirākaraṇa.
D Apaśabdanirākaraṇa; commentary Bālabodhinī on Kātantravyākaraṇa, Kaśmīr recension written for his son Yaśodhara; Stuti(kusamāñjalī) (KM 23).
E VS.
F 30 verses.
G **(1)** VS 3523, SMS 416 = Stutikusumāñjalī 9.82; **(2)** VS 3522, SMS 445 = Stuti° 10.80; **(3)** VS 3418, SMS 2429 = Stuti° 10.73; **(4)** VS 185, SMS 3879 = Stuti° 6.35; **(5)** VS 3521, SMS 5949 = Stuti° 10.37; **(6)** VS 3417, SMS 6750 = Stuti° 35.2; **(7)** VS 12, SMS 8227 = Stuti° 2.1; **(8)** VS 14, SMS 8827 = Stuti° 2.24; **(9)** VS 13, SMS VI = Stuti° 2.19; **(10)** VS 3408, SMS VII = Stuti° 12.11; **(11)** VS 182, SMS VIII = Stuti° 5.6; **(12)** VS 96, SMS VIII = Stuti° 3.51; **(13)** VS 183, SMS VIII = Stuti° 5.10; **(14)** VS 1003; **(15)** VS 181 = Stuti° 5.3; **(16)** VS 16 = Stuti° 2.2.; **(17)** VS 15 = Stuti° 2.12; **(18)** VS 89 = Stuti° 3.1; **(19)** VS 3524 = Stuti° 11.37; **(20)** VS 2117 (*samasyā;* v. VS 2118); **(21)** VS 94 = Stuti° 3.44; **(22)** VS 93 = Stuti° 3.6; **(23)** VS 91 = Stuti° 3.3; **(24)** VS 90 = Stuti° 3.2; **(25)** VS 184 = Stuti° 5.17; **(26)** VS 95 = Stuti° 3.53; **(27)** VS 92 = Stuti° 3.4; **(28)** VS 3415 = Stuti° 5.30; **(29)** VS 3416 = Stuti° 10.72: **(30)** VS 189 = Stuti 5.19.
H Many verses are preceded (or followed by) the honorific prefix (or suffix) Paṇḍita (Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30).
I NCC_7 131, VS 36-7, SMS I. p. 332, SACA 467.
J All but two verses attributed to the author are from the Stutikusumañjalī.

They are as follows:

Stuti°:	VS:	No.:
2.1.	12	7
2.2	16	16
2.12	15	17
2.19	13	9
2.24	14	8
3.1	89	18
3.2	90	24
3.3	91	23
3.4	92	27
3.6	93	22
3.44	94	21
3.51	96	12
3.53	95	26
5.3	181	15
5.6	182	11
5.10	183	13
5.17	184	25
5.19	189	30
5.30	3415	18
6.35	185	4
9.82	3523	1
10.37	3521	5
10.72	3416	29
10.73	3418	3
10.80	3522	2
11.37	3524	19
12.11	3408	10
35.2	3417	6

The verses of Stuti° which appear in VS only (and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*) are grouped in VS 12-15; 89-96; 181-189; 3408; 3415-3418 and 3521-3524. They follow generally the text of the Stuti° as it appears in the text of Stuti° preserved up to day. Only two verses: VS 1003 and 2117 are not in the five batches of VS verses, as mentioned above and they are not found in the extant text of Stuti°; thereof No. 20 (VS 2117) does not seem to be a Stuti° verse, for it is similar to VS 2118 and is a *samasyā* as also VS 2118 is; it is also possible that No. 14 (VS 1003) is also not a Stuti° verse, though it could have been composed by Jagaddhara.

Devotional and sententious verses.

जगद्धर II v. — JAGADDHARA II v.

जगन्नाथ उपाध्याय — JAGANNĀTHA UPĀDHYĀYA (No. 476)

476. जगन्नाथ (उपाध्याय) — JAGANNĀTHA (UPĀDHYĀYA)

= जगद्धर II — = JAGADDHARA II

A Son of Pitāmbara, younger brother of Gokulanātha Upādhyāya, grandson of Rāmabhadra. Maithilī Brāhmiṇ. Patronized by Fateh Shāh of Garhwal.

B Beginning of the 18th century.

D Atandracandrika-nāṭaka (not published).

E Vidy.

F 3 verses.

G (1) Vidy 396, SMS 1612; (2) Vidy 443, SH 1880 an., SMS 6116; (3) Vidy 397.

I NCC_7 135, Vidy 7, SACA 468 (v. Umesha Mishra, *History of Indian Philosophy* 2.375, 382).

J Verse No. 2 is probably not Jagannātha's verse, for it is included anonymously in an earlier *subhāṣita-saṁgraha,* viz.SH. The remaining verses are included in Vidy only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Lyrical verses.

477. जगन्नाथ पण्डितराज — JAGANNĀTHA PAṆḌITARĀJA

= पण्डितराज — = PAṆḌITARĀJA

A Son of Peru (Perama) Bhaṭṭa and Lakṣmī. Teliṅga Brāhmiṇ of Veṅgināḍukula. Studied under his Peru Bhaṭṭa (who was the pupil of Jñānendra Bhikṣu), Mahendra, Khaṇḍadeva and Śeṣa and under Śeṣa Vīreśvara. Patronized by Emperor Jehangir and Shāh Jehān, Asaf Khan, Jagat Siṁha (King of Udaipur) and Prāṇanārāyaṇa (king of Kāmarūpa, of Assam). From Vārāṇasī. Lived also in Agra, and Mathurā.

B 17th century (1590-1670) (?).

C Mentions (critically) Appayya Dīkṣita, Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita etc. (See PJKS VII-VIII).

D Anyāpadeśaśataka, Amṛtalaharī in praise of Yamunā (PJKS 13-16), Avaśiṣṭānyokti (oh which many verses are not the author's verses; it is a kind of a *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* (PJKS 123-190), Āsaphavilāsa, an eulogy of Asaf Khan (PJKS 83-5), Karuṇālaharī (or Viṣṇulaharī), a *stotra* on Viṣṇu and Kṛṣṇa (PJKS 17-20), Gaṅgā(pīyūṣa)laharī (or Pīyūṣalaharī), a *stotra* (PJKS 1-9), Citramīmāṁsākhaṇḍana, criticism of Appaya Dīkṣita's Citramamīmāṁsā (KM 38), Jagadābharaṇa = Prāṇābharaṇa, eulogies of kings Jagatsiṁha of Udaipur and Prāṇanārayāṇa of Kāmarūpa (PJKS 111-120, KM I 79-90, v. PdT CXIV-CL.), Padyāni, collection of 37 verses (not published), Praudhāmānorāmākucamardana (or °khaṇḍana) (not published); Bhāminivilāsa (often published, POS ed. and in PJKS 37-79 were used); Yamunāvarnaṇa (a *campū?*; not extant; mentioned in Rasagaṅgādhara), Rasagaṅgādhara, an *alaṁkāra* (KM 12; this edition was used and Ben. SS 7; see also Rasagaṅgādharamātrasthapadyāni in PJKS 89-190; 193-201); Lakṣmīlaharī, a *stotra* in 41 verses (PJKS 23-27, KM II

104-111), Sudhālaharī, a description of sun-rise in 30 verses (PJKS 31-34, KM I. 16-22).

Also ascribed to the author: Kāvyaprakāśa-ṭīkā, Śabdakaustubhaśāṇottejana, Rati-manmatha-nāṭaka, Vasumatipariṇaya-nāṭaka, Allopaniṣad (PJKS VII).

E SH, RJ, PdT, Vidy.

F 21 verses.

G **(1)** Vidy 686 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), Pad 109.26 (a. Deveśvara), SMS 493 (v. Katha-upaniṣad 2.20*a*, Śvetāśvara-upaniṣad 3.20*a*, Mahānārāyaṇa 8.3 and Kaivalya-upaniṣad 20, SMS 492, 494); **(2)** Vidy 635 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), SSH 2.61 an., IS 7658, SMS 2746 = BhV 1.4; **(3)** Vidy 635 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), IS 7734, SMS 4963 = BhV 1.16, Rasagaṅgā 453.9-454.2; **(4)** SH 321 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), SMS 5038A (v. IHQ 10; p. 485) = BhV 4.26, Rasagaṅgā 104.5-8; **(5)** RJ 514 (a. Paṇḍitarāya), SMS 5203 = BhV 1.29; **(6)** SH 899; 93*(a. Paṇḍitarāja), SMS 7229 (v. IHQ 10; p. 485) = Lakṣmīlaharī 3; **(7)** Vidy 190 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), VP 10.51 an., SSH 2.59 an, SMS 8667 = BhV 1.8; **(8)** PdT 26 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), SMS 10579 = Sudhālaharī 8; **(9)** SH 434 (a. Paṇḍitarāja Jagannātha), SMS VI (v. IHQ 10.485) = BhV 4.27; **(10)** PdT 194 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = BhV 1.34; **(11)** PdT 200 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), Vidy 28 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), RJ 443 (a. Kavīndra), PV 710 an. (but 711 a. Jagannāthāsya) = BhV 1.1, Rasagaṅgā 537.17-20; **(12)** PV 711 (a. Jagannātha) = BhV 1.59, Rasagaṅgā 416.5-6; **(13)** PdT 252 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = BhV 1.7, Rasagaṅgā 538.12-13; **(14)** Vidy 17 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = BhV 1.2, Rasagaṅgā 538.7-10; **(15)** PdT 27 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = Sudhālaharī 4; **(16)** Vidy 74 (a. Paṇḍitarāja), RJ 410 an., VP 10.45 an., SuM 7.17 an., SK 3.52 an., SSD 2 f. 26*a* an., IS 5802 = BhŚ 721; **(17)** SH 322 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) (v. IHQ 10.485); **(18)** SH 1569(a. Paṇḍitarāja) = BhV 1.63; **(19)** SH 433 (a. (?) Paṇḍitarāja-Jagannātha) = Prāṇābharaṇa 1; **(20)** PdT 213 (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = BhV 1.5, Rasagaṅgā 539.8-9; **(21)** SH 898; 92 *bis* (a. Paṇḍitarāja) = Lakṣmīlaharī 4.

H The author is usually called in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* Paṇḍitarāja (or Paṇḍitarāya) and only sometimes Paṇḍitarāja Jagannātha (Nos. 9, 19) or shortly Jagannātha (No. 12).

I NCC_7 137-8, PdT CXLIX-CXL, Vidy 9, PJKS I-XI, SACA 469. For bibliography see: PJKS I-XI, NCC_7 137-8.

J All but three verses (Nos. 1, 16, 17) attributed to the author could have been identified in his known works: BhV (viz. 1.1 = No. 11; 1.2 = No. 14; 1.4 = No. 2; 1.5 = No. 20; 1.7 = No. 13; 1.8 = No. 7; 1.16 = No. 3,; 1.29 = No. 5; 1.34 = No. 10; 1.59 = No. 12; 1.63 = No. 18; 4.26 = No. 4; 4.27 = No. 9), Lakṣmīlaharī (3 = No. 6; 4 = No. 21); and Sudhālaharī (4 = No. 15; 8 = No. 8), Prāṇābharaṇa (1 = No. 19). In addition verses BhV 1.1; 1.2; 1.5; 1.7; 1.16; 1.59 and 4.26 are also quoted in Rasagaṅgā.

Verse No. 1 based on the Upaniṣad-s is also attributed to Deveśvara (in Pad) and verse No. 11 to Kavīndra (in RJ).

Mainly amatory and devotional verses blended with erotic mysticism

478. जगन्नाथदेव JAGANNĀTHADEVA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.

E SH.

F One verse.

G SH 198.

I NCC_7 –, SACA 470.

J Not mentioned in NCC_7. The verse is included in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

479. जगन्नाथसेन (श्री°) (or धनञ्जयसेन) JAGANNĀTHASENA (ŚRĪ°) (or DHANAÑJAYASENA) (No. 665).

A No information.

B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, for the verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.

E PG.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** PG 64 (a. (Śrī) Jagannāthasena or Jagannātha or Dhanañjaya); **(2)** PG 365 (a. Jagannāthasena or Śrī Jagannāthasena).

H In some MSs the name of the author is preceded by the honorific prefix Śrī. MS IO 4034 reads the name of the author (in verse 1) Dhanañjaya.

I NCC_7 140, PG 203-4, SACA 471.

J The verses are quoted in PG only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

480. जघनचपला JAGHANACAPALĀ

A Not the proper name of the authoress, but the name of the metre (Nāṭyaśāstra 16. 167) which became the name of the authoress (taken from *d* of the verse).

B The verse was known in the beginning of the 12th century and dates probably from earlier. The name of the metre is already mentioned in Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra.

E SkV, PV, Pad.

F One verse.

G SkV 825, Pad 52.36, PV 325, Kav 518 an., ŚP 3767 an., VS 1937 an., SH 1878 an., SU 409 an., IS 2863, (v. SskṛP 35 ; p. 15) = P (PP 1.133; 3.177, Pts 1.173; 4.53; PtsK 1.189; 3.308).

H See A.

I NCC_7 144, SkV LXXVII, PV 31, SACA 472 (v. M.B. Emeneau, *Signed Verses by Sanskrit Poets* in *Indian Linguistics* 16 (1955) 42-7, SskṛP, Part A pp. XV-XVI, V. Raghavan in *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 25.63).

J The verse is well-known and was quoted in many early and late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*; it is also included in the offshoots of the Tantrākhyāyikā (PP, Pts, PtsK).

Description of a wanton woman.

जघनस्थली अर्गट — JAGHANASTHALĪ ARGAṬA

v. जघनस्थलीघटक — JAGHANASTHALĪGHAṬAKA (No. 481).

481. जघनस्थलीघटक — JAGHANASTHALĪGHAṬAKA

= जघनस्थली — JAGHANASTHALĪ ARGAṬA

अर्गट (v. अर्गट) — (v. ARGAṬA) (No. 51).

- **A** Name of the young prince Argaṭa. Sobriquet of Argaṭa taken from *d* of the verse quoted below. In ŚP wrongly ascribed to Jaghanasthalīghaṭaka for (°sthalī Argaṭa"; in Vjv wrongly ascribed to Arbhaṭa instead of to Argaṭa).
- **B** See No. 51 **B**.
- **E** ŚP, JS, SH.
- **F** One verse.
- **G** JS 188.76, SH 1761, SP 3354 (a. Jaghanasthalīghaṭaka), VS 1563 (a. Argaṭa), Vjv 157 (a. Arbhaṭa) (v. AP 30, JOR (Madras) 18.255).
- **H** See No. 51 **H** and **A** above.
- **I** See No. 51 **I**, SACA 473.
- **J** Well-known verse quoted in several older *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. Description of the beauty of a woman.

482. जङ्गमसरस्वती — JAṄGAMASARASVATĪ

- **A** Probably a sobriquet of the author of the inscription on three Sadāśivagāḍ copper-plates of Kadamba Vijayāditya or Vijayārka, found near Karwar (Bombay District) and dated *śaka* 1102 *vikāra*, *kārtika śu* 12 Sunday (= October 1179).
- **B** Latter half of the 12th century.
- **C, D, E** Author of the inscription described in **A**.
- **F, G** 18 verses, Nothing to note.
- **I** NCC7 144, E.I. 29.29-32, SACA 474.
- **J** See **F, G** above.

483. जज्जक — JAJJAKA

- **A** Buddhist author of the stone inscription of Sāmanta Devadatta found at Ṣergaḍh Koṭā dated *saṁvat* 821 (= A.D. 790).
- **B** End of the 8th century.
- **C, D, E** Author of the inscription *(praśasti)* described in **A**.
- **F, G** 20 verses of which 11 are worth quoting: 4, 17, 1, 16, 3, 15, 14, 13, 2, 19, 18.
- **I** NCC7 145, ZDMG 38.546-552, IA 14.45-48; 26.152, SACA 475 (v. E. I. 19 App. p. p.5; 26 p.255; *Indo-Asian Culture*, July 1961; pp.37-8).
- **J** Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

484. जज्जुल्ल — JAJJULLA

- **A** Son of Padmanābha. Author of the copper-plate inscription of Govindarāja dated A.D. 800.
- **B** End of the 8th, beginning of the 9th century.
- **C, D, E** Author of the inscription described in **A**.
- **F, G** Nothing to note.
- **I** NCC7145, E.I. 26.255.

485. जनक I — JANAKA I

- **A** No information.
- **B** Must have lived in the beginning of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
- **E** Skm.
- **F** One verse.
- **G** Skm [(B) 416; (POS) 1.84.1)], SMS 6610 (v. AB 532).
- **I** NCC7 149, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 54, SACA 476.
- **J** The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. Descriptive verse (the moon)

486. जनक II — JANAKA II

- **A** *Ādeśanaibandhika*. Author of the inscription on two copper-plates of Kahla, found at Athaisi near Dhuriāpur (Distrct of Gorapur), dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1135.
- **B** Second half of the 11th century.
- **C, D, E** Author of the inscription described in **A**.
- **F, G** 30 verses of which 8 are worth nothing noting: 1, 26, 2, 5, 3, 12, 15, 21.
- **I** NCC7 149, E.I. 7.85 sqq., CII 4.382-397, SACA 477.
- **J** Invocatory, genealogical and descriptive verses.

487. जनार्दन (भट्ट°) — JANĀRDANA (BHAṬṬA°)

(v. भट्टार्दन) — (v. BHAṬṬĀRDANA) (No. 946).

- **A** No information.
- **B** Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in VS; probably earlier for the same verse is included in JS over the name of Bhaṭṭardana (See also **G**).
- **D** Śṛṅgāraśataka and Vairagyaśataka.
- **E** VS, SH.
- **F** One verse.

G VS 2414, SH 1018, JS 426.13 (a. Bhaṭṭārdana, probably for Bhaṭṭa-Janārdana; see No. 946 **J**).
I NCC$_7$ 150, VS 37, SACA 478.
J The verse was current in the 15th and 17th century (VS and SH) and must have been well-known.
Lyrical verse.

488. जम्भल JAMBHALA

A Son of Jayātman, a poet. Author of two inscriptions: **(1)** on a copper-plate of Daṇḍimahadevī issued from Guheśvarapātaka and found at Gañjām (Madras), dated *saṁvat* 285; a *praśasti*; **(2)** on a copper-plate of Daṇḍimahādevī issued from Guheścarapāṭaka and found in Bānpur (Pūri District), dated *saṁvat* 287 *Jyeṣṭhasudi* 13; a *prasasti*.
B 13th century (?).
C, D, E Author of two *praśasti-s* described in **A**.
F, G Nothing to note of the first inscription. Second inscription 22 verses of which 9 are worth noting: 20, 14, 9, 13, 19, 15, 12, 18, 1.
I NCC$_7$ 167, E.I. 6.133-140, JBORS 5.571 (v. E.I. 20.193-4), BhL 1413, 1416, SACA 479.
J NCC$_7$ only the first inscription is mentioned, though the sources of both inscriptions are referred to.
Invocatory, eulogistic and generalogical verses.

जय (श्री°) JAYA (ŚRĪ°) v.

v. जयवर्धन JAYAVARDHANA (No. 506)

जयंकर v. JAYAṀKARA v.

जयकण्ठ JAYAKAṆṬHA (No. 489)

489. जयकण्ठ = JAYANKAṆṬHA =
जयंकर JAYAṀKARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm (B) 1108 (a. Jayaṁkara); Skm (POS) 2.127.3) (a. Jayakaṇṭha).
H Jayajaṇṭha is identical with Jayaṁkara, for the same verse is attributed in different MSs of Skm to Jayaṁkara or to Jayakaṇṭha (see **G** above).
I NCC$_7$ 168, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 55, SACA 480.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

490. जयगुप्त JAYAGUPTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century, or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is included in JS.
E JS, ŚP, VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) JS 229.23, ŚP 3909, VS 1813 (v. AP 30); (2) VS 1814.
I NCC$_7$ 170, JS 33, VS 37, AP 30, SACA 481.
J The verses were known and popular in the 13th and 15th century, for they are included in JS, ŚP and VS; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Sententious (?) verses (dealing with income from the soil).

491. जयगोविन्द JAYAGOVINDA

A Son of Maṇḍana Kavi (teacher of *mīmāṁsā* and *vyākaraṇa*); patronized by the Goṇḍhā king Hṛdayasāhi. Author of the stone inscription of the Maṇḍala princes (King Hṛdayeśa and his wife Sundarīdevī) (Rāmanagarapraśasti) found in Rāmnāgar (Maṇḍla District), dated *Viṣṇu Jyeṣṭha* 1724 (= A.D. 1667).
B Second half of the 17th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 52 verses of which 18 are worth noting: 38, 42, 39, 41, 44, 1, 48, 47, 43, 45, 32, 40, 36, 49, 46, 35, 31, 37.
I NCC$_7$ 170, JAOS 7.1-23, JASB 50 (1953) 141, BhL 1017, SACA 482.
J Invocatory, descriptive, eulogistic and genealogical verses.

492. जयतुङ्गोदय JAYATUṄGODAYA

A No information.
B Must have lived (or the work must have been composed) (see **H** below) in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to Jayatuṅgodaya are included in JS.
E JS, ŚP.
F 4 verses.
G (1) JS 142.10, SMS 10158; (2) ŚP 3275; (3) JS 173.2, ŚP 3276; (4) JS 15.46.
H This is probably the name of a work and not of an author.
I NCC$_7$ 175, JS –, AP 98, SACA 483.
J Verses are quoted in JS and ŚP but do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Lyrical verses.

493. जयदत्त and
494. नकुल
(=पाण्डवनकुल)
(v. शालिहोत्र;
भोज;
क्षेमेन्द्र)

JAYADATTA and
NAKULA
(=PĀṆḌAVANAKULA)
(v. ŚĀLIHOTRA;
BHOJA;
KṢEMENDRA)
(Nos. 1639, 1017 and 309)

A Two authors. Jayadatta: son of Vijayadatta. No further information. See **H** below. Nakula: no information. See **H** below.

B Jayadatta and Nakula must have lived in the middle of the 14th century, or earlier, for verses of these authors are included in ŚP. According to P.K. Gode (JOR (Madras) 15.127-134) Nakula flourished around A.D. 1000. Both authors lived most probably before the 11th century, for some of their verses are also included in Kṣemendra's Yuktikalpataru (the verses could, however, have been borrowed from the floating mass of oral tradition).

C Jayadatta was quoted by Ṭodarānanda in Ayurvedasaṁkhya (last quarter of the 16th century).

D Jayadatta: Aśvacikitsā or Aśvavaidyaka (or °śastrā) (Cik°) (ed. BI, 108 and by Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara, Calcutta 1893), Śālihotra (not published). Nakula: Aśvacikitsā (°itsa) (Aśva°) (BI 108), Aśvaśāstra (ed. Tanjore Sarasvatī Mahāl Series No. 58).

E ŚP (and SRHt, SSSN; they quote „Aśvaśāstra").

F 58 verses.

G **(1)** ŚP 1642 (a. Nakula), SMS 784; **(2)** ŚP 1678 (a. Jayadatta), SMS 785 = Cik° 8.1;
(3) ŚP 1674, (a. Jayadatta), SMS 793 = Aśva° 6.1.; **(4)** ŚP 1652 (a. Nakula), SMS
1572 = Cik° 4.10 *ab* - 11*ab* (cf. Śālihotra of Bhoja 12); **(5)** ŚP 1706 (a. Jayadatta),
SMS 3056 = Aśva° 4.12; **(6)** ŚP 1691 (a. Jayadatta), SMS 3314 = Aśva° 7.23 (cf.
Śālihotra of Bhoja 36); **(7)** ŚP 1672 (a. Nakula), SMS 3559 = Cik° 2.23, Yuktikal-
pataru 100, Nītikalpataru of Kṣemendra 92.17; **(8)** ŚP 1690 (a. Jayadatta), SMS
388 = Aśva° 7.22, Aśvaśāstra 119.20 (*a* and *d* only), Śālihotra 47; **(9)** ŚP 1675 (a.
Jayadatta), SMS 6492 = Aśva° 6.2; **(10)** ŚP 1676 (a. Jayadatta), SMS 7231 = Aśva°
6.3; **(11)** ŚP 1648 (a. Nakula), SMS 7749; **(12)** ŚP 1654 (a. Nakula) SMS 8407;
(13) ŚP 1712 (a. Jayadatta), SMS 8817 = Aśva° 4.4; **(14)** ŚP 1689 (a. Jayadatta),
SMS VI = Aśva° 7.21, Cik° 8.11, Śālihotra of Bhoja 46, Yuktikalpataru; **(15)** ŚP
1647 (a. Nakula), SMS VI; **(16)** ŚP 4621(a. Nakula), SMS VI; **(17)** ŚP 1685 (a.
Jayadatta), SMS VIII = Cik° 8.2 Yuktikalpataru 102; **(18)** ŚP 1556 (a. Pāṇḍava-
Nakula), SuB 4.2 an., SRM 2.2.156 an., ASS 9. 7 an., SMS VIII= Cik° 7.9, Śālihotra
of Bhoja 43, BhŚ 501, Vanarāṣṭaka 8; **(19)** ŚP 1680 (a. Jayadatta, SMS VIII; **(20)**
ŚP 1693 (a. Jayadatta), SMS VIII = Aśva° 7.25; **(21)** ŚP 1651 (a. Nakula), SMS VIII
= Cik° 4.9, Śālihotra of Bhoja 11, Nītikalpataru of Kṣemendra 98.32; **(22)** ŚP 1707

(a. Jayadatta), SMS VIII = Aśva° 4.13; **(23)** ŚP 1698 (a. Jayadatta) = Cik° 5.1; **(24)** ŚP 1684 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.15 v. 1; **(25)** ŚP 1649 (a. Nakula); **(26)** ŚP 1704 (a. Jayadatta); **(27)** ŚP 1705 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 4.5; **(28)** ŚP 1669 (a Nakula), cf. Cik° 2.18, 2.20 (see Nos. 30 and 55); **(29)** ŚP 1692 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.24; **(30)** ŚP 1670 (a. Nakula), cf. Cik° 2.20, 2.18 (see Nos.628,55); **(31)** ŚP 1686 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.6; **(32)** ŚP 1701 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 4.3; **(33)** ŚP 1646 (a. Nakula) = Cik° 3.8, Nītikalpataru of Kṣemendra 198.23; **(34)** ŚP 1697 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.29; **(35)** ŚP 1668 (a. Nakula) = Cik° 2.17; **(36)** ŚP 1667 (a. Nakula) = Cik 2.16; **(37)** ŚP 1644 (a. Nakula) = Cik° 3.13, Śālihotra 7, Nītikalpataru of Kṣemendra 98.28; **(38)** ŚP 1645 (a. Nakula) = Cik° 3.10, Aśva° 3.113, Śālihotra 6, Nītikalpataru of Kṣemendra 98.25; **(39)** ŚP 1696 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.28; **(40)** ŚP 1666 (a. Nakula) = Cik 2.15; **(41)** ŚP 1679 (a. Jayadatta) = Cik° 7.6, Śālihotra 40; **(42)** ŚP 1700 (a. Jayadatta) = Cik° 7.8, Śālihotra 42; **(43)** ŚP 1694 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.28; **(44)** ŚP 1708 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 4.16; **(45)** ŚP 1677 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 6.4; **(46)** SRHt 118.4 (a. Aśvaśāstra), SSSN 140.4 (a. Aśvaśāstra); **(47)** ŚP 1699 (a. Jayadatta); **(48)** ŚP 1682 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.12, Cik° 9.23 *cd* - 24 *ab*, Śālihotra 51 (cf. No. 51); **(49)** ŚP 1673 (a. Nakula), cf. Cik° 2.21, 2.26 v.l. (see Nos.28, 30); **(50)** ŚP 1643 (a. Nakula) = Cik° 3.7, Śālihotra 4; **(51)** ŚP 1681 (a. Jayadatta), cf. Aśva° 7.11 - 2 v. l., Cik 9.24 *cd* - 25 *ab* (cf. No. 48); **(52)** ŚP 1650; **(53)** ŚP 1683 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.13; **(54)** ŚP 1703 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 4.9; **(55)** ŚP 1671 (a. Nakula), cf. Cik° 2.22, 2.20 v.l., Yuktikalpataru 99 (cf. Nos 28, 30); **(56)** ŚP 1695 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.27; **(57)** ŚP 1688 (a. Jayadatta), cf. Aśva° 7.18 - 9 v. l. (see No. 58); **(58)** ŚP 1687 (a. Jayadatta) = Aśva° 7.17 (v. No. 57).

H Jayadatta and Nakula are two authors who wrote treatises on horses; both deal primarily with the veterinary science, particularly applicable to horses. Nakula, the fourth Pāṇḍava (therefore also called Pāṇḍava-nakula [No. 8]) was recognized as the supreme authority on horses. He was supposed to be in sole charge of cavalry at the time of the great Mahābhārata war. He was also supposed to be the author of the Aśvacikitsā (or °cikitsita) and the Aśvaśāstra. Jayadatta was another great authority on horses and was supposed to be the author also of the Aśvacikitsā or Aśvavaidyaka (or Aśvaśāstra) and of the Śālihotra (different from Śālihotra of Bhoja). The works of Nakula and Jayadatta dealing with the same subject-matter were often confounded, the more so as we find in both works some identical verses. Śārṅgadhara, who included in his Paddhati useful information (see GDH 5 - 6) devoted one chapter to the eulogy of horses (*turaga-praśaṁsā*); this *paddhati* was based in the first place on Nakula's and Jayadatta's verses; Śārṅgadhara, however, as most authors dealing with horses, confounded Nakula's verses with those of Jayadatta (as they are preserved in the works of these authors) and often attributed verses found in the work of Nakula to Jayadatta and vice versa; he also attributed verses common to Aśva° and Cik° to Jayadatta only (Nos. 14, 48, 51) or to Nakula only (No. 38). Cik°'s verses are attributed in ŚP to Jayadatta (Nos. 2, 17, 23, 41, 42) or to Nakula (Nos. 4, 7, 18, 21, (28), (30), 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 49, 50, 55), while Aśva°'s verses are usually attributed to Jayadatta (Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 44, 45, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58) or to Nakula (No. 38; together with Cik°).

Therefore, for the purpose of this catalogue, both authors – Jayadatta and Nakula must be treated together, though they are, in fact, two distinct authors. See also **J**.

I NCC$_7$ 175 (Jayadatta), NCC$_1$ 273 (Nakula); AP 30 (Jayadatta), 43 (Nakula), SACA 484 (v. P.K. Gode in JOR (Madras) 15.127-134 (Nakula).

J See H above. In addition to Aśva° and Cik°, some verses of Jayadatta and Nakula are also found in Bhoja's Śālihotra (they are in ŚP attributed either to Nakula or to Jayadatta and are either from Aśva°[Nos. 6, 8] or from Cik° [Nos. 4, 18, 21, 37, 41, 42, or 50] or from both Aśva° and Cik° ([Nos. 14, 38, 48]), in Bhoja's Yuktikalpataru (Nos. 7 from Cik°, 14 from Aśva° and Cik°, 17 and 55 from Cik°) or in Kṣemendra's Nītikalpataru (Nos. 7, 21, 33, all from Cik°). Also one verse (No. 8 from Aśva°) is also included in Nakula's Aśvaśāstra, while another verse is attributed in SRHt/SSSN to Aśvaśāstra, though it could not be traced there. This shows that the five works: Aśva°, Cik°, Bhoja's Śālihotra and Yuktikalpataru and Kṣemendra's Nītikalpataru stood very near to each other and were complementary. It is also possible that Jayadatta and/or Nakula included some Śālihotra verses in their respective works as their own verses.

Not all verses attributed to Nakula or Jayadatta could be traced in Cik° or Aśva°. 7 verses attributed in ŚP to Nakula (Nos. 1, 11, 12, 15, 16, 25, 52) and 3 verses attributed in ŚP to Jayadatta (Nos. 19, 26, 47) could not be traced; that does not mean, however, that these verses were not in the text of Cik° or Aśva°, for the extant eddition of these two treatises on horses is poorly edited and the 10 verses mentioned above, which fit Cik° and Aśva° well, could be included in unpublished texts of Cik° or Aśva°.

The following two tables show the verses of Cik° and Aśva° (as published in B.I) with their attributions to Jayadatta (J) and Nakula (N) as they appear in ŚP.

Aśvacikitsita. (Cik°:)

Cik °.	No.	Sources:
2.15 (N)	40	ŚP 1666
2.16 (N)	36	ŚP 1667
2.17 (N)	35	ŚP 1668
2.18 (N)	28	ŚP 1669 v. 2.22, 20
2.20 (N)	30	ŚP 1670 v. 2.18
2.21 (N)	49	ŚP 1673 v. 2.26
(2.22 (N)	28	ŚP 1669 v. 2.18)
2.23 (N)	7	ŚP 1672, Niti°, Yukti°
(2.26 (N)	49	ŚP 1673 v. 2.21)
3.7 (N)	50	ŚP 1643, Śāli° 4
3.8 (N)	33	ŚP 1646, Nīti°
3.10 (N)	38	ŚP 1645, Śāli° 6, Nīti° = Aśva 3.113
3.13 (N)	37	ŚP 1644, Śāli°, Nīti°
4.9 (N)	21	ŚP 1651, Śāli° 11, Nīti°
4.10-1 (N)	4	ŚP 1652 (cf. Śāli° 12)
5.1 (J)	23	ŚP 1698
7.6 (J)	41	ŚP 1679, Śāli° 40
7.8 (J)	42	ŚP 1700, Śāli° 42
7.9 (J)	18	ŚP 1556, Śāli° 43
8.1 (J)	2	ŚP 1678
8.2 (J)	17	ŚP 1685, Yukti°
8.11 (J)	14	ŚP 1689, Śāli° 46, Yukti° = Aśva° 7.2
9.23-5(J)	48, 51	ŚP 1682, 1681, Śāli° 51 = Aśva° 7.11

Aśvavaidyaka (Aśva°)

Aśva°	No.	Sources:
3.113 (N)	38	ŚP 1645, Śāli° 7, Nīti° = Cik 3.10
4.3 (J)	32	ŚP 1701
4.4 (J)	13	ŚP 1702
4.5 (J)	27	ŚP 1705
4.9 (J)	54	ŚP 1703
4.12 (J)	5	ŚP 1706, v. Śāli° 36
4.13 (J)	22	ŚP 1707
4.16 (J)	44	ŚP 1708
6.1 (J)	3	ŚP 1674
6.2 (J)	9	ŚP 1675
6.3 (J)	10	ŚP 1776
6.4 (J)	45	ŚP 1677
7.6 (J)	31	ŚP 1686
7.11-2 (J)	51	ŚP 1681 = Cik° 9.24-25 v. l.

Aśva°	No.	Sources:
7.12 (J)	48	ŚP 1682 = Cik° 9.23-4, Śāli° 57
7.13 (J)	53	ŚP 1683
7.15 (J)	24	ŚP 1684)
(7.17 (J)	58	ŚP 1687
7.18-9 (J)	57	ŚP 1688
7.21 (J)	14	ŚP 1689 = Cik° 8.11, Śāli° 46, Yukti°
7.22 (J)	8	ŚP 1690 = Aśvaśāstra
7.23 (J)	6	ŚP 1691 (v. Śāli° 36)
7.24 (J)	29	ŚP 1692
7.25 (J)	20	ŚP 1693
7.26 (J)	43	ŚP 1694
7.27 (J)	56	ŚP 1695
7.28 (J)	39	ŚP 1696
7.29 (J)	34	ŚP 1697

The table of Aśva° shows that ŚP must have culled the verses of Aśva° from a text near to that which is published in BI. ŚP 1701-1708 (all attributed to Jayadatta) are from Aśva° 4 (almost in the order followed in the BI edition); ŚP 1674-1677 (all attributed to Jayadatta) are from Aśva° 6 in the same order as they appear in the BI edition; and ŚP 1681-1697 (all attributed to Jayadatta) are from Aśva° 7, with two exceptions, in the same order as they appear in the BI edition. Similar, but not so regular are Cik's quotations. There, ŚP 1666-1673 (all attributed to Nakula) are from Cik° 2 (but not always in the same order), ŚP 1643-1646 (all attributed to Nakula) are from Cik° 3 (but not in the same order); ŚP 1651-1652 (all attributed to Nakula) are from Cik° 4 (in the same order, but with some lacunae); ŚP 1679-1700 (attributed to Nakula or Jayadatta) are from Cik° 5, 7, 8, 9 (but not in the same order and with many lacunae). When comparing the order of the verses, as included in ŚP from Aśva° and Cik°, it seems that Cik° rather borrowed the common verses from Aśva° than vice-versa and that Bhoja's Śalihotra was rather based on Cik° than on Aśva°.

The verses of Cik° and Aśva° are quoted only in ŚP and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* with the exception of one verse: which is attributed to Paṇḍava-Nakula (No. 12); this verse, which is a well-known *subhāṣita*, known to be quoted with different variants, is also quoted in Bhoja's Śālihotra and included among Bhartṛhari's *incerta* and in the Vanarāṣṭaka.

Other verses deal with horses in an unpoetical manner. These are dull verses which are usually found in technical treatises on horses.

495. जयदेव I — JAYADEVA I

(v. जयदेव III) (v. JAYADEVA III) (No. 497).

A Son of Bhojadeva and Rāmadevī (or Vāmadevī or Rādhādevī); husband of Padmāvatī (a dancer). Probably born in Kindubilva (Kenduli) in Beṅgāl, but also claimed by Orissa and Mithilā. One of the five gems of the court of King Lakṣmaṇasena of Beṅgāl. Many legends surround him (Bhaktamālā of Nābhāji, JASB (NS) 2(1906) 163-9). For details and bibliography see NCC_6 26-37. Celebrated lyrical poet.

B Latter half of the 12th century. His verses are included in Skm from A.D. 1205 and one verse in an inscription in Pagan(Burma) from A.D. 1292.

C Often referred to (v. VS p. 37-9, JS p. 33, Bhaktamālā of Nābhāji), see **I** below.

D Gītagovinda (for bibliography, translation, commentaries, see NCC_6 26-37); often imitated; a Hindī poem, being a eulogy of Hari Govind (v. Grierson, *Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan*, sec. 51, Macauliffe, *The Sikh Religion* VI, 1,4-17. Also attributed to him (wrongly) *Rāmagītagovinda* (not published). See **I**.

E Skm, ŚP, VS, RJ, SH, Vidy.

F 28 verses.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 659; (POS) 2.37.4], SMS 337 (v. Ch. 21) = GG *ad* 6.1; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1160; (POS) 2.137.5], SMS 3989 (v. Ch. 22) = GG 12.4; **(3)** ŚP 3481, SMS 5385 = GG 4.10; **(4)** ŚP 3687, SMS 6278 = GG 12.6; **(5)** ŚP 3820, RJ 1202, Vidy 621, Sāh *ad* 10.635 an., SMS 6981 = GG 1.3.11; **(6)** ŚP 3609, RJ 1061. SuSS 156 an. = GG 11 *ad* 20.4; **(7)** ŚP 3482, SMS VI = GG 4.32 (12); **(8)** Skm [(B) 294; (POS) 1.59.4], SMS VIII (v. Ch. 20) = GG 11.4; **(9)** ŚP 3550, SMS VIII = GG *ad* 11.8.1; **(10)** ŚP 3686, RJ = GG 12.2; **(11)** ŚP 3617 = GG 7 *ad* 15.1; **(12)** ŚP 3461 = GG 1.12; **(13)** ŚP 3500, RJ 1018, SuSS 569 an., = GG 10 *ad* 10.2; **(14)** Skm [(B) 1144; (POS) 2.134.4], ŚP 3697 (v. Ch. 22) = GG. 12.3; **(15)** ŚP 3658 = GG 10.6; **(16)** ŚP 3681 = GG 11.2; **(17)** ŚP 3502, VS 1357, RJ 1017, SuSS 476 an. = GG 3.14; **(18)** 3380, SH 1802 (a. Gītagovinda) = GG 3.13; **(19)** ŚP 69 = GG 1.1; **(20)** ŚP 3431 = GG 7.2; **(21)** SH 325 (a. Śrī Jayadevasya Gītagovindakṛta) = GG 1.4; **(22)** ŚP 3498 = GG 5.3; **(23)** ŚP 80, SH 13, Inscription from Pagan in Burma (v. JASB 168, published in the *Journal of the University of Bombay* 6.6; 125 (dated *saṁvat* 1348 = A.D. 1292) = GG 1.12; **(24)** ŚP 3704, RJ 1148, SuSS 753 an. = GG 12.5; **(25)** ŚP 3549 = GG 5.6; **(26)** ŚP 3499 = GG 11.9; **(27)** ŚP 3548, VS 1613, RJ 912 = GG 9.2; **(28)** SP 3460, VS 1314, SH 2080 = GG 3.11.

H See No. 497 **H**. The name of Jayadeva is sometimes preceded by the honorific Śrī° (Nos. 17 in VS and 21 in SH). Different from Jayadeva II – V see below.

I NCC_7 176-7, NCC_6 26-37, Skm (B) 8, Skm (POS) 54, JS 33, VS 37-9, PdT CXLVIII – CXLIX, PV 95, Vidy 8, AP 30, ZDMG 28.152, SMS I, p. 333, SACA 485 (v.S.K. Chatterji, *Jayadeva*, Sahitya Akademi 1973 (abbreviation Ch.), JASB 2 (1906) 163-9, S. K. De, *Bengal Contribution to Sanskrit Literature* in ISPP 1.4; R. Pischel, *Hofdichter des Lakṣmaṇasena* pp. 17-22). *See* **H**. For bibliographical data see NCC_7 and NCC_6 quoted above. *Add:* R. Sarkar, *Gītagovinda: Towards a total Understanding, Rijks Universiteit te Groningen, Publikaties van het Instituut vor Indische talen en culturen,* No. 2. Groningen 1974, S. Sandahl-Forgue, *Le Gītagovinda, Tradition et innovation dans le kāvya. Acta Universitatis. Stockholmiensis* 11 (1977) and a new

translation into English by B. Stoler Miller. The division of Jayadeva into Jayadeva III-V should be reflected in NCC_7 176-7.

J Only those verses were quoted here which could be traced in GG. These verse were very famous and are quoted in early and late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* They are sometimes attributed not to Jayadeva but to Gītagovinda (Nos. 18, 21).

Lyrical verses.

496. जयदेव II (श्री°) = श्रीजयदेवकवि (पीयूषवर्ष) (v. जयदेव III)

JAYADEVA II (ŚRĪ°)
= ŚRĪJAYADEVAKAVI
(PĪYŪṢAVARṢA)
(v. JAYADEVA III) (No. 497)

A Son of Mahādeva Miśra and Sumitrā of Kauṇḍinya-*gotra.*

B First half of the 13th century.

D Candrāloka *(alaṁkāra)* ChSS 458-9 (v. NCC_6 375-7), Prasannarāghava. NSP 1893 (3rd edition 1922); also Poona 1894 and with a commentary and notes by S.R. Khopakar, Bombay 1894.

E JS, ŚP, SH, PV.

F 11 verses.

G **(1)** JS 40.32, ŚP 164, SH 457, SSNL $M_2$13 (p. 111) an., SMS 2054 = Prasa° 1.19; **(2)** SH 408 (a. Śrī Jayadevakavi), SMS 2534 = Prasa° 1.21; **(3)** PV 551, SuSS 127 an., SMS VI = Prasa° 2.32; **(4)** SH 407 (a. Śrī Jayadevakavi) = Prasa° 1.20; **(5)** PV 610, SuSS 294 an. = Prasa° 2.5; **(6)** PV 575, ŚP 3626 *ac/bd* an., SuSS 201 an. = Prasa° 7.59; **(7)** JS 42.43, SH 308 (a. Śrī Jayadeva) = Prasa° 1.9; **(8)** JS 49.112, PV 779 (a. Jagajjīvanasya-vrajyāyaṁ- Jayadevasya) = Prasa° 1.22 **(9)** JS 44.31, SH 289 (a. Śrī Jayadeva) = Prasa° 1.18; **(10)** JS 168.14, ŚP 3520, SH (a. Śrī Jayadeva) = Prasa° 1.33; **(11)** JS 314.8 = Prasa° 6.1, Han 5.18.

H Jayadeva II is identical with Śrī Jayadevakavi, for verses 2 and 4 so attributed are from Prasa°. The name of Jayadeva is sometimes preceded by the honorific Śrī° (verses 7, 9, 10). All the verses quoted here are from Prasa°; it is clear therefore that Jayadeva II is different from Jayadeva I.

I NCC_7 177, NCC_6 375-7, JS 33, SACA 486 (v. S. K. De, *Sanskrit Poetics* 215-22, P.V. Kane, *History of Sanskrit Poetics*, 279-81).

J One verse is attributed in PV to Jagajjīvana and Jayadeva; it could not have been written by Jagajjīvana who lived in the 17th century and Jayadeva II from the 13th century; it was only so attributed by Veṇīdatta in order to enhance the prestige of his father Jagajjīvana (see No. 472 **J**), for Jayadeva II's verse were famous and well-known; they were quoted in old (JS, ŚP) and late (PV) *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

All the verses quoted here are from Prasa°: 1.9 (No. 7); 1.18-22 (Nos. 9, 1, 4, 2, 8); 1.33 (No. 10); 2.5 (No. 5); 2.32 (No. 3); 6.1 (No. 11) and 7.59 (No. 6).

Descriptive and sententious verses.

497. जयदेव III (v. जयदेव I, IV, V)

JAYADEVA III
(v. JAYADEVA I, IV, V)
(Nos. 495, 498 and 499).

A No information. See No. 495 **A**.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm, but lived probably earlier for some verses are also quoted anonymously in SkV (from the beginning of the 12th century) and in SkV from the 11th century.

E Skm, Prasanna.

F 27 verses.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 2079; (POS) 3853], SMS 3853 (v. Ch. 27); **(2)** Prasanna 164*b*, Skm [(B) 993; (POS) 2.104.3] (a. Yaśodharman), JS 153.33 (a. Yaśovarman), VS 1776 (a. Ānandavardhana), SkV 240/Kav 164 an., SG (MS) 62*b* an., Dhv 2.42 an., SMS 4325 (v. AB 521, Kav p. 75); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1134; (POS) 2.132.4], SMS 6469 (v. Ch. 22); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1484; (POS) 3.23.4], SMS 7396 (v. Ch. 24-5); **(5)** Skm [(B) 1570; (POS) 3.40.5], SMS 7432 (v. Ch. 26); **(6)** Skm [(B) 248; (POS) 1.503], SMS 9042 (v. Ch. 20); **(7)** Skm [(B) 425; (POS) 1.85.5], SMS VI (v. Ch. 21); **(8)** Skm [(B) 1538; (POS) 3.34.3], SkV 1567 an., ŚbB 3.213 an., SMS VII (v. Ch. 25); **(9)** Skm [(B) 1414; (POS) 3.9.4], SMS VIII (v. Ch. 23); **(10)** Skm [(B) 1445; (POS) 3.15.5], SMS VIII (v. Ch. 24); **(11)** Skm [(B) 2087; (POS) 5.18.2] (v. Ch. 27); **(12)** Skm [(B) 1564; (POS) 3.39.4] (v. CH. 36); **(13)** Skm [(B) 1470; (POS) 3.20.5)/ (v. Ch. 24); **(14)** Skm [(B) 19; (POS) 1.4.4] (v. Ch. 20); **(15)** Skm [(B) 1325; (POS) 2.170.5] (v. Ch. 22); **(16)** Skm [(B) 1630; (POS) 3.52.5] (v. Ch. 27); **(17)** Skm (POS) 1.60.5 (a. Jayadeva), Skm (B) 300 (a. Śaṁkara) (v. Skm (B) 272) (v. Ch. 20); **(18)** Skm [(B) 1539; (POS) 3.34.4] (v. Ch. 24); **(19)** Skm [(B) 1394; (POS) 3.5.4.] (v. Ch. 22); **(20)** Skm [(B) 1425; (POS) 3.11.5] (v. Ch. 23); **(21)** Skm [(B) 1419; (POS) 3.10.4] (v. Ch. 23 = Devīpañcastavī 3.10; **(22)** Skm [(B) 1540; (POS) 3.34.5] (v. Ch. 25-6); **(23)** Skm [(B) 834; (POS) 2.72.4], (v. Ch. 21); **(24)** Skm [(B) 1558; (POS 3.38.3], (v. Ch. 26). **(25)** Skm [(B) 1465; (POS) 3.19.5] (v. Ch. 24); **(26)** Skm [(B) 1515 (POS) 3.29.5] (v. Ch. 25); **(27)** Skm [(B) 860; (POS) 2.77.5] (v. Ch. 22).

H The 27 verses enumerated above are those which are attributed to Jayadeva in Skm (and Prasanna: see below) and which are not found in GG. There is a controversy regarding these verses: S.K. Chatterji in his *Jayadeva* (v. No. 495 **I**; abbreviation: Ch) thought that they were composed by Jayadeva I and that they "complete" GG. So also M. Chakravarti in JASB 2 (1906) 168; differently NCC. It seems that the 27 verses were written by another hand: their style is different and does not show the beauty and easiness of the *śṛṅgāra-rasa* so characteristic of GG. However, Jayadeva I could have written these verses also; he was characterized in Ch. as "a poet of many styles". Ch. mentioned only 26 verses from Skm. To these 26 verses one verse also attributed to Jayadeva, should be added, *viz.* No. 2 which is so attributed in Prasanna; it is included in SkV anonymously (as also verse No. 8) and in Skm. However, this verse was probably wrongly attributed in Prasanna to Jayadeva: it was attributed to Yaśodharman or Yaśovarman in SkV and JS and to Ānandavardhana in VS; it deals with cloud and rain and does not suit GG's verses; in addition, Prasanna is not reliable as

far as attributions to individual authors are concerned. See Nos. 498 **H** and 499 **H**.
I NCC7 175-6, SACA 487 (v. No. 495 **I**).
J The verses quoted here are attributed to Jayadeva in Skm and Prasanna only. The verse attributed in Prasanna is probably not a Jayadeva III verse (see **H** above). The verses (with exception, No. 8) do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Verse No. 17 is in some MSs of Skm attributed to Jayadeva and in others to Śaṅkara. One verse (No. 21) is also quoted in Devīpañcastavī.
Perhaps identical with Jayadeva I, IV, V.
Devotional, lyrical (amatory), descriptive (of nature) and flattery verses.

498. जयदेव IV — JAYADEVA IV

(v. जयदेव I, III, V) — (v. JAYADEVA I, III, V)

(Nos. 495, 497, 498).

A No information.
B If different from Jayadeva I, III and V, must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to this author are quoted in JS.
E JS.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** JS 99.10, SMS 2486; **(2)** JS 20.23, SMS VII; **(3)** JS 461.18.
H Only verses attributed to Jayadeva in JS are quoted here. They do not appear in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* They do not seem to have been written by the same person as Jayadeva I, III or V, but their style is nearer to Jayadeva's III than to Jayadeva's I. (Not mentioned in Ch.).
I See No. 495 **I**.
J See **H** above. Perhaps identical with Jayadeva III, I or V.
Ānyokti and devotional verses.

499. जयदेव V — JAYADEVA V

(v. जयदेव I, III, IV) — (v. JAYADEVA I, III, IV)

(Nos. 495, 497, 498).

A No information.
B If different from Jayadeva I, III, IV, must have lived in the first half of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Pad, but some verses were known already earlier, where they are attributed to other authors or were quoted anonymously.
E Pad, RJ, PdT, Vidy.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** Pad 40.6, Vidy 649, PG 358 (a. Ānanda), SMS 6828; **(2)** Pad 30.11, PV 178 (a. Prabhākarabhaṭṭa), SuSS 776 (a. Prabhākarabhaṭṭa), SG 179 an. **(3)** Pad 30.10; **(4)** PdT 219, JS 74.4 (a. Śrī Bhojadeva), ŚP 809 (a. Śrī Bhojadeva) (v; AP 69); **(5)** PdT 124, RJ 757, SuSS 802 (a. Rāmakavi), SH 1810 an.,
H Only verses attributed in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (Pad, RJ, PdT, Vidy) are quoted here; they do not appear in earlier anthologies. Most of the verses are also attributed to other authors than Jayadeva, viz. Ānanda (verse No. 1 in PG), Prabhākarabhaṭṭa (verse No. 2 in PV and SuSS), Śrī Bhojadeva (verse No. 3 in JS and ŚP) and to Rāmakavi (verse No. 5 in SuSS). They do not seem to have been written by the same person as Jayadeva I, III or IV, if they were written by a Jayadeva. In any case, verses 2 and 4 were probably not Jayadeva's verses. See **B** above. The name of the author is in one case (No. 4) prefixed by the honorific Śrī.
I See No. 495 **I**.
J See **H** above. Perhaps identical with Jayadeva I, III, IV but very doubtful.
Anyokti-s and amatory verses.

जयदेव v. देवजय — JAYADEVA v. DEVAJAYA (No. 634)

500. जयदेव परचक्रकाम — JAYADEVA PARACAKRAKĀMA

A Son of Śivadeva II and Vatsadevī; husband of Rājyamatī, the daughter of Harṣadeva, king of Gauḍa Uḍra, king of Magadha. Author of the inscription dated *Śrī Harṣasaṁvat* 153 and written by Buddhakīrti (No. 919). Five verses of this inscription were supposedly written by the king himself.
B See **A** above.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G The inscription has 34 verses of which 5 were written by the author; the rest by Buddhakīrti. Nothing to note.
I NCC7 –, IA 9.177-183, BhL 1402, SACA 490.
J Not mentioned in NCC7.
Genealogical verses.

501. जयनन्दिन् — JAYANANDIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1767; (POS) 4.26.2], SMS 6125, (v. AB 532-3).
I NCC7 179, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 55, SACA 491.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti.

502. जयन्त = JAYANTA=

धनञ्जय DHANAÑJAYA

(°नंजय) (° NAṀJAYA)

(v. भट्टजयन्त) (v. BHAṬṬAJAYANTA) (Nos. 939-940).

A No information . A Kṛṣṇaite
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in PG.
E PG, SH.
F One verse.
G PG 163 (a. Jayanta or Dhanañjaya), SH 1908 (a. Jayanta), Bhakti-rasāyana (Benares ed. 1928), Bhaktirasāmṛta p. 828 (a. PG), SMS 39.
H In some MSs of PG the verse is attributed to Jayanta and in some others to Dhanañjaya. Probably the attribution to Jayanta is correct, for we find the same verse in SH (which contains many verses of PG) where it is attributed to Jayanta.
Jayanta is different from Bhaṭṭa-Jayanta II (No. 940), the author of Nyāyamañjarī and quoted in JS and SRHt.
I NCC_7 180, PG –, SACA 492.
J The verse is quoted in PG and SH and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*; it occurs only in later Kṛṣṇaite works based on PG.
Devotional verse.

503. जयप्रतापमल्ल JAYAPRATĀPAMALLA

A Son of Lakṣmīnarasiṁha, king of Nepāl. Author of the Kāṭmāṇḍu inscription from the 11th January, A.D. 1657.
B Middle of the 17th century.
E Author of the inscription described in A.
G Nothing to note.
I IA 9.189 sqq., BhL 1431, SACA 493.
J Genealogical verses.

504. जयमङ्गलसूरि = JAYAMAṄGALASŪRI =

जयमङ्गलाचार्य JAYAMAṄGALĀCĀRYA

A Jain disciple of Rāmacandra. Author of the first stone inscription of Cāhamāna Cācigadeva, found at Sundha Hill, near Jasvantapura (Jodhpur District) dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1319 (= A.D. 1262).
B Second half of the 13th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscription *(praśasti)* described in A, on Kaviśikṣa, Mahāvīravṛddhakalāśa in Apabhraṁśa, and Mahāvīrajanmābhiṣeka in Apabhraṁśa (both latter not published; may be the same).
F, G 30 verses of which the following 3 are worth nothing: 2, 3, 1.
H Also called Jayamaṅgalācārya.
I NCC_7 184, E. I. 9.70-79, SACA 494, (v. PO 26.47),
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

जयमङ्गलाचार्य v. JAYAMAṄGALĀCĀRYA v.

जयमङ्गलसूरि JAYAMAṄGALASŪRI (No. 504)

505. जयमाधव JAYAMĀDHAVA

(v. भूतिमाधव) (v. BHŪTIMĀDHAVA) (No. 1005).

A No information, Perhaps identical with Bhūtimādhava (No. 1005).
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SH, SG, SuMañ.
F 18 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1894, SMS 6; **(2)** VS 1866, JS 241.16 (a. Bhūmimādhava), SMS 730; **(3)** VS 1758, JS 219.3 an., SMS 757; **(4)** VS 2017, Skm [(B) 1086; (POS) 2.123.1], SMS 3053; **(5)** VS 1865, JS 239.1, ŚP 3801, SG 621, AlK 371.234 an., Kuv *ad* 67 (p. 151) an., Almu 48.2 an., SMS 6322; **(6)** ŚP 3848, VS 1870 (a. Jayavardhana), SG 548, SMS 6998; **(7)** VS 2125, SMS 7258; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1009; (POS) 2.107.4], SMS 7876; **(9)** VS 133, ŚP 151, SH 413, SMS 10153 (v. AP 31); **(10)** VS 1550, SuMañ 128.3-4, SMS VII; **(11)** VS 146 an. (but VS p. 39 a. (?) Jayamādhava), SRHt 137.3 an., SSSN 100.3 an., SMS VIII = BhPr 121 (a. Mayūra); **(12)** VS 1555; **(13)** VS 1895; **(14)** VS 1896; **(15)** VS 2016, ŚP 3653, SG 422; **(16)** VS 1435; **(17)** VS 425 (a. Śrī Jayamādhava or Śrī Jayavardhana); **(18)** ŚP 3849, VS 1873 (a. Jayavardhana).
I NCC_7 185, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 55, JS 33-34, VS 39-40, AP 30-31, ZDMG 27.630, SMS I; p. 333, SACA 495.
J All the verses of the author, with the exception of two (Nos. 8 and 18), are included in VS; thereof verse No. 17 is probably wrongly attributed in VS to Jayavardhana instead of to Jayamādhava, for it is attributed to Jayamādhava in ŚP; so also verse No. 6. Verse No. 17 is attributed in some MSs to Jayamādhava and in some others to Jayavardhana.
Jayamādhava's verses must have been very popular, for they are included in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* of the first years of the 13th century (Skm) and of the second half of the 17th century (SG), as well as in modern anthologies. Some of the verses were also quoted in *alaṁkāra-s*.
One verse (No. 2) was in JS attributed to Bhūmimādhava and in VS to Jayamādhava; it is possible that the scribe of JS made a mistake in his ascription to Bhūmimādhava (instead of Jayamādhava).

Verse No. 11 may not be Jayamādhava's verse; by tradition it was Mayūra's verse (it is so attributed in BhPr) and is only in some MSs of VS attributed to Jayamādhava; in other MSs the verse is quoted anonymously.

Lyrical verses (amatory, description of beauty of women, of nature etc.), as well as verses on poetry.

जयमाधवसूनुलोठक v. लोठक II — JAYAMĀDHAVASŪNULOṬHAKA v. LOṬHAKA II (No. 1326).

506. जयवर्धन (भागवत°; भागवतश्री°; श्री°; कश्मीरक°) = जय (श्री°) (v. वर्धमान I) — JAYAVARDHANA (BHĀGAVATA°; BHĀGAVATAŚRĪ°; ŚRĪ°; KAŚMĪRAKA°) =JAYA (ŚRĪ°) (v. VARDHAMĀN) (No. 1363).

A No information. From Kaśmīr. (See **H** below),

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses of this poet are included in Skm, but probably earlier (one verse is included anonymously in SkV and one in Ānandavardhana's Dhv).

E Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, SRRU, Vjv.

F 22 verses.

G **(1)** VS 2048, Skm [(B) 1069; (POS) 2.119.4] (a. Kaśmīraka-Jayavardhana), JS 172.8 (a. Bhāgavata-Jayavardhana), SMS 132 (v. AB 512); **(2)** VS 1705, Vjv 174 (p. 149), SMS 2480; **(3)** VS 2479, SMS 4131; **(4)** VS 912, ŚP 1114 an., Any 76.9 an., SMS 6334 = Bhallaṭa 26; **(5)** VS 1870, ŚP 3848 (a. Jayamādhava), SG 548, SMS 6998; **(6)** VS 1966 (a. Bhāgavata-Jayavardhana), SMS 8116; **(7)** VS 766, SRRU 887, SP 886 an., RJ 423 an., Any 67.124 an., IS 7843, SMS VI; **(8)** VS 678, SMS VI; **(9)** VS 1871, SMS VII; **(10)** ŚP 896, VS 779 an., Any 78.22 an., Vjv 82 (p. 146) (a. Buddhavariṁhana), SMS VIII (v. AP 31, ZDMG 27.330); **(11)** VS 976, SMS VIII; **(12)** VS 2478 (a. (?) Jayavardhana; v. VS p. 40 and Gray's translation of BhPr *ad* 209), SuMañ 99.22-3 an., SMS VIII = BhPr 209 (a. Mucukunda) **(13)** VS 915; **(14)** VS 761 (a. Bhāgavataśrī Jayavardhana), ŚP 892 an., **(15)** VS 933 (a. Śrī Jayavardhana), JS 106.12 = Bhallaṭa 25; **(16)** JS 410.66; **(17)** JS 69.8 (a. Bhāgavata-Jayavardhana or Prakāśavarṣa); **(18)** VS 2031, JS 269.9 (a. Bhāgavata-Jayavardhana) = Dhv *ad* 2.28 (KM 25; p. 134-5) (a. Ānandavardhana ([*mama*]); **(19)** VS 919; **(20)** VS 425 (a. Śrī Jayavardhana or Śrī Jayamādhava), Vjv 52.7 (p. 134); **(21)** VS 975 (a. (?) Jayavardhana; so also SkV 1033), SkV 1033; **(22)** VS 1873, ŚP 3849 (a. Jayamādhava).

H Jayavardhana was often confounded with Jayamādhava, e.g. verse No. 20 is in some MSs attributed to Jayavardhana and in other to Jayamādhava and verses 5 and 22 are in VS attributed to Jayavardhana and in ŚP to Jayamādhava. (see No. 505 **H**).

Jayavardhana's name is sometimes prefixed by the honorific Śrī° (No. 14) or Bhāgavata (Nos. 1, 16, in JS and No. 6 in VS) or Bhāgavataśrī (No. 14 in VS). In Skm Jayavardhana's name is preceded by the prefix Kaśmīraka showing that the author was from Kaśmīr.

I NCC7 191, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 55, SkV LXXVIII, JS 35, 48, AP 31, SMS I; p. 333, AB 333, SACA 496.

J Verses Nos. 4,15 and 18 are not Jayavardhana's verses; verses 4 and 15 are Bhallaṭa's verses from the Bhallaṭaśataka and verse No. 18 is Ānandavardhana's verses, for it is so attributed by Ānandavardhana himself in Dhv. Verse No. 17 is attributed in JS either to Jayavardhana or to Prakāśavarṣa and verse No. 12 was by tradition Mucukunda's verse; it was so attributed in BhPr. Verse No. 10 is attributed in Vjv to Buddhavariṁhana (?).

The verses quoted over the name of Jayavardhana were well-known. They are quoted in works of the 9th century (Nos. 4, 15, 18) upto the 17th century (RJ) (sometimes anonymously) and even in recent *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Most popular were the verses in the 15th century, for all but two (Nos. 16, 17) are included in VS.

Lyrical verses (amatory, *anyokti-s*, descriptive). Some of the verses are very beautiful, e.g. verse No. 1.

507. जयसिंह — JAYASIṀHA

A A Māthurā *kāyastha.* Author of the inscription in the time of Yajvapāla Gaṇapati (of Nalapura), dated *saṁvat* 1350, Wednesday of the dark fortnight of Kārttika; now in the Gwalior Museum.

B End of the 13th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F, G Nothing to note.

I NCC7 194, *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* (1903-4), Pt. 2; pp. 286 sqq., BhL 636 (v. 642), SACA 497.

J Eulogistic verses.

508. जयसिंहदेव (सिद्धचक्रवर्तिन्°; सिद्धदिवाकरचक्रवर्तिन्°; सिद्धराज°) — JAYASIṀHADEVA (SIDDHACAKRAVARTIN°; SIDDHADIVĀKARACAKRAVARTIN°; SIDDHARĀJA°)

A. Son of the king Karṇadeva of Gūrjarāt; king of Gūrjarāt. See **C** below.

B A.D. 1094-1143.

C Mentioned in PrC p. 71,25 and BhPr 154. Patron of Jayamaṅgala (author of Kaviparisikṣā), Vāgbhaṭa (author of Vāgbhaṭālamkāra) and Hemacandra (author of Śabdānuśāsana), etc.

E JS.

F 2 verses.

G (1) JS 228.14 (a. Siddhacakravartin Jayasiṁhadeva); (2) JS 227.13 (a. Siddhacakravartin Jayasiṁhadeva).
H The name of the author is sometimes preceded by the prefix Siddhacakravartin, Siddhadivākaracakravartin, or simple Siddharāja.
I NCC7 195, JS 35, SACA 498.
J The verses are quoted in JS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

509. जयसेन JAYASENA

A Author of two inscriptions: (1) of the Nawāb of Savṇur (Dhārwār) dated *śaka* 597 (= A. D. 674) and (2) from Honnūr of the Cālukya Vikramāditya I dated *śaka* 592 (= A.D. 669).
B Second half of the 7th century.
C, D, E Author of two inscriptions mentioned in A.
F, G Nothing to note.
I NCC7 196, E.I. 27.115-119, *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the year 1939; p. 139, SACA 499.

510. जयस्तम्भ JAYASTAMBHA

A *Sāndhivigrahika.* Author of the inscription on 3 copper-plates of Neṭabhañja(deva) *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa of the Bhañja family. Not dated. Written in prose with the exception of the first two invocatory verses.
B Date unknown.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose with some verses. Nothing to note. See A.
I NCC7 197, JBORS 6.274-9, SACA 500.
J See above A.

511. जयादित्य JAYĀDITYA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the poet are included in SkV. If co-author with Vāmana of Kāśikāvṛtti, then latter half of the 8th century. See D below.
D Considered as co-author with Vāmana of the Kāśikāvṛtti.
E SkV, Skm, VS.
F 5 verses.
G (1) SkV 1535, SMS 729; (2) Skm [(B) 2361; (POS) 5.73.1], SMS 3057; (3) VS 3386, Skm [(B) 2310; (POS) 5.62.5] (a. Hari), SkV 1617 an., SSJ 45. 11 an., SMJ 1444 an., SN 308 an., SSV 1429 an., JSub 239.2 an., SSD 4 f. 23*a* an., IS 6681, SMS 3284 = BhŚ 157, Śānt 3.3, VCjr 16.3; (4) SkV 1410, Skm [(B) 1404; (POS) 3.7.4], ŚP 1224 an., SMS VIII,= VCvarR *ad* VC IX (p. 347*a*) (v.A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 15.298); (5) VS 280, SkV 1213 *ba/cd* (a. Dharmakīrti), Skm (B) 2174; (POS) 5.35.4] *ba/cd* (a. Dharmakīrti), VP 1.56 an., SSV 417 *ba/cd* an., JSV 182.3 *ba/cd* an., SSD 2 f. 93*b* an., Subh 304 an., IS 4354 = BhŚ 18.
I NCC7 198, SkV LXXVIII, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 55-6, VS 40, SMS I; pp 333-4, SACA 501.
J Verses 3 and 5 are not Jayāditya's verses; they are Bhartṛhari's verses which belong to the nucleus of Bhartṛhari's epigrams; verse No. 3 was also included by Śilhaṇa in his Śānt and appears in VCjr as well, in Skm it is attributed to Hari. Verse No. 5 is in SkV and Skm attributed to Dharmakīrti. Verse No. 4 also occurs in VC (VCvarR). Repulsive and flattery verses.

512. जयापीड (श्री°) JAYĀPĪḌA (ŚRĪ°)

A King of Kaśmīr, son of Bappiya (Vajrāditya) (RT 4.402), brother of Saṁgrāmapīḍa, whom he succeeded on the throne; instructed in grammatical science by Kṣīra (RT 4.489) or Kṣīrasvāmin (son of Īśvarasvāmin); protector of learning (RT 4.493). His chief *paṇḍit (sabhāpati)* was Bhaṭṭa Udbhaṭa (RT 4.495). Poets of his court were Dāmodaragupta, the author of Kuṭṭanīmata (he was also his chief councillor), Manoratha (quoted in VS), Śaṅkhadanta, Caṭaka, Saṁdhimat (otherwise unknown), Vāmana (the author of Kāśikāvṛtti and Kāvyālaṁkāravṛtti) and others (RT 4.496-7). Known also as poet in his own right (RT 4.550). Kalhaṇa wrote about him as poet, that "scholars are even to this day moved to sadness when remembering the verses which the king composed . . ." (RT 4.550).
B Second half of the 8th century.
B See A above.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 661, IS 4149 (v. JA (1974) p. 392,415) = Vararuci's Nitiratna 5 (KSH 592).
H The name of the author is preceded by the honorific Śrī.
I NCC7 200, VS 20, SACA 502 (v. PO 15. 93 sqq., K.A. Nagarajan, *Contribution of Kaśmīr to Sanskrit Literature;* pp 285-291, JA (1974) p. 392,415.
J NCC7 does not mention that one verse of the author is included in VS. The verse is of high poetical value; it describes a young deer caught between the devil and the deep sea; it is quoted only in VS and does not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical verse.

513. जयीक (v. जयोक ; जियोक ; धोयीक) JAYĪKA (v. JAYOKA; JIYOKA; DHOYĪKA) (Nos. 514, 529, 704)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV/Kav.

F One verse.
G SkV 792/ Kav 485.
H Perhaps identical with Jayoka, Jiyoka and/or Dhoyīka.
I NCC$_7$ 200, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 503.
J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Lyrical verse.

514. जयोक (v. जयीक; जियोक; धोयीक) — JAYOKA (v. JAYĪKA; JIYOKA; DHOYĪKA) (Nos. 513, 529, 704)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1547; (POS) 3.36.2].
H Perhaps identical with Jayīka, Jiyoka and/or Dhoyīka.
I NCC$_7$ 200, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 56, SACA 504.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

515. जलचन्द्र — JALACANDRA

A No information. Probably a sobriquet of an unknown author.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the poet are included in Skm.
E Skm, Vidy.
F 54 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 45; (POS) 1.9.5], SMS 1609; **(2)** Skm [(B) 2048; (POS) 5.10.3], SMS 1639; **(3)** Skm [(B) 832; (POS) 2.72.2], SMS 2274; **(4)** Skm [(B) 1612; (POS) 3.49.8], SMS 2616; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1658; (POS) 4.4.3], SMS 4001; **(6)** Skm [(B) 2272; (POS) 5.55.2], SMS 5152; **(7)** Skm [(B) 1913; (POS) 4.55.3], SMS 5721; **(8)** Skm [(B) 1722; (POS) 4.17.2], SMS 6179; **(9)** Skm [(B) 1682; (POS) 4.9.2], SMS 6809; **(10)** Skm [(B) 770; (POS) 2.59.5], SMS 7260; **(11)** Skm [(B) 121; (POS) 1.25.1], SMS 7400; **(12)** Skm [(B) 1731; (POS) 4.19.1], SMS 7967; **(13)** Skm [(B) 620; (POS) 2.29.5], SMS 8408; **(14)** Skm [(B) 1908; (POS) 4.54.3], SMS 10504; **(15)** Skm [(B) 2044; (POS) 5.9.4], SMS VI; **(16)** Skm [(B) 118; (POS) 1.24.3], SMS VII; **(17)** Skm [(B) 72; (POS) 1.15.2], SMS VII; **(18)** Skm [(B) 1666; (POS) 4.6.1.], SMS VII; **(19)** Skm [(B) 1867; (POS) 4.46;2], SMS VII; **(20)** Skm [(B) 2049; (POS) 5.10.4], SMS VIII; **(21)** Skm [(B) 679; (POS) 2.41.4], SMS VIII; **(22)** Skm [(B) 1786; (POS) 4.30.1.], SMS VIII; **(23)** Skm [(B) 534; (POS) 2.12.4.] (a. Jalacandra or an.); **(24)** Skm [(B) 2162; (POS) 5.33.2]; **(25)** Skm [(B) 2166; (POS) 5.34.1]; **(26)** Skm [(B) 2249; (POS) 5.50.4]; **27)** Skm [(B) 1946; (POS) 4.62.1]; **(28)** Skm [(B) 1288; (POS) 2.163.3]; **(29)** Skm [(B) 1525; (POS) 3.31.5]; **(30)** Skm [(B) 2080; (POS) 5.16.5]; **(31)** Skm [(B) 1972; (POS) 4.67.2]; **(32)** Skm [(B) 1770; (POS) 4.26.5], VS 1019 (a. Bhallaṭa), ŚP 1177 an. = Bhallaṭaśataka 96; **(33)** Skm [(B) 730; (POS) 2.51.5]; **(34)** Skm [(B) 2163; (POS) 5.33.3]; **(35)** Skm !(B) 2058; (POS) 5.12.3 ; **(36)** Skm [(B) 1555; (POS) 3.37.5]; **(37)** Skm [(B) 1574; (POS) 3.41.4]; **(38)** Skm [(B) 83; (POS) 1.17.3]; **(39)** Skm [(B) 165; (POS) 1.33.5]; **(40)** Skm [(B) 810; (POS) 2.67.5]; **(41)** Skm [(B) 1224; (POS) 2.150.4]; **(42)** Skm [(B) 79; (POS) 1.16.4]; **(43)** Skm [(B) 2136; (POS) 5.28.1]; **(44)** Skm [(B) 1961; (POS) 4.65.1], Vidy 84; **(45)** Skm [(B) 1856; (POS) 4.44.1]; **(46)** Skm [(B) 1769; (POS) 4.26.4]; **(47)** Skm [(B) 1046; (POS) 2.115.1]; **(48)** Skm (B) 685, Skm (POS) 2.42.5 an.; **(49)** Skm [(B) 2043; (POS) 5.9.3]; **(50)** Skm [(B) 558; (POS) 2.17.3]; **(51)** Skm [(B) 1070; (POS) 2.119.5]; **(52)** Skm [(B) 1727; (POS) 4.18.2]; **(53)** Skm [(B) 1080; (POS) 2.121.5]; **(54)** Skm [(B) 208; (POS) 1.42.3].
I NCC$_7$ 201, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 56, SMS I; p. 334, SACA 505, (v. JOR (Madras) 18.262).
J Verse No. 32 is not a Jalacandra's verse; it is a Bhallaṭa's verse.
All verses of Jalacandra appear in Skm and only one verse (No. 44) is also quoted in Vidy; it is strange that verses of Jalacandra are not quoted in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, particularly as his poetry is often quite good.
Mostly lyrical verses (amatory, descriptive of nature, wild-life, women), also some *anyokti-s* and devotional verses.

516. जलमानुषीरुद्र (v. रुद्र; मालवरुद्र) — JALAMĀNUṢĪRUDRA (v. RUDRA; MĀLAVARUDRA) (Nos. 1269 sqq., 1133)

A Sobriquet of Mālavarudra, taken from *d* of JS 368.9.
B See No. 1133 **B**
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 368.9 (see No. 1133).
H See A above.
I NCC$_7$ 203, SACA 506 (v. JOR(Madras) 18.255).
J See **J** No. 1133.

जलाकर — JALĀKARA v. Annex (No. 1932)

517. जल्हण = जह्लण — JALHAṆA = JAHLAṆA

A No information. Probably different from Jalhaṇa, the author of Somapālavilāsa mentioned by Maṅkha and Kalhaṇa and Jalhaṇa, the author of the Mugdhopadeśa.

B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses of this author are included in VS.
E VS.
F 7 verses.
G (1) VS 839, SMS 5662; **(2)** VS 194; **(3)** VS 195; **(4)** VS 620; **(5)** VS 196; **(6)** VS 193; **(7)** VS 644.
H The author's name is sometimes written Jalhaṇa and sometimes Jahlaṇa.
I NCC_7 206, VS 41-2, SACA 506.
J Verses are only quoted in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Mostly *anyokti-s.*

518. जसानन्द ठक्कुर — JASĀNANDA ṬHAKKURA

A Son of Jaśodhara Ṭhakkura from the family Ayoddhyāpurīya. Author of the stone inscription of the Chief Jagapāla (Jagasiṁha) of the time of Kālacūri Pṛthvīdeva II of Ratnapura. The inscription is from the Rāmacandra temple of Rājim (Rajpur) and is dated Kalacuri) 896 (= 3rd January, A. D.1145).
B Middle of the 12th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 26 verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_7 207, IA 17.135-140, CII IV; pp 450-7, BhL 1232, SACA 508.
Eulogistic and genealogical verses.

जह्नु v. आवन्तिकजह्नु — JAHNU v. ĀVANTIKAJAHNU (No. 92)

जह्लण v. जल्हण — JAHLAṆA v. JALHAṆA (No. 517)

519. जागलि — JĀGALI

A Son of Gopīnātha of Gopīnāthapura (Orissa), nephew of Lakṣmaṇa of the Mahāpātra family; priest of Kapilendradeva-Bhramaravara of the solar line; *mīmāṁsaka* and *vaidāntika*. Author of the stone inscription from the temple of Jagannātha of Gopīnāthapura (Cuttack District); not dated.
B Third quarter of the 15th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription noted in A.
F, G 26 verses of which 5 are worth noting: 21, 1, 2, 3, 24.
I NCC_7 209, *Journal of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 69.2; pp. 173-9, BhL 1757, SACA 509.
J Invocatory, imprecatory and eulogistic verses.

520. जात — JĀTA

A Son of Yakṣadatta. Author of the stone inscription of Svāmibhaṭa, son of Keśava and grandson of Gomilaka of the solar race, found at Deogaḍh (Jhansi District), dated 480 *Mālava.*
B 6th century (?)
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 7 verses (*praśasti*). Nothing to note.
I NCC_7 210, E.I. 18.125-27, BhL 1785, SACA 510.
J Eulogistic verses.

521. जातार्धवर्धन — JĀTĀRDHAVARDHANA

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 66.
I NCC_7 232, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 511.
J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in any other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha.* Devotional verse.

522. जान्तुरदास — JĀNTURADĀSA

A Son of Chulla (Cauli). Author of two inscriptions: (1) of Nala of Doḍra near Poḍāgaḍh (Umarkoṭ Ṭhāṇa) and (2) of Bhavattavarman.
B 6th or end of the 5th century.
C, D, E Author of inscriptions mentioned in A.
F, G Inscription (1): 13 verses of which two verses are worth noting: 9,1; rest nothing to note.
I NCC_7 240, E.I. 21.153-157; 19.103, SACA 512.
J Invocatory, imprecatory and eulogistic verses.

523. जितनाग = जीवनाग = जीवनाङ्ग = जीवनयक — JITANĀGA= JĪVANĀGA= JĪVANĀṄGA= JĪVANAYAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in JS.
E JS, ŚP, VS.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1110 (a. Jīvanāga), SMS 4038; **(2)** JS 91.7 (a. Jitanāṅga or Jīvanāga), VS 665 (a. Jīvanāga), ŚP 951 (a. Jīvanayaka), Any 41.28 an., SMS VI (v. AP 31); **(3)**

ŚP 3890 (a. Jīvanāga, or Jīvanayaka or Jīvanāṅga), VS 1761 (a. Jīvanāga) (v. AP 32, ZDMG 27.621); (4) JS 298.12 (a. Jīvanāga), VS 2145 = Amar 155.

H Jitanāga is identical with Jīvanāga and Jīvanayaka, for verse No. 2 is in some MSs of JS quoted over the name of Jitanāga or Jīvanāga and in ŚP over the name Jīvanayaka. Jitanāga is also identical with Jīvanāṅga, for verse No. 3 is in some MSs of ŚP attributed to Jīvanāṅga (see AP 32). VS quotes consistently the name of the author as Jīvanāga.

I NCC_7 248, 289, JS 35, AP 31-32, VS 42, SACA 513.

J Verse No. 4 is not Jitanāga's verse; it is Amaru(ka)'s verse.
The verses are quoted in JS, ŚP and VS only and do not occur in other anthologies.
Lyrical verses (amatory and *anyokti*).

524. जितमन्यु — JITAMANYU

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in JS.

E JS, VS.

F One verse.

G JS 341.41, VS 2493, SMS 8198.

I NCC_7 248, JS –, VS 42, SACA 514.

J The verse is quoted in JS and VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. *a* in JS is somewhat different in VS.
Flattery verse.

525. जितारि I — JITĀRI I

(v. जितारिपाद) — (v. JITĀRIPĀDA)

(No. 527)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.

C Quoted in the anonymous commentary Candrālaṁkāra or Candravyākaraṇa.

E Skm.

F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 2170; (POS) 5.34.5], AB 513.

H Different from Jitāri(pada) No. 527.

I NCC_7 248, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 56-7, SACA 515 (v. *(Intern.Congress of Orientalists* 7 (1888) 1.125).

J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Verse on poetry of great poetical value.

जितारि II v. — JITĀRI II v.
जितारिपाद — JITĀRIPĀDA (No. 527)

जितारिनन्दन v. — JITĀRINANDANA v.
जितारिनन्दिन् — JITĀRINANDIN (No. 526)

526. जितारिनन्दिन् = जितारिनन्दन — JITĀRINANDIN = JITĀRINANDANA

(v. जितारि ; जितारिपाद) — (v. JITARI, JITĀRIPĀDA) (Nos. 525, 527)

A No information. A Buddhist. Possibly identical with Jitāri or Jetāri, a Tantric writer from Beṅgāl, Guhya-Jetāri of *Mdo* (XXXI 7, XXXIII 30, 31).

B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.

E SkV/Kav.

F One verse.

G SkV 12 (a. Jitārinandin or °nandana), Kav 12 (a. Jitārinandin).

H The author's name is sometimes quoted as Jitārinandin or Jitarinandana (in SkV).

I NCC_7 248, NCC_6 90, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 516.

J The verse is quoted only in SkV/Kav and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional verse.

527. जितारिपाद = जितारि II — JITĀRIPĀDA = JITĀRI II

A Son of Garbhapāda (Brāhmiṇ priest or courtier of king Sanātana of Beṅgāl, a vassal of the Palās); made *paṇḍita* of the Vikramaśīlā monastery of King Mahāpāla (or Mahīpāla) with a special residence. Buddhist logician and *ācārya* from Varendrī.

B Middle and second half of 10th century (940-980).

C Mentioned by Tāranātha (*Geschichte des Buddhismus in Indien)*; pp 230 sqq.

D Jātinirākaraṇa (or °kṛti) (published by G. Tucci in ABORI 11).

E SkV.

F One verse.

G SkV 68 = Jātinirākaraṇa (dedication).

H The name is Jitāri. Quoted in SkV in honorific plural.

I NCC_7 248, 232, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 517.

J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional verse.

528. जिन्दुक = जेन्दुक JINDUKA = JENDUKA

A *Mīmāṁsaka* from Kaśmīr, proficient in both the *bhaṭṭa* and *prābhākara* systems. Contemporary of Maṅkha and Kalhaṇa.
B First half of the 12th century (1110-1150).
C Mentioned by Maṅkha in his Śrīkaṇṭhacaritra (25.46, 71-72).
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 2166 (a. Jenduka), SMS 7845.
H The author's name is quoted in VS as Jenduka, while Maṅkha calls him Jinduka.
I NCC_7 280, 301, VS 42, SACA 518 (v. K.S. Nagarajan, *Contribution of Kaśmīr to Sanskrit Literature,* p. 303).
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Lyrical verses. (Similar type of verses is found in VS 753-54)

529. जियोक (v. जयीक; जयोक; धोयीक) JIYOKA (v. JAYĪKA, JAYOKA; DHOYĪKA) (Nos. 513, 514, 704).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm. (see **H**).
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2184; (POS) 3.37.4], (v. AB 379).
H Perhaps identical with Jayīka, Jayoka, Joyīka and/or Dhoyīka
I NCC_7 281, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 56, SACA 519.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Sententious verse.

530. जीवक (भट्ट°) JĪVAKA (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information.
B *Terminus ad quem* 15th century, for verses of this author are included in VS, but probably earlier, for a verse of Jīvaka occurs in the Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta which may have been composed before the 15th century and another verse is quoted in JS and ŚP where it is attributed to Bhaṭṭa Bījaka.
E VS, RJ.
F 3 verses.
G (1) RJ 1191 (a. Bhaṭṭa-Jīvaka), ŚP 3783 (a. Bhaṭṭa Bījaka), VS 1677 (a. Bhaṭṭa Bījaka), Vidy 477 (a. Bhaṭṭa Bījaka), JS 206.4 (a. Bhaṭṭa Vijjāka), PV 599 (a. Bālakṛṣṇa), SuSS 277 an., SSSN 210.7 an., Kpr 7.190 an., KāP 196.17-8 an., VyVi 206.31-2 an., KH 210.2-3 an., Amd 151.382 an., SMS 3802 = Han 6.35; (2) VS 38 (a. Jīvaka), SMS 9851 = Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta 2.60; (3) VS 54 (a. Jīvaka)
H Jīvaka is confused with Bījaka and Vijjāka, probably because of the similarity of names. See **J**.

I NCC_7 284, VS 42, SACA 520.
J Verse No. 1 which is well-known, and which was incorporated in Han, is only attributed in the late RJ to Bhaṭṭa Jīvaka; it is in ŚP, VS and Vidy attributed to Bhaṭṭa Bījaka, in JS to Bhaṭṭa Vijjāka and in PV to Bālakṛṣṇa; it is rather a Bhaṭṭa Bījaka than a Bhaṭṭa Jīvaka verse. Verse No. 2 is also a doubtful Jīvaka verse; it was incorporated in the Kṛṣṇakarṇāmṛta. The only probably genuine verse of Jīvaka is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other sources. Descriptive and devotional verses.

531. जीवचन्द्र JĪVACANDRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 604, SMS VI
I NCC_7 286, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 541.
J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Amatory verse of high poetical value.

532. जीवदास (वैद्य°; वैद्यश्री°) JĪVADĀSA (VAIDYA°; VAIDYAŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 400; (POS) 1.80.5] (a. Vaidyajīvadāsa or Vaidyaśrījīvadāsa). AB 544.
H The author's name (Jīvadāsa) is preceded by the honorific prefix Vaidya° or Vaidyaśrī°.
I NCC_7 288, Skm (B) 23, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 522.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Descriptive verse (of nature).

533. जीवदासवाहिनीपति (v. वाहिनीपति I) JĪVADĀSAVĀHINĪPATI (v. VĀHINĪPATI I) (No. 1445)

A No information. A Kṛṣṇaite. See **H**.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in PG.
E PG.
F One verse.

G PG *ad* 317 (PB), SMS 4825.
H Jīvadāsa Vāhinīpati may be identical with Vāhinīpati I (No. 1445).Vāhinīpati is an honorific title.
I NCC7 288, PG 204-5, SACA 523.
J The verse is quoted in PG only and doeas not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional verse blended with erotic mysticism.

जीवनयक v. जितनाग JĪVANAYAKA v. JITANĀGA (No. 523)

जीवनाग v. जितनाग JĪVANĀGA v. JITANĀGA (No. 523)

जीवनाङ्ग v. जितनाग JĪVANĀṄGA v. JITANĀGA (No. 523)

जीवबोध v. देवबोध JĪVABODHA v. DEVABODHA (No. 643)

जेन्दुक v. जिन्दुक JENDUKA v. JINDUKA (No. 528)

534. जोनक (पण्डित°) JONAKA (PAṆḌITA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in VS.
E VS.
F 4 verses.
G (1) VS 1503, SMS 3976; (2) VS 2403; (3) VS 1504; (4) VS 1442.
H The name of the author is prefixed by the honorific Paṇḍita°.
I NCC7 318, VS 43, SACA 524.
J Verses of the author are quoted in VS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Mostly descriptive verses.

535. जोनराज (पण्डित°; श्रीराजनक°; श्री°) JONARĀJA (PAṆḌITA°; ŚRĪRĀJANAKA°, ŚRĪ°)

A Son of Nonarāja, grandson of Laularāja; preceptor of Śrīvara (author of the Jainataraṅgiṇī). From Kaśmīr.
B First half of the 15th century (died in A.D. 1459).
D Commentary on the Kirātārajunīya (A. D. 1449) (not published); Pādaprakaraṇa-saṁgati; commentary on the Pṛthvīrājavijaya (not published); Rājataraṅgiṇī or Rājāvalī (continuation of Kalhaṇa's Rājataraṅgiṇī (VI Series 432); commentary on Maṅkha's Śrīkaṇṭhacarita (KM 3).
E VS.
F 3 verses.

G (1) VS 3038 (a. Śrī Jonarāja), SMS 1264 = Rājataraṅgiṇī 696; (2) VS 604 (a. Śrī Rājanaka-Jonarāja); (3) VS 621 (a. Rājanāka-Jonarāja).
H The name of the author is usually preceded by the prefixes Śrī°, Śrīrājānaka°, or Rājānaka°.
I NCC7 318, VS 43, SMS I; p. 334, SACA 525 (v. K.S. Nagarajan, *Contribution of Kaśmīr to Sanskrit Literature*, pp. 537-540).
J Verses of the author are quoted only in VS and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. Only the first verse could be traced in the author's Rājataraṅgiṇī.
Sententious verses and *anyokti-s*.

जोयिक v. धोयीक JOYIKA v. DHOYĪKA (No. 704)

ज्ञानमित्र v. ज्ञानश्री JÑĀNAMITRA v. JÑĀNAŚRĪ (No. 538)

536. ज्ञानवर्मन् (भदन्त°) JÑĀNAVARMAN (BHADANTA°)

A No information. Buddhist poet.
B *Terminus ad quem* A.D. 1258 (the verse is included in JS), but isprobably earlier for the same verse is quoted anonymously in Skm(A. D. 1205) and in Sar (11th century); it is a Bhallaṭaśataka verse (9th ventury).
E JS, ŚP, VS.
F One verse.
G JS 107.4, ŚP 971, VS 813, SRHt 216.13 (a. Bhallaṭa), SSSN 160.18 (a. BhŚ), Skm [(B) 1920; (POS) 4.56.5] an., Pad. 95.20 an., RJ 484 an., Any 110.31 an., Vidy 625 an., Sar 4.93 an., AAS 15.1 an., IS 7500, SMS 10124 (v. AAus 241) = Bhallaṭaśataka 39, BhPr 226 (a. Maheśvara).
H The name of the author is preceded by the designation of a (Buddhist) monk: bhadanta°.
I NCC7 337, VS 43, SACA 526.
J NCC7 337 should be rectified by adding that the verse is also quoted in JS. The verse was probably not composed by Jñānavarman; it is a Bhallaṭa verse, so also attributed in SRHt; by tradition, it was composed by Maheśvara (BhPr). The verse is well-known, since it was quoted in the earliest and latest anthologies (from the beginning of the 13th century (Skm) and the 19th century (Vidy); it is also quoted in some *alaṁkāra* works.
Anyokti.

537. ज्ञानशिव JÑĀNAŚIVA

A No information. Probably Pāśupata ascetic Jñānaśakti; disciple of Vidyābharaṇa Paṇḍita of the Koḍīmaṭha at Balligāve.
B *Terminus ad quem* A.D. 1205, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm, but probably earlier; the same verse is quoted anonymously in SkV (beginning of the 12th century);
E Skm.
F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 2312; (POS) 5.63.2], SkV 1620 an., JSub 304. 13 an., IS 1130, SMS 6182= BhŚ 218.
I NCC7 338, SkV LXXVIII, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 727 (v. ABORI 23.418).
J The verse was well-known, since it was quoted in the earliest (Skm, SkV), and the late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (JSub). The verse may be a genuine BhŚ verse, though it does not belong to the nucleus of Bhartṛhari's epigrams.
The verse deals with peace of mind blended with erotic sentiment.

538. ज्ञानश्री (पण्डित°)= JÑĀNAŚRĪ (PAṆḌITA°)=
ज्ञानमित्र JÑĀNAMITRA
(v. ज्ञानश्रीमित्र) (v. JÑĀNAŚRĪMITRA) (No. 539)

A No information. Buddhist. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1697 (a. Paṇḍita-Jñānaśrī or Jñānamitra).
H Paṇḍita-Jñānaśrī is identical with Jñānamitra, for the verse is attributed in various MSs of SkV either to Jñānaśrī (with the honorific prefix *paṇḍita* or on Jñānaśrī. Jñānaśrī is probably identical with Jñānaśrīmitra.
I NCC7 338, SkV LXXVIII, SACA 528.
J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional verse.

539. ज्ञानश्रीमित्र JÑĀNAŚRĪMITRA

A No information. Buddhist. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in SkV.
E SkV/Kav.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 19, Kav 19 *ab* (rest and attribution missing), SMS 699; (2) SkV 22, SMS 6741.
H Probably different from Jñānaśrīmitra, the Buddhist writer of Gauḍa, associated with the Vikramaśīla Mahāvihāra who left for Tibet in A.D. 1041 and Jñānaśrīmitra *alias* Śrībhadra, but probably identical with Paṇḍita-Jñānamitra (No. 538) also quoted in SkV. Jñāna(Śri)mitra is a common Buddhist name.
I NCC7 339, 338, SkV LXXVIII – LXXIX, SMS I; p. 334, SACA 528 (v. E.P. Radhakrishnan in *K.V. Rangaswami Iyengar Commemoration Volume*; pp. 397 - 401, PO. 6.185, A.L. Thakur, *Jñānaśrīmitranibandhāvalī*, Patna 1959).

J The verses are quoted in SkV/Kav only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Buddhist devotional verses.

540. ज्ञानाङ्कुर = JÑĀNĀṄKURA=
ज्ञानाङ्कुश = JÑĀNĀṄKUŚA=
झानाङ्कुर JHĀNĀṄKURA

A No information. See **H**.
B *Terminus ad quem* A.D. 1205 (Skm, where the verse of the author is included) but probably earlier, for a verse of the author's is quoted anonymously in SkV (from the beginning of the 12th century).
E Skm, JS, SH.
F 4 verses.
G (1) JS 445.5 (a. Jñānāṅkuśa), SMS 4036; (2) JS 445.4 (a. Jñānāṅkuśa), SH 995, 201* (a. Jñānāṅkura), SkV 1627 an., IS 4715 = Śānt 3.8; (3) JS 445.6 (a. Jñānāṅkuśa), SH 996, 202* (a. Jñānāṅkura); (4) Skm [(B) 2306; (POS) 5.62.1] (a. Jñānāṅkura or Jhānāṅkura), IS 7154 = Sant 3.7
H Jñānāṅkura is identical with Jñānāṅkuśa, for the same verses are attributed to Jñānāṅkuśa in JS and to Jñānāṅkura in SH (verses 2, 3). Jñānāṅkura is also identical with Jhānāṅkura,. for verse No. 4 is attributed in Skm either to Jñānāṅkura or to Jhānāṅkura.
According to NCC7 343*b* there are unpublished MSs of Jnanankusa containing 25 *advaita* verses on self-control of which either the text or the commentary are ascribed in Kerala MSs to Śaṅkara. In view of the similarity of the subject-matter (see **J** below), the verses quoted here could have been written by this Jñānāṅkuśa.
I NCC7 343, SkV LXXIX, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, JS –, SACA 529.
J In NCC7 343 the entry should be corrected to Subhāṣitaratnakośa 1627 (instead of 126).
The verses are included in Skm and JS/SH and must have been very popular from the beginning of the 12th century to the 17th century at least. Verses Nos. 2 and 4 were included in Śānt.
The verses deal with peace of mind.

ज्ञानाङ्कुश v. ज्ञानाङ्कुर JÑĀNĀṄKUŚA v. JÑĀNĀṄKURA (No. 540)

541. ज्ञानानन्त = ज्ञानानन्द JÑĀNĀNANTA = JÑĀNĀNANDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributet to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.

G SkV 1601, SMS 7401.
H The proper form of the author's name is Jñānānanda (and not Jñānānanta) (as in SkV); so also NCC_7.
I NCC_7 344, SkV LXXIX, SACA 530.
J The verse is quoted in SkV only and does occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
The verse deals with peace of mind; the same theme often occurs in Bhartṛhari's *Vairāgya-śataka*,(Probably influenced by Bhartṛhari).

ज्ञानानन्द v. ज्ञानानन्त — JÑĀNĀNANDA v. JÑĀNĀNANTA (No. 541)

ज्यौतिषिकभट्टभास्कर — JYAUTIṢIKABHAṬṬABHĀSKARA
v. भास्कर I — (v. BHĀSKARA I) (No. 984)

झ (JH)

542. झञ्झानिल = ऋक्षपालित — JHAÑJHĀNILA= ṚKṢAPĀLITA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm (B) 1208(a. Jhnañjhānila),Skm (POS) 2.147.3 (a. Ṛkṣapālita), SMS 1010, (v. AB 533).
H Jhañjhānila is identical with Ṛkṣapālita for the verse is in some MSs of Skm attributed to Jhañjhānila and in others to Ṛkṣapālita.
I NCC_7 382, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 42, SMS I; p. 334 (323), SACA 531.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive verse (darkness).

झलंझलवासुदेव — JHALAṀJHALAVĀSUDEVA
(झलञ्झल°) — (JHALAÑHALA°)
v. वासुदेव III; — v. VĀSUDEVA III;

गलज्जलवासुदेव — GALAJJALAVĀSUDEVA (Nos. 1438, 345)

झानाङ्कुर v. ज्ञानाङ्कुर — JHĀNĀṄKURA v. JÑĀNĀṄKURA (No. 540)

543. झोझ — JHOJHA

A Son of Mādhava. Author of two inscriptions on copper-plates of king Agguka III from Saindhava; mostly written in prose. Not dated.
B End of the 9th, beginning of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription mentioned in A.
F, G Mostly written in prose with some benedictory verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_7 383, E.I. 26.195, 218-22, SACA 532.
J See F, G

ट (Ṭ)

टङ्कः v. ढङ्कः — ṬAṄKA v. ḌAṄKA (No. 587)

ड (Ḍ)

544. डहोरक = दोहरक — ḌAHORAKA= DOHARAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1906.
H Ḍahoraka is identical with Doharaka, for some MSs of VS spell the name of the author Doharaka and some others Ḍahoraka.
I NCC_8 6, VS 44, SACA 533.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

545. डामर (श्री°) (v. शुभ्र) — ḌĀMARA (ŚRĪ°) (v. ŚUBHRA) (No. 1669)

A No information.
B *Terminus ad quem* 15th century, for verses attributed to the author are included in VS, but probably earlier: two verses attributed in VS to Ḍāmara are already known in the first years of the 13th century, as they are quoted anonymously in Skm; also quoted in JS from the middle of the 13th century.
E VS, Vjv.
F 3 verses.
G (1) VS 2065 (a. ŚrīḌāmara), PG 380 (a. Bhramara or Śubha or Śubhra or Śūdra), Skm [(B) 1131; (POS) 2.132.1] an., SMS 4853; (2) VS 1408 (a. Śrī Ḍāmara), Vjv 144 (p. 148) (a. Śrīdhāra), SMS 10327; (3) VS 2111 (a. Śrī Ḍāmara), Skm [(B) 520; (POS) 2.9.5] (a. Bramaradeva).
H The name of the author is preceded by the honorofic prefix Śrī. See J.
I NCC_8 7, SACA 534.
J Verses Nos. 1 and 3 may not have been composed by Ḍāmara but by Bhramara-(deva); both are so attributed in PG and Skm respectively. However, Bhramara may be identical with Ḍāmara. In PG verse No. 1 is also attributed to Śubha, Śubhra or Śūdra.

The verses must have been well-known; they are included in early (Skm) and later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (PG).

Amatory verses (of high poetical value).

546. डिण्डिम = डिण्डिमकवि DIṆḌIMA= DIṆḌIMAKAVI

A No information. See **H** below.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in SH.
E SH.
F 3 verses.
G (1) SH 1723, SMS 10497; **(2)** SH 1752; **(3)** SH 1674.
H In SH the author is called Ḍiṇḍima or Ḍiṇḍimakavi.

In NCC$_8$, where Ḍiṇḍima (kavi) is not mentioned as an author of stray verses included in SH, Ḍiṇḍima is identified with Aruṇagirinātha. There are two Aruṇagirinātha-s: one son of Rājanātha and Abhirāmanāyikā of the Gautama-*gotra* and Samādeva, also known as Ḍiṇḍimakavisārvabhauma who lived in the first half of the 15th century, and one son of Rājanātha and Durgā also known as Ḍiṇḍima-kumāra who lived in the middle of the 16th century. There is no reason to identify Ḍiṇḍima of SH with either of the Aruṇagirnātha-s.
I NCC$_8$ 8, (NCC$_1$ 372-3), SACA 535.
J See H. The verses are quoted in SH only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Lyrical verses (description of the beauty of women etc.).

डिण्डीर v. लाटडिण्डीर DIṆḌĪRA v. LĀṬAḌIṆḌĪRA (No. 1319)

547. डिम्बोक = डिम्भोक = बिम्बोक = विम्बोक = हिङ्गोक = हिम्बोक (v. वित्तोक; विभोक) ḌIMBOKA= ḌIMBHOKA= BIMBOKA= VIMBOKA= HINGOKA = HIMBOKA (v. VITTOKA, VIBHOKA) (No. 1474)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in SkV.
C Mentions and flatters Vikramavardhana; verse (No. 4).
E SkV/Kav, Skm, JS, Prasanna, Vidy.
F 14 verses.
G **(1)** SkV 549 (a. Ḍimboka or Bimboka or Vimboka or Himboka), Kav 285 (a. Bimboka), Skm [(B) 634; (POS) 2.32.4] (a. Vākkuṭa), Prasanna 128*a* an., SMS 734, (v. AB 523, Kav p. 59); **(2)** Skm [(B) 540; (POS) 2.13.5] (a. Ḍimboka), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 120); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1971; (POS) 4.67.1] (a. Ḍimboka), Vidy 20 (a. Ḍimboka), JS 74.8 an., ŚP 810 an., VS 707 an., Any 57.43 an., AAS 1.5 an., SMS VII (v. Kav p. 120); **(4)** Skm [(B) 1458; (POS) 3.18.3] (a. Ḍimboka), SkV 1437 an., SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 121); **(5)** Prasanna 75*b* (a. Ḍimboka), SkV 998 (a. Bimboka), SMS VIII; **(6)** SkV 288 (a. Ḍimboka), Skm [(B) 1319; (POS) 2.169.4] (a. Ḍimboka or Ḍimbhoka), Prasanna 101*a* (a. Ḍimboka) (v. Kav p. 121); **(7)** JS 166.3 (a. Ḍimboka or an.), SkV 848 an., Prasanna 156*b* an., VS 1438 an. (v. Kav p. 121); **(8)** JS 152.27 (a. Ḍimboka), Skm [(B) 686; (POS) 2.43.1] (a. Amaru[ka]), VS 1323 (a. (?) Durvahaka), Daś *ad* 4.17 (a. Amaruśataka), IS 4137 (v. Kav p. 121) = Amar 51; **(9)** Skm [(B) 1176; (POS) 2.141.1] (a. Ḍimboka), Prasanna 124*a* (a. Bimboka), SkV 622/Kav 335 an., JS 77.12 an. (v. Kav p. 121) = Amar 117; **(10)** SkV 670 (a. Ḍimboka), Kav 383 (a. Himboka), Skm [(B) 718; (POS) 2.49.3] (a. Ḍimboka), (v. Kav p. 121); **(11)** Skm [(B) 672; (POS) 2.40.2] (a. Bimboka), Kav 369 (a. Himboka), Prasanna 148*a* (a. Ḍimboka), SkV 656 an., JS 293.4 an., ŚbB 3.131 an. (v. Kav p. 120, 59); **(12)** Prasanna 185*b* (a. Vimboka) (v. Vittoka); **(13)** SkV 980 (a. Ḍimboka); **(14)** SkV 649/Kav 362 (a. Hiṅgoka), PG 263 an., Sāh *ad* 3.37 an., Daś *ad* 2.7 an., AA 21 an., IS 6357 (v. Kav p. 120) = Amar 109.
H Ḍimboka is identical with Bimboka, Vimboka and Himboka, for the same verse is so attributed in various MSs of SkV (No. 1), or in various anthologies (Nos. 9, 10, 11); Ḍimboka is also identical with Ḍimbhoka, for verse No. 6 is so attributed in various MSs of Skm. Hiṅgoka is only so named in SkV/Kav (No. 13); he is probably also identical with Ḍimboka/Himboka. Ḍimboka/Vimboka may also be identical with Vittoka and/or Vibhoka.
I NCC$_8$, SkV LXXIX, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, 74, JS 35, CC$_1$ 214, 373, Vidy 8, Kav p. 120-1 (Himboka, Hiṅgoka), SMS I; p. 343, SACA 536.
J Verse No. 8 (and possibly also verses 9 and 11) are not Ḍimboka verses; they are Amaruka verses (verses 9 and 11 belong to Amaru(ka)'s *incerta*, thereof verse No. 8 is also attributed to Durvahaka in VS). Verse No. 1 is in Skm attributed to Vākkuṭa. Verse No. 12 (if Vittoka is different from Ḍimboka) is probably a Vittoka verse, for the attributtions in Prasanna are not reliable.

It is strange that verses No.9 and 11 are quoted in SkV anonymously while they are quoted over the name of Ḍimboka/Bimboka in Prasanna; they are also in other anthologies attributed to Ḍimboka. It is possible that they were so well-known as Ḍimboka's verses, in the 15th century that the scribe of Prasanna added on his own behalf the attribution to Ḍimboka; another, more plausible, explanation could be that the MSs on which the SkV edition is based did not contain the attribution of Ḍimboka, while the text on which Prasanna based his work, contained this attribution.

Ḍimboka's verses were well-known; they do occur not only in the oldest anthologies (SkV, Skm) but also in the latest one (Vidy).

Lyrical verses of high poetical value (amatory, descriptive of nature) and some flattery verses.

डिम्भोक v. डिम्बोक ḌIMBHOKA v. ḌIMBOKA (No. 547)

डोहर v. भोह(र) ḌOHARA v. BHOHA(RA) (No. 1029)

त (T)

548. तक्षक TAKṢAKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in VS; but probably earlier (verses Nos. 1 and 2 are included in ŚP, either anonymously or over the name of Sūra(Sarva)varman).
E VS, SRRU.
F Two verses.
G (1) VS 719, SRRU 889, ŚP 838 an., PdT 209 an., Any 62.86 an., IS 7808, SMS 9327; (2) VS 62, ŚP 101 (a. Sūravarman or Sarvavarman) (v. AB 377 = Vet *ad* 24.1 (*ad* Bd) p. 202.
I NCC_8 14, VS 43, SACA 537.
J Verse No. 2 is in ŚP attributed to Sūravarman or Śarvavarman; it was also so included in some later texts of Vet. Takṣaka's verses must have been well-known: they were included in early anthologies (ŚP, VS) as well as in late ones (PdT) and modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti and devotional verse.

549. तण्डुलदेव TAṆḌULADEVA

A No information. From Benares (Kāśideśa). See **B**.
B Traditionally lived in the court of King Bhoja od Dhārā, 11th century, but pobably later. *Terminus ad quem* is the 16th century (?) (Bhojaprabandha).
E BhPr.
F One verse.
G BhPr 164.
I NCC_8 16, SACA 538.
J The verse is included in BhPr only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious (?) verse on diction.

550. तथागत (वन्द्य°; रन्ति°) (v. तथागतदास) TATHĀGATA (VANDYA°; RANTI°) (v. TATHĀGATADĀSA) (No. 551).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV/Kav.
E SkV/Kav, Prasanna.
F One verse.
G SkV 785/Kav 478(Vandya-Tathāgata), Prasanna 168*a* (a. Ranti-Tathāgata), Skm [(B) 926; (POS) 2.91.1)] (a. Mṛgarāja).
H In SkV/Kav the name of the author is preceded by the prefix *vandya* (honorable, venerable) and in Prasanna by the prefix *ranti°*. In SkV (p. LXXIX) it is suggested that *Vandya* might stand for Vandhyaghātīya Brāhmiṇ (doubtful); it is also suggested that the name indicates a Buddhist (also doubtful, see No. 551 **H**).
Tathāgata may be identical with Tathāgatadāsa, despite the completely different character of the verses, for almost all Sanskrit poets composed flattery verses.
I NCC_8 –, SACA 539.
J Not mentioned in NCC_8. NCC mentions only the poets Tathāgatadāsa quoted in Skm.
The verse is in SkV/Kav attributed to Vandya-Tathāgata, in Prasanna to Ranti-Tathāgata and in Skm to Mṛgarāja (see below No. 1152); it appears only in these *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Amatory verse.

551. तथागतदास (v. तथागत) TATHĀGATADĀSA (v. TATHĀGATA) (No. 550)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV, Skm.
F One verse.
G SkV 1389, Skm [(B) 1377; (POS) 3.2.2].
H See No. 550 **H**. Rather Vaiṣṇava than Buddhist flattery verse; in any case the king praised was a Vaiṣṇava.
Tathāgatadāsa may be identical with Tathāgata.
I NCC_8 84, SkV LXXIX, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 539.
J Add in NCC_8 84 that Tathāgatadāsa is also quoted in SkV.
The verse is quoted in SkV and Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Flattery verse.

तथागतेन्द्रसिंह v. इन्द्रसिंह TATHĀGATENDRASIṀHA v. INDRASIṀHA (No. 107)

552. तपस्विन् I — TAPASVIN I

(v. तपस्विन् II) — (v. TAPASVIN II)

(No. 553)

A No information. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV, Skm.
F One verse.
G SkV 1154 (a. Vikramāditya and Tapasvin), Skm [(B) 2024; (POS) 5.5.4] (a. Vikramāditya).
H The verse is in SkV attributed to two authors Vikramāditya and Tapasvin (Tapasvin might mean an anonymous ascetic), while in Skm it is attributed to Vikramāditya. It is rather Vikramāditya's verse. Tapasvin, if it means a name of an author, was probably different from Tapasvin II, in view of the different character of the verses (but could be identical).
I See **H**. Not mentioned in NCC_8 where only Tapasvin II is mentioned.
J The verse does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Anyokti.

553. तपस्विन् II — TAPASVIN II

(v. तपस्विन् I) — (v. TAPASVIN I) (No 552)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2146; (POS) 5.30.1] (v. AB 513-4).
H See No. 552 **H**.
I NCC_8 106, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 542.
J See No. 552 (**J**). The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Sententious verse (very beautiful).

554. तरणिक = तरलिक — TARAṆIKA= TARALIKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.

E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2252 (a. Taraṇika), Skm (POS) 5.51.2] (a. Taralika), SMS VI.
H Taraṇika is identical with Taralika for the verse is in some MSs of Skm attributed to Taraṇika and in others Taralika.
I NCC_8 109, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 543.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Ascetic verse.

तरणिनन्दन v. तरणिनन्दिन् — TARAṆINANDANA v. TARAṆINANDIN (No. 555).

555. तरणिनन्दिन् = तरणिनन्दन = तवणिनन्दन — TARAṆINANDIN= TARAṆINANDANA= TAVAṆINANDANA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Skm, Prasanna.
F 4 verses.
G (1) SkV 1082 (a. Taraṇinandin or Taraṇinandana), Prasanna 185*a* (a. Taraṇinandin); Skm [(B) 1894; (POS) 4.91.4)] (a. Bhāmaha), SMS 8317 (v. A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 16.207); (2) Skm [(B) 924; (POS) 2.90.4] (a. Taraṇinandin), ŚP 3390 an., VS 1063 an. (v. AB 513), SkV 1086 (a. Taraṇinandin or Taraṇinandana); (4) SkV 726 (a. Taraṇinandana or Tavaṇinandana), Kav 439 an.,
H Taraṇinandin is identical with Taraṇinandana or Tavaṇinandana, for various MSs of SkV quote the author as Taraṇinandin or Taraṇinandana (verses Nos. 1 and 3) and verse 4 is in various MSs of SkV ascribed to Taraṇinandana or to Tavaṇinandana.
I NCC_8 109, SkV LXXIX, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 544.
J NCC_8 should be rectified by adding that 3 verses of the author are also included in SkV; one of these verses is in Skm attributed to Bhāmaha.
The verses are quoted in SkV, Skm, Prasanna and in ŚP and VS anonymously; they are not quoted in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Amatory verses and *anyokti*-s. Good poetry.

तरलिक v. तरणिक — TARALIKA v. TARAṆIKA (No. 554)

556. तरुणबाण TARUṆABĀṆA

(v. BĀṆA) (No. 900)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in JS.
E JS, SH.
F One verse.
G JS 134.11, SH 2056.
H Probably identical with Bāṇa; see No. 900.
I NCC_8 –, JS –, SACA 545.
J Not quoted in NCC_8, nor JS. The verse is quoted in JS and SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See No. 900 **J**.

557. तरुणावाचस्पति TARUṆĀVĀCASPATI

A No information. Probably father of Keśva Bhaṭṭāraka and teacher of Hoysala Vīra Rāmanātha who came to the throne in A.D. 1255.
B Middle of the 13th century.
D Probably author of the commentary on the Kāvyādarśa.
E SRHt.
F. 2 verses
G (1) SRHt 4.2, SSSN 11.34 an.; (2) SRHt 4.3 .
I (v. NCC_8 110, NCC_4 109), SACA 546, (v. JOR (Madras) 13.305, ABORI 23.419).
J Not mentioned in NCC_8 110. The verses are quoted in SRHt/SSSN only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Devotional verses.

तवणिनन्दन v. तरणिनन्दिन् TAVAṆINANDANA v. TARAṆINANDIN (No. 555)

तानहडीयदङ्क (°रङ्क) v. तालहडीयदङ्क TĀNAHAḌĪYADAṄKA (°RAṄKA) v. TĀLAHAḌĪYADAṄKA (No. 560)

558. तामर = तामरस TĀMARA = TĀMARASA

A No information. Perhaps a sobriquet or a work.
B Must have lived (or have been composed) in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the verse quoted below is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1721 (v. VS 1341).

I NCC_8 –, SkV LXXIX, SACA 547.
J Not quoted in NCC. The verse is quoted in SkV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Verse on poetry in the form of a riddle.

559. तारदत्त TĀRADATTA

A *Mahatta(ka) Bhogin.* Author of the inscription on a copper-plate of Jayasiṁhadeva, the lord of all Gondama, issued from the banks of the Mandākinī, dated *saṁvat* 88 *Jyeṣṭha śudi* 13.
B 19th century.
C, D E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose with some imprecatory verses. Nothing to note.
I NCC_8 152, JBORS 2.147-9, BhL 1756, SACA 548.
J Imprecatory verses.

तारदेव TĀRADEVA v. Annex (No. 1933)

560. तालहडीयदङ्क = तानहडीयदङ्क (°रङ्क) (v. दङ्क) TĀLAHAḌĪYADAṄKA = TĀNAHAḌĪYADAṄKA (°RAṄKA) (v. DAṄKA) (No. 587).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm (B) 852 (a. Tālahaḍīyadaṅka), Skm (POS) 2.76.2 (a. Tānahaḍīyadaṅka or °raṅka).
H Tālahaḍīyadaṅka is identical with Tānahaḍīyadaṅka (or °raṅka), for various MSs of Skm quote this verse over these names. Perhaps identical with Daṅka (No. 587).
I NCC_8 165, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 57, SACA 549.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

561. तिकम TIKAMA

A Author of the inscription of Dhāraṇamahādevī, probably the wife of Someśvaradeva, found at Kuruspāl near Narāyanpāl; dated *śaka-saṁvat* 1033 (A.D. 1069).
B Second half of the 11th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G Nothing to note.
I NCC_8 165, E.I. 10.31-33, SACA 550.

तित्तोक v. वित्तोक — TITTOKA v. VITTOKA

(No. 1474)

562. तिलचन्द्र — TILACANDRA

A No information. Probably a sobriquet of an unknown author.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1719; (POS) 4.16.4]; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1864; (POS) 4.45.4]; **(3)** Skm [(B) 315; (POS) 1.63.5]; **(4)** Skm [(B) 1865; (POS) 4.45.5]; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1543; (POS) 3.35.3]
I NCC$_8$ 186, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 58, SACA 551, (v. JOR (Madras) 18.262).
J Verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Poor poetry.

563. तीरभुक्तीयसर्वेश्वर (v. सर्वेश्वर) — TĪRABHUKTĪYASARVEŚVARA (v. SARVEŚVARA) (No. 1768)

A No information. From Tīrhut. The author's real name was probably Sarveśvara and Tīrabhuktīya was a prefix denoting that the author was from Tīrhut.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1998; (POS) 4.72.3] (v. AB 547).
H Could be indentical with Sarveśvara. See A above.
I NCC$_8$ 107, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 132, SACA 553.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Verse described by Th. Aufrecht as *"incidit in Scyllam"*.

तुङ्ग v. तुङ्गोक — TUṄGA v. TUṄGOKA (No. 564)

564. तुङ्गोक = तुङ्ग = शुङ्गोक (°ङ्गौक) (v. शिङ्गोक) — TUṄGOKA = TUṄGA = ŚUṄGOKA (°ṄGAUKA= ŚIṄGOKA)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Skm, Prasanna.
F 12 verses.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1011; (POS) 2.108.1)] (a. Tuṅgoka or Śuṅgoka), SMS 5124; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1514; (POS) 3.29.4] (a. Tuṅgoka or Śuṅgoka), SMS 6893; **(3)** Skm [(B) 164; (POS) 1.33.4] (a. Tuṅgoka), SMS 7640; **(4)** Skm [(B) 1487; (POS) 3.24.2] (a. Śuṅgoka), SMS 7830; **(5)** Skm [(B) 152; (POS) 1.31.2] (a. Tuṅgoka), SkV 98 (a. Tuṅga), Prasanna 26 *a* (a. Tuṅgoka), SMS 9210; **(6)** Skm [(B) 1675; (POS) 4.7.5] (a. Śuṅgoka), SMS 10510; **(7)** Skm [(B) 2192; (POS) 5.39.2] (a. Śuṅgoka or Śuṅgauka), SMS VI; **(8)** SkV 97 (a. Tuṅga), Skm [(B) 157; (POS) 1.32.2] an., SMS VII; **(9)** Skm [(B) 1497; (POS) 3.26.2] (a. Śuṅgoka), SMS VIII; **(10)** Skm [(B) 1468; (POS) 3.20.3] (a. Śuṅgoka); **(11)** Skm [(B) 1479; (POS) 3.22.4] (a. Śuṅgoka); **(12)** Skm (POS) 1.32.1 (a. Tuṅgoka), Skm (B) 156 an., SkV 99 an.,
H Tuṅgoka is identical with Tuṅga for the same verse (No. 5) is attributed in various *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* to Tuṅga or Tuṅgoka (SkV uses consistently for the designation of the author the name Tuṅga). Tuṅgoka is identical with Śuṅgoka or Śuṅgauka, for in various MSs of Skm the author is so called (Nos. 1, 2, 7). Only verse No. 8 is attributed to Tuṅga; verses 3 and 12 are attributed to Tuṅgoka, and verses 4, 6, 9, 10, 11 are attributed to Śuṅgoka.
I NCC$_8$ 194, CC$_1$ 232, 658, SkV LXXIX, Skm (B) 9, 25, (POS) 58, 128, SACA 553.
J Verse No. 8 is in SkV attributed to Tuṅga and quoted anonymously in Skm, while verse No. 12 is in Skm (POS) attributed to Tuṅgoka and in Skm (B) and SkV quoted anonymously. These verses are probably Tuṅgoka/Śuṅgoka's verses.
Verses are quoted in Skm, SkV and SkV/Prasanna only and do not occur in other later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional, flattery and descriptive verses (beauty of women with some erotic touch).

565. तुञ्जीर — TUÑJĪRA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 11th century or earlier, for quoted by Kṣemendra in Suvṛ.
E Suvṛ.
F One verse.
G Suvṛ *ad* 2.9 (3)
I NCC$_8$ 194, SACA 554.
J The verse is quoted in Suvṛ only.
Lyrical verse.

566. तुतातित — TUTĀTITA

A No information. Possibly an onomatopoeic sobriquet (for a tattler).
B *Terminus ad quem* first years of the 13th century (Skm), but probably earlier, for the same verse is included over the name of Vidyā in SkV.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1618; (POS) 3.50.3], SkV 996 (a. Vidyā), Prasanna 75*a* (a. Vidyā), SP 1227 (a. Mātaṅgadivākara), VS 2544 (a. Mātaṅgadivākara), SSS 56 an., KH 331.9-12 an., AR 144.4-7 an., Rasagaṅgā 560.6-9 an., (v. AP 73, ZDMG 27.635:

28.157, AB 514), SMS 10342; **(2)** Skm [(B) 751; (POS) 2.56.1] (v. AB 514).

I NCC$_8$ 194, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 58, SACA 555.

J The first verse is well-known; it was quoted in early (SkV) and late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SSS); it is also quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works; it is not sure whether this verse was composed by Tutātika; it is also attributed to Vidyā (in SkV/Prasanna) and to Mātaṅgadivākara (in ŚP and VS). The second verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Amatory verse and verse on fame (good poetry).

567. तुरुष्कराज — TURUṢKARĀJA

A No information. This is not the name of the author but the designation of a Turkish king.

B 11th century. Must be contemporary to Bhojadeva, for the verse is attributed to Turuṣkarāja and Bhojadeva; it is included in SkV (beginning of the 12th century).

E SkV.

F One verse. (See **G**).

G SkV 1651 (a. Turuṣkarāja-Bhojadevayoḥ), Skm [(B) 2118; (POS) 5.24.3] (a. Vasundhara), SMS VIII. It seems that verse SkV 1650 = Skm [(B) 2117 (POS) 5.24.2] (a. Chittapa) was also written by the same poet(s).

H See **B** above. Strange attribution to the two authors mentioned in **B**.

I NCC$_8$ –, SkV LXXX, SACA 556.

J Not quoted in NCC. The verse is attributed in Skm to Vasundhara. It is quoted in SkV and Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Amatory verse. In SkV p. LXXX it is suggested that the verse is from a tale or a play. (See **G** *in fine*). Good poetry.

568. तैरभुक्त = तैरभुक्तकवि = भुक्तकवि = भक्तकवि = रघुपति उपाध्याय (श्री°)= रूपोपाध्याय (v. रघुपति)

TAIRABHUKTA = TAIRABHUKTAKAVI = BHUKTAKAVI= BHAKTAKAVI= RAGHUPATI UPADHYAYA (ŚRĪ°)= RŪPOPĀDHYĀYA (v. RAGHUPATI) (No., 1192)

A No information. Tairabhakta and Tairabhuktakavi are probably not names of the author but the designation of a poet from Tīrhut. The real name of the author is probably Raghupati Upādhyāya, a Brāhmin from Mithilā with the surname of Upādhyāya. A Kṛṣṇaite.

B First half of the 16th century.

D If identical with Raghupati Upadhyaya, then author of Puruṣārtha-kaumudī.

E PG, Kṛṣṇadāsa's Caitanya-caritāmṛta.

F 11 verses.

G **(1)** PG 316 (a. Tairabhukta or Tairabhuktakavi), SMS 4022; **(2)** PG 87 (a. Śrī Raghupatyupādhyāya), SMS 6198; **(3)** PG 98 (a. Raghupatyupādhyāya) = Kṛṣṇadāsa; Caitanya-caritāmṛta *madhya* 19.98; **(4)** PG 306 (a. Tairabhuktakavi or Bhuktakavi or Bhaktakavi), SMS VII; **(5)** PG 300 (a. Śrī Raghupatyupādhyāya), RJ 74 an., SMS VIII; **(6)** PG 338 (a. Tairabhukta), SMS VIII; **(7)** PG 339 (a. Tairabhukta or Tairabhuktakavi or Tairabhuktaraghupatyupādhyāya, or Raghupatyupādhyāya or an.); **(8)** PG 329 (a. Tairabhukta or Tairabhuktakavi); **(9)** PG 82 (a. Śrī Raghupaty-upādhyāya or Śrī Raghupādhyāya or Rūpopādhyāya) = Kṛṣṇadāsa, Caitanya-caritāmṛta, *madhya* 19.101-5 (a. Raghupati Upādhyāya); **(10)** PG 97 (a. Śrī Raghupatyupādhyāya or Raghupaty-upādhyāya or Śrī Raghupādhyāya or Śrī Raghu or an.); **(11)** PG 126 (a. Śrī Raghupaty-upādhyāya or Raghupaty-upādhyaya or Śrī Raghupādhyāya or an.) = Kṛṣṇadāsa, Caitanya-caritāmṛta, *madhya* 19.96 (a. Raghupati-upādhyāya)

H Tairabhukta or Tairabhuktakavi (Nos. 1, 8) is probably identical with Raghupatyupādhyāya or Tairabhukta-raghupaty-upādhyāya, for different MSs of PG so attribute verse No. 7. Other verses of PG in different MSs, identify Raghupatyupādhyāya with Raghupatyāya (No. 10), Rūpopādhyāya (No. 10) and even Raghu (No. 10). Often the name of the author in preceded by the honorific prefix Śrī. Different from Rāghupati (No. 1192).

I NCC$_8$ 223, CC$_1$ 236, 486, PG 205-6, 224, SACA 557.

J 3 verses (Nos. 3, 9, 11) were also included in Kṛṣṇadāsa's Caitanya-caritāmṛta; some of them are there also attributed to the author.

The verses are quoted only in PG and in the Caitanya-caritāmṛta and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Devotional (Kṛṣṇaite) verses.

569. तैलपाटीय गाङ्गोक = गाङ्गोक (v. नटगाङ्गोक)

TAILAPĀṬĪYA – GĀṄGOKA = GĀṄGOKA (v. NAṬAGĀṄGOKA) (No. 707)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.

E Skm.

F 4 verses.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 645; (POS) 2.34.5], SMS 2255; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1705; (POS) 4.13.5], SMS 5621; **(3)** Skm [(B) 1211; (POS) 2.148.1]; **(4)** Skm (B) 1839 (a. Tailapaṭīya-gāṅgoka, Skm (POS) 4.40.5 (a. Gāṅgoka).

H Tailapaṭīyagāṅgoka is identical with Gāṅgoka, for different MSs of Skm quote the author as Tailapaṭīyagāṅgoka, or shortly as Gāṅgoka (No. 4).

I NCC$_8$ 223, NCC$_5$ 340, Skm (B) 9, Skm (POS) 58, SACA 558.

J In NCC_8 223 it should be added that Skm (B) 1839 also quotes the author. The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive verses and *anyokti-s*.

तोत v. तौत TOTA v. TAUTA (No. 570)

570. तौत (भट्ट°) = तोत TAUTA (BHAṬṬA°) =TOTA

A *Guru* of Abhinavagupta in *nāṭyaśāstra.*
B Second half of the 10th century
C Mentioned, among others, in the Locana on Dhvanyāloka, Abhinavabhāratī on Nāṭyaśāstra.
D Kāvyakautuka-alaṁkāra (not extant).
E Auc *ad* 35 (p. 56; between 96, 97).
F One sentence.
G This is not a verse, but the definition of *pratibhā.* His Kāvyakautuka is written in verse.
I NCC_8 225, NCC_4 86, SACA 559 (v. JOR (Madras) 6.153-162, S. K. De, *Sanskrit Poetics* 1.118-121, P. V. Kane, *History of Sanskrit Poetics* 210-2, V. Raghavan, *Bhoja's Śṛṅgāra-prakāśa,* 80, 81, 235, 534, 582, 586).
J See **G** above.

571. त्रिपुरारि TRIPURĀRI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm (B) 424; (POS) 1.85.4], SMS 2542; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1295; (POS) 2.164.5], SMS 6160.
I NCC_8 245, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 58, SACA 560.
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive verses (of nature: moon, river)

572. त्रिपुरारिपाल TRIPURĀRIPĀLA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 9 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1855; (POS) 4.43.5], SMS 2735; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1849; (POS) 4.42.4], SMS 8769; **(3)** Skm [(B) 1835; (POS) 4.39.5], SMS VIII; **(4)** Skm [(B) 1527; (POS) 3.32.2]; **(5)** Skm [(B) 1850; (POS) 4.42.5]; **(6)** Skm [(B) 1526; (POS) 3.32.1]; **(7)** Skm [(B) 167; (POS) 1.34.2]; **(8)** Skm [(B) 2153; (POS) 5.31.3]; **(9)** Skm [(B) 166; (POS) 1.34.1]

I NCC_8 249, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59, SACA 561.
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive verses, *anyokti-s*.

573. त्रिभुवनपाल TRIBHUVANAPĀLA

A Son of Anantapāla *(Akṣapaṭalika)*. Author of the stone inscription of Brahmadeva, feudatory prince of Pṛthvīdeva II of the Kalacuri dynasty, found in Ratanpur (Bādal Mahāl) near Bilaspur, dated Kalacuri 915 (= A.D. 1163-4). A Śaiva.
B Second half of the 12th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription *(praśasti)* described in A.
F, G 45 verses in beautiful *kāvya*-style, mostly illegible, but reconstructed from a MS from Batanpur. 7 verses worth nothing: 7, 6, 42, 3, 2, 4, 8, 1.
I NCC_8 256, E. I. 255-267, CII 4. 501-511, SACA 562.
J Invocatory, descriptive and eulogistic verses.

574. त्रिभुवनसरस्वती TRIBHUVANASARASVATĪ

A Poetess. Older sister of Mahītalasarasvatī. A Vaiṣṇava. No further information. See C.
B End of the 9th, beginning of the 10th century. See **C**.
C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara in his Karpūramañjarī (KM 4; p. 46); mentions king Viṭaṅkadeva.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 323; (POS) 1.65.3] (v. SskṛP 39); **(2)** Skm [(B) 1396; (POS) 3.6.1] (v. SskṛP 39).
I NCC_8 256, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59, SACA 563, (v. SskṛP XXXVII, 39, V. Raghavan in *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 25.62-3).
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Eulogistic and devotional verses.

575. त्रिलोचन = त्रैलोचन TRILOCANA = TRAILOCANA

A No information. A Buddhist, devotee of Lokeśvara.
B End of the 9th, beginning of the 10th century. See **C**.
C Praised by Rājaśekhara (JS 45.71); quoted in the Nāṭyadarpaṇa (GOS 48; pp. 70, 76, 77, 81) and in Bhoja's Sṛṅgāraprakāśa (v. V. Raghavan; pp. 883-5).
D Pārthavijaya-nāṭaka (JS 45.71) (not extant).
E SkV/Kav, JS, ŚP, SH, Pad, RJ.
F 10 verses.
G **(1)** JS 67.17, ŚP 764, RJ 319 an., Any 11.94 an., IS 1162, SMS 6330; **(2)** SkV 14/Kav 14, SMS 8573; **(3)** SkV 20, SMS VI; **(4)** ŚP 187, SH 438, RJ 1415, Pad 118.

85, SMS VIII (v. AP 32, Kav p. 42; No. 9 below); **(5)** SkV 13/Kav 13; **(6)** SH 439; (7) JS 275.8; (8) SkV 167 (a. Trilocana), Kav 69 (a. Traicolana); **(9)** ŚP 186, Pad 118.87 (a. AP 32, ZDMG 27.631; No. 4 above); **(10)** JS 54.22.

H Trilocana is identical with Trailocana, for verse No. 8 is attributed in SkV to Trilocana and in Kav to Trailocana.

I NCC$_8$ 261, JS 35, SkV LXXX, AP 32, SACA 564 (v. V. Raghavan, Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa*; pp. 883-5).

J Verses of the author must have been well-known, for they were quoted in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgrah-as* (SkV, JS, ŚP) and those of the 17th century (SH, Pad, RJ).
Devotional and descriptive verses (nature; spring), as well as verses about poets (Bāṇa, Mayūra) and *anyokti*.

576. त्रिलोचन त्रिवाडीक — TRILOCANA TRIVĀḌĪKA

A No information. Contemporary of Nāgeśa Śāstrin, Veṇīpāṇḍeya. The author, in competition with them, composed the verse quoted below.
B 18th century.
E SuSS.
F One verse.
G SuSS 218.
I NCC$_8$ –, SACA 565, (v. J. B. Chaudhuri, in *B.C. Law Volume II*, p. 154).
J Not mentioned in NCC. The verse is quoted only in the late SuSS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. See also **A** above.
Description of nature (rising moon).

त्रिलोचननाथ — TRILOCANANĀTHA v. Annex (No. 1934)

त्रिलोचनाचार्य v. त्रिलोचनार्य — TRILOCANĀCĀRYA v. TRILOCANĀRYA (No. 577)

577. त्रिलोचनार्य = त्रिलोचनाचार्य — TRILOCANĀRYA = TRILOCANĀCĀRYA

A No information. Author of the inscription on three copper-plates of Anna-Varma, found at Vanapalli (Godāvarī District), dated *śaka* 1300 (= A.D. 1379/80).
B Second half of the 14th century.
D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 29 verses, of which 6 are worth noting: 1, 5, 29, 4, 2, 3.
H The author is called Trilocanārya or Trilocanācārya.
I NCC$_8$ 262, E. I. 3.59-66, SACA 566.
J Invocatory, descriptive and eulogistic verses.

578. त्रिविक्रम I (भागवत°) = त्रिविक्रमदत्त — TRIVIKRAMA I (BHĀGAVATA°) = TRIVIKRAMADATTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier for verses of this poet are included in VS.
E VS, Vjv.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 1029, SMS 1857; (2) VS 866, Vjv 91 (p. 149) (a. Trivikramadatta) = Bhallaṭa 62.
H Trivikrama I is identical with Trivikramadatta, for verse No. 2 is attributed in VS to Trivikrama and in Vjv to Trivikramadatta.
I NCC$_8$ 263, VS 43, SACA 567.
J Verse No. 2 is not a Trivikrama verse; it is a Bhallaṭa verse. The verse is quoted in VS and Vjv only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Devotional verse.

579. त्रिविक्रम II (v. त्रिविक्रमभट्ट) — TRIVIKRAMA II (v. TRIVIKRAMABHAṬṬA) (No. 582).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 172.13.
H The editior of JS included the verse, attributed in JS to Trivikrama, to Trivikrama-bhaṭṭa, but probably this verse was not composed by the author of Nalacampū, but by another Trivikrama(bhaṭṭa). That is the only case where JS ascribes a verse to Trivikrama; in all the other cases the attributions in JS are to Trivikramabhaṭṭa and this verse cannot be traced in the Nalacampū, while almost all the verses in JS quoted over the name of Trivikramabhaṭṭa were traced in the Nalacampū. (The verse is also quoted as No. 33 over the name of Trivikramabhaṭṭa below, see No. 582 **H**).
I NCC$_8$ –, JS 35-6, SACA 570 (see also No. 582 **H**).
J Not quoted in NCC. The verse is quoted in JS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

580. त्रिविक्रम III (वैद्य) — TRIVIKRAMA III (VAIDYA)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1903; (POS) 4.53.3].
I NCC$_8$ 263, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59, SACA 568.
J The verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verse.

त्रिविक्रमदत्त v. — TRIVIKRAMADATTA v.
त्रिविक्रम I — TRIVIKRAMA I (No. 578)

581. त्रिविक्रमनाथ (पुरोहित) — TRIVIKRAMANĀTHA (PUROHITA)

A No information. Author of the stone inscription from Partābgaḍh (Rājputāna) written under orders of Jajjanāga and issued from Mahodaya (Kanauj), recording various donations to Vaṭayakṣiṇī, Indrāditya and Trailokyamohanadeva. Written during the times of the Pratihāra king Mahendrapāladeva II; dated *saṁvat* 1003 (= A. D. 946).
B Middle of the 10th century.
D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 12 verses; nothing to note.
I NCC$_8$ –, E. I. 14.176-188, BhL 61, SACA 569.
J Not mentioned in NCC. The verses refer to donations.

582. त्रिविक्रमभट्ट I = भट्टत्रिविक्रम = यमुनात्रिविक्रम (v. त्रिविक्रम II ; त्रिविक्रमभट्ट II) — TRIVIKRAMABHAṬṬA I = BHAṬṬATRIVIKRAMA = YAMUNĀTRIVIKRAMA (v. TRIVIKRAMA II; TRIVIKRAMABHAṬṬA II) (Nos. 579, 583).

A Son of Nemāditya also called Devāditya and grandson of Śrīdhara of Śāṇḍilya-gotra; father of Bhāskara Bhaṭṭa (Vidyāpati). Court-poet of the Rāṭhoḍa king Indrarāja III od Mānyakheta in Hyderabad, whose coronation ceremony was celebrated in

A. D. 915 in the village of Kuruṇḍaka at the confluence of the rivers Kṛṣṇā and Gaṅgā. See D.
B First half of the 10th century (See A).
D Nalacampū (NC) = Damayantīkathā, Madālasācampū and inscription on a stone tablet of the time of the Yādava Siṁghaṇa and his feudatories Soïdeva and Hemāḍideva, discovered in the ruined temple of the goddess Bhavānī near Pāṭṇā, written mostly in a kind of old Māraṭhī (Khāndeśī). Nothing to note. See also Trivikramabhaṭṭa II (No. 583).
E JS, ŚP, VS, SH, PG, Pad, PV, PdT, SG, SuMañ, Regnaud VI, Sar.
F 45 verses.
G **(1)** SH 529 = NC 1.9; **(2)** ŚP 3459, SH 2089, SMS 1959 (v. AP 32) = NC 7.49; **(3)** ŚP 191, VS 135, SH 372, SuMañ 31.11-2 (a. Śrī Vikrama), RJ 1418 (a. Bilhaṇa), SCSL 70 an., IS 461, SMS 2154 = NC 1.6, Cr 1166; **(4)** JS 171.1, SH 1809 an., SMS 2428 = NC 3.25; **(5)** JS 393.64, SMS 2679= NC 6.46; **(6)** JS 246.12, ŚP 3846 an., Pad 63.28 an., RJ 1244 an. SuSS 70 an., SMS 3371 = NC 5.61; **(7)** JS 221.15, ŚP 3865, SG 555, SuMañ 146.15-8, SMS 4242 (v. AP 33, ZDMG 27.631) = NC 1.40; **(8)** JS 190.92, SMS 4258 = NC 1.58; **(9)** JS 180.18, ŚP 3309, SH 1637, SG 83, SMS 4980 = NC 3.32; **(10)** ŚP 162, SH 471, Pad 117.82, VP 3.24 an., RJ 1409 an., Sama 2 u 17 an., IS 1219, SMS 6635 (v. AAus 419) = NC 1.23; **(11)** JS 371.15, SMS 8157 = NC 5.35; **(12)** RJ 1403, SH 383 (a. Cāṇakya), ŚP 140 (a. Cāṇakya), JS 36.3 (a. Vallabhadeva), SMS 8483 = Cr 1301; **(13)** JS 147.8, ŚP 3448, SH 2043, SMS 8893 (v. AP 33, ZDMG 27.631) = NC 5.21; **(14)** ŚP 159, VS 134, Pad 117.81, SH 414 an., VP 3.25 an., SMa 2.661, IS 1732, SMS 10005 = NC 1.5; **(15)** JS 193.7, ŚP 3530, RJ 1043 an., SuSS 28 an., SMS 10088 = NC 7.37; **(16)** JS 384.9, SMS 10385 = NC 1.44; **(17)** JS 354.10, SMS 10488 = NC 1.49; **(18)** JS 175.15, SH 1828, Kpr 10.423 an., KāP *ad* 10.8 (p. 328) an., Dhv *ad* 3.94 (p. 513) an., KHpk 350.540 and 424.726 an., AlS 98.28-99.2 an., Amd 253.701 an., SMS VI; **(19)** JS 262.16, ŚP 3641, VS 2002, SG 390, SMS VI (v. AP 33, ZDMG 27.631) = NC 7.28; **(20)** JS 386.18, SMS VI = NC 5.44; **(21)** JS 377.6, SMS VIII = NC 1.30; **(22)** JS 156.5, PG 353, SMS VIII = NC 6.23; **(23)** JS 171.3 = NC 7.21; **(24)** JS 255.5 = NC 7.17; **(25)** Pad 20.23, PdT 81, Regnaud VI 7 = NC 1.47; **(26)** JS 386.19 = NC 2.4; **(27)** JS 173.3, ŚP 766, Pad 31.14 = NC 3.29; **(28)** Sar *ad* 4.73 (192) = NC 6.29; **(29)** JS 248.5 = NC 5.74; **(30)** JS 255.6 = NC 7.18; **(31)** ŚP 142, VS 147 = NC 1.4; **(32)** JS 393.63 = NC 6.45; **(33)** JS 172.13 (a. Trivikrama); **(34)** JS 186.65 = NC 5.67, BhŚ 641; **(35)** JS 171.4 = NC 7.22; **(36)** SH 2042 = NC 5.20; **(37)** JS 249.9 = NC 5.75; **(38)** JS 407.47 = NC 4.20; **(39)** JS 43.50, SH 311 (v. P. Peterson, Second Report p. 62) = NC 1.14; **(40)** JS 171.2 = NC 3.26; **(41)** JS 25.56, ŚP 133, RJ 54 (v. AP 34) = NC 3.7; **(42)** VS 2001 = NC 7.31; **(43)** JS 386.20 = NC 5.46; **(44)** PV 630, VS 1721 an., ŚP 3864 an., SuSS 373 an., **(45)** JS 147.7 = NC 1.63.
H Trivikramabhaṭṭa was also called Bhaṭṭa Trivikrama; Yamunā-Trivikrama was his sobriquet taken from NC 6.1*d* (not quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*). See J.
I NCC$_8$ 264, PdT CCX-CCXV, JS 35-36, VS 43, AP 32-4, PG 206-7, SMS I p. 335, E.I. 1.340-6, SACA 570 (v. V. Varadachari *Trivikramabhaṭṭa, the Poet* in *Charudeva Shastri Felicitarion Volume* 5.29 sqq., JOR (Madras) 18.249-50, PO 26.47).
J Most of the verses of Trivikramabhaṭṭa are quoted in JS. JS quotes also one verse attributed to Trivikrama; it seems that this verses (quoted here as No. 33) is not Trivikramabhaṭṭa's verse, but Trivikrama II's verse. Also doubtful Trivikrama-

bhaṭṭa verses are verses 12, which is probably a so-called Cāṇakya verse; (it is so attributed in ŚP and SH and is attributed to Vallabhadeva in JS); verse 18 which is a well-known verse of unknown authorship but often quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works and No. 44 which is only attributed to Trivikramabhaṭṭa in PV, while it is quoted anonymously in ŚP and VS which quote Trivikramabhaṭṭa's verses often with the attribution to Trivikramabhaṭṭa. If we do not take into consideration the four doubtful Trivikramabhaṭṭa verses, the rest, i.e. 41 verses, could be traced in NC as follows:

NC.	No.	Sources: attributed in:	an:
1.4	31	ŚP, VS	–
1.5	14	ŚP, VS, Pad	SH, VP, SMa
1.6	3	ŚP, VS, SH	RJ, SuMañ, SCSL
1.9	1	ŚH	–
1.14	39	JS, SH	–
1.23	10	ŚP, SH, Pad	RJ, Sama, VP
1.30	21	JS	–
1.40	7	JS, ŚP, SG, SuMañ	–
1.44	16	JS	–
1.47	25	Pad, PdT, Regnaud VI	–
1.49	17	JS	–
1.58	8	JS	–
1.63	45	JS	–
2.4	26	JS	–
3.7	41	JS, ŚP, RJ	–
3.25	4	JS	SH
3.26	40	JS	–
3.29	27	JS, ŚP, Pad	–
3.32	9	JS, ŚP, SH, SG	–
4.20	38	JS	–
5.20	36	SH	–
5.21	13	JS, ŚP, SH	–
5.35	11	JS	–
5.44	20	JS	–
5.46	43	JS	–
5.61	6	JS	ŚP, RJ, Pad, SuSS
5.67	34	JS	–
5.74	29	JS	–
5.75	37	JS	–
6.23	22	JS, PG	–
6.29	28	Sar	–
6.45	32	JS	–
6.46	5	JS	–
7.17	24	JS	–
7.18	30	JS	–
7.21	23	JS	–
7.22	35	JS	–
7.28	19	JS, ŚP, VS, SG	–
7.31	42	VS	–
7.37	15	JS, ŚP	RJ, SuSS
7.49	2	ŚP, SH	–

Two of genuine Trivikramabhaṭṭa's verses were also included among the *incerta* of to so-called Cāṇakya's verses (No. 3) and Bhartṛhari's verses (No. 34) and one of these verses was attributed (in RJ) to Bilhaṇa I (No. 31). One of the genuine Trivikramabhaṭṭa's verses was quoted in an *alaṁkāra*-work (No. 28), though it was not quoted in any *subhāsita-saṁgraha-s.*

The inclusion of 41 NC verses in old (JS, ŚP, VS) and young (SuSS, Regnaud) *subhāsita-saṁgraha-s* proves the popularity of Trivikramabhaṭṭa's poetry.

Mostly lyrical verses (amatory, description of nature, on poetry etc., as well as some sententious verses.

583. त्रिविक्रमभट्ट II — TRIVIKRAMABHAṬṬA II

(v. त्रिविक्रमभट्ट I) — (v. TRIVIKRAMABHAṬṬA I) (No. 582).

A Son of Nemāditya. Author of the inscriptions on six copper-plates of Indravajra III (see No. 582 **D**) dated *śaka-saṁvat* 863 (= A.D. 915). See **H**.
B First half of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in **A**.
F, G 26 and 27 verses, of which 3 are worth nothing: II. 6.7; I.1.2 = I. 2.2; I.1.1 = I.2.1
H Probably identical with Trivikramabhaṭṭa I.
I NCC_8 –, E. I. 9.24-41, SACA 571
J Not quoted in NCC_8. Invocatory verses of I.1 and I.2 are the same.
Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

त्रैलोचन v. — TRAILOCANA v.

त्रिलोचन — TRILOCANA (No. 575)

584. त्र्यम्बक (v. बक) — TRYAMBAKA (?) (v. BAKA) (No. 887)

A No information. Perhaps identical with Baka (No. 887).
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1216, JS 429.6.
H The text of SkV is not clear, as far as the name of the author is concerned.
I NCC_8 –, SkV – (see **H** above), SACA 572.
J Not quoted in NCC. The verse is quoted in SkV over the anme of Tryambaka (?); (see **H**) and in JS anonymously; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Sententious verse.

थो आक v. ची आक — THO ĀKA v. CĪ ĀKA (No. 463)

थोइत्युच्यमानन्द v. आनन्द — THOITYUCYAMĀNANDA v. ĀNANDA II (No. 74)

585. दक्ष = दक्षप्रजापति (v. दङ्क) — DAKṢA = DAKṢAPRAJĀPATI (v. DAṄKA) (No. 587)

A No information. Professional court-poet. Śaiva/Vaiṣṇava.

B Latter half of the 10th century. In verse No. 13 Dakṣa said that he could never see king Utpalarāja Muñja-Paramāra, son (?) of Sīyaka who ascended the throne in A.D. 972-974.

C See **B**.

E SkV/Kav, Skm, Prasanna.

F 13 verses.

G **(1)** SkV 1015, Skm [(B) 1513; (POS) 3.29.3], Prasanna 82*b*, SMS 1910, (v. Kav p. 42); **(2)** SkV 259, Prasanna 97*a*, SMS 5247; **(3)** SkV 1588, Skm [(B) 2039; (POS) 5.8.4] (a. Yogeśvara), Sar 3.9 (p. 316) an., Amd 325. 941 an., ŚbB 2.299; 3.118 an., SMS 6080 (v. Kav p. 77); **(4)** SkV 950, Skm [(B) 369; (POS) 1.74.4] an., SMS 8321; **(5)** SkV 628/Kav 341, Skm [(B) 1115; (POS) 2.128.5], SMS 9945 (v. Kav p. 42); **(6)** SkV 969, SMS VI; **(7)** SkV 1446, Skm [(B) 1566; (POS) 3.41.1], SMS VI; **(8)** SkV 1392, Skm [(B) 1437; (POS) 3.14.2] an., SMS VIII; **(9)** Skm [(B) 201; (POS) 1.41.1], SkV 141/Kav 43 (a. Vākpati), ŚP 4066 (a. Hanūmat) = Khaṇḍapraśasti 37; **(10)** Prasanna 22*b*, SkV 72 an., **(11)** SkV 81, Prasanna 21*a* (a. Dakṣaprajāpati), Skm [(B) 107; (POS) 1.22.2] an; **(12)** Skm [(B) 451; (POS) 1.91.1]; **(13)** SkV 1727.

H Dakṣa is identical with Dakṣaprajāpati (*sic !*), for verse No. 11 is in SkV attributed to Dakṣa and in Prasanna to Dakṣaprajāpati.

Dakṣa may be identical with Daṅka; see No. 587 **(H)**

I NCC_8 288-289, SkV LXXX, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59, SACA 573.

J Almost all verses quoted above are quoted in SkV/Kav and Skm, the two oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, though they are not always in these two anthologies attributed to Dakṣa; and so, verses 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 are attributed to Dakṣa in SkV and quoted anonymously or attributed to other authors in Skm and verse 9 is attributed to Dakṣa in Skm and is attributed to another author in SkV. Verses 2, 6, 12 are quoted only in SkV and verse 12 only in Skm. Verse No. 10 is only attributed to Dakṣa in Prasanna and is quoted anonymously in SkV; this verse must be considered as a Dakṣa verse which belongs to Dakṣa's *incerta*, for Prasanna's ascriptions, if contrary to SkV, cannot be considered as reliable.

Dakṣa's verses are also attributed to Yogeśvara (No. 3 in Skm), Vākpati (No. 9 in SkV) and to Hanūmat (No. 9 in ŚP); this verse is also found in the Khaṇḍapraśasti but does not belong to Dakṣa's *incerta*, for it could have been incorporated in the Khaṇḍapraśasti independently. One verse is also quoted (No. 3) in numerous *alaṁkāra*-works.

Mostly lyrical verses (amatory, descriptive of nature), but also devotional, flattery verses and verses on poets.

दक्षप्रजापति v. दक्ष — DAKṢAPRAJĀPATI v. DAKṢA (No. 585)

586. दग्धमरण — DAGDHAMARAṆA

A No information. Not the proper name of the poet, but his sobriquet taken from *a* of the verse quoted below.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.
E ŚP, VS.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3449, VS 1255 (v. AP 34, ZDMG 27.631).
I NCC$_8$ 303, AP 34, VS 44, SACA 575 (v. V. Raghavan in JOR (Madras) 18. 256).
J The verse is quoted in ŚP and VS only and does not occur on other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Amatory verse .

587. दङ्क = टङ्क (v. दक्ष; तालहडीयदङ्क) — DAṄKA = ṬAṄKA (v. DAKṢA; TĀLAHAḌĪYADAṄKA (Nos. 585, 560)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm, but probably earlier; verses attributed in Skm to Daṅka are also quoted in SkV from the beginning of the 12th century.
E Skm, Vidy.
F 10 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 2257; (POS) 5.52.2] (a. Daṅka or Dakṣa), SMS 4334 (v. Kav p. 42); (2) Skm [(B) 2232; (POS) 5,47.2], SMS 4478; **(3)** Skm [(B) 211; (POS) 1.43.1], SMS 5913; **(4)** Skm [(B) 1575 (POS), 3.41.5], SkV 1393 (a. Dakṣa); **(5)** Skm [(B) 60; (POS) 1.125.5] (a. Daṅka or an.) **(6)** Skm [(B) 227; (POS) 1.46.2] (a. Daṅka or Dakṣa); **(7)** Skm [(B) 2131, (POS) 5.27.1) (a. Daṅka or Ṭaṅka); **(8)** Skm [(B) 1082; (POS) 2.122.2], Vidy 707; **(9)** Skm [(B) 143; (POS) 1.29.3]; **(10)** Skm [(B) 1661; (POS) 4.5.1].
H Daṅka is identical with Ṭaṅka, for verse No. 7 is attributed in some MSs of Skm to Daṅka and in other MSs to Ṭaṅka. Daṅka might be also identical with Dakṣa (No. 585), since verses Nos. 1 and 6 are in some MSs of Skm attributed to Daṅka and in others to Dakṣa and verse No. 4 is in Skm attributed to Daṅka and in SkV to Dakṣa, but that is less certain, for we find 13 verses attributed exclusively to Dakṣa in SkV/Skm; however, Daṅka/Dakṣa occurs in SkV and Skm only. In Skm we also find the author Tālahaḍīya-Daṅka (No. 560) who could also be identical with Daṅka.
I NCC$_8$ 303, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59, SACA 576.
J All the verses attributed to the author are included in Skm, thereof one also in Vidy and one also anonymously in SkV. The fact that a verse of Daṅka was included in the anthology from the beginning of the 13th century and in one from the 19th century, proves the popularity of Daṅka's verses, at least in Beṅgāl/Mithilā.
Mostly lyrical verses, but also devotional and descriptive verses of nature.

588. दडल्लनकवि = दल्लणकवि — DAḌALLANAKAVI = DALLAṆAKAVI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Vidy.
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 812.
H The printed text gives the names of the author as „Dallaṇakavi(?)" but the proper reading suggested rightly by the editior (Vidy p. 8) is Daḍallaṇakavi.
I NCC$_8$ –, Vidy 8, SACA 577
J The verse is quoted only in the late Vidy and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

589. दण्डनाथ — DAṆḌANĀTHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the verse is quoted in SRHt/SSSN.
E SRHt, SSSN.
F One verse.
G SRHt 200.146, SSSN 283.63, VS 2906 an. = Cr 918, GP 1.115.20 (v. MBh (R) 5.32.89; 91, HJ Intr 19, Vet 4.14, Aṣṭaratna 1, VāY 3, IS 4119, 600, 1013).
H Common name.
I NCC$_8$ –, SACA 578.
J Not mentioned in NCC$_8$, though several other authors bearing the same name are recorded (v. H above)
This sententious verse is a so-called Cāṇakya saying, known throughout the whole Sanskrit gnomic literature in different wordings.

दण्डिकवि v. दण्डिन् — DAṆḌIKAVI v. DAṆḌIN (No. 590).

590. दण्डिन् = दण्डिकवि — DAṆḌIN = DAṆḌIKAVI

A Son of Vīradatta and Gaurī, grandson of Manoratha, great-grandson of Dāmodara, friend of Bhāravi; friend of the Kerala writer Mātṛdatta. Native of Kāñcī (his ancestor migrated from Gujarāt to Kāñcī under the Pallavas). Well-known rhetorician and poet.
B 7th century.
C Mentioned by Rājaśekhara (JS 45.75), Vijjakā (ŚP 180) and others; often quoted by rhetoricians.
D Avatisundarīkathā (TSS), Kāvyādarśa (KāD) (often published), Daśakumāracarita (often published), Dvisandhānakāvya.
E SkV/Kav, Skm, JS, ŚP, SRHt, SSSN, Prasanna, Vjv, Pad, RJ, PV, SG, SSS, Vidy, BhPr.
F 28 verses.

G (1) SkV 492/Kav 240, Skm [(B) 833; (POS) 2.72.3], Prasanna 121*a*, SSSN 222.1, PV 222 an., Sar 5.90 (p. 602) *cd/ab*, Kuv *ad* 100.67 (p. 181), AA 41.14-5, ŚbB 191 *cd*; 3.18, IS 1478, SMS 2636 (v. Kav p. 42, 43), AB 550; **(2)** BhPr 320 (*samasyā* a. Bhavabhūti; *b* Daṇḍin, *cd* Kālidāsa), SMS 2867; **(3)** ŚP 275, SRHt 169.5, Pad 110.32, RJ 1434, SSSN 90.5 an., Can *ad* 4.9 (p. 39) an., IS 610, SMS 2995 = KāD 1.77, PD 310.151; **(4)** SRHt 33.2, SSSN 101.2, Pras 11.2, IS 934, SMS 4734 = KāD 1.5; **(5)** ŚP 548, Sar 2.281 (p. 272), SMS 5053 = KāD 3.84; **(6)** ŚP 4068, Sar 5.71 (p. 597), SMS 5914 = KāD 2.291; **(7)** SSS 85, JS 345.43 (a. Bilhaṇa), SH 1433 (a. Khañjakakavi), VS 2554, AlK 328.4-7, SMS 6298 = Caur (*fol. 6a.*), KR 2.35.12, Śts 57.22 (p. 164.12-165.3); **(8)** Skm [(B) 2023; (POS) 5.5.3] ŚP 570, IS 1571, SMS 8963 = KāD 2.10; **(9)** ŚP 558, AlK 363 an., IS 1738, SMS 10048 = Daśaku° 217.12-3, Cr 1365; **(10)** ŚP 3655, Sar 4.231, KHpk 399.668 an., SMS VI = KāD 2.339; **(11)** Skm [(B) 58; (POS) 1.12.3], SMS VI (v. Kav p. 42); **(12)** ŚP 3393, ŚRHt 256.1, SH 1960, Pad 98.11, VS 1040 an., Sar 4.147 (p. 493) an., Can 89 an., Sāh *ad* 10.715 an., AR 290 an., ARJ 150. 4-5 an., AlK 310.13-4 an., AlS 192.21-2 an., Amd 2.90 an., IS 2057, SMS VII = KāD 2.141, MK (GOS) 134 *bis*; **(13)** Vidy 991, Sar 4.153 (p. 492) an., AlS 192.14-5, IS 2058, SMS VII, (v. AAus 751) = KāD 2.147; **(14)** Skm [(B) 217; (POS) 1.44.2], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 42); **(15)** JS 350.17, ŚP 540, Sar 2.368 an. = KāD 3.108; **(16)** ŚP 3080, AAus 750; **(17)** JS 31.86, ŚP 127, Vjv 21.4 (p. 135), Sar 2.250 (p. 262) an., = Daśaku° 1, Khaṇḍapraśasti 50; **(18)** ŚP 449 (a. Daṇḍikavi) (v. AAus 750) = KāD 2.172; **(19)** ŚP 569, Sar 1.79 (p. 55) an. = KāD 1.70; **(20)** ŚP 3642, RJ 834, Sar 4.222 (p. 541) = KāD 2.215; **(21)** ŚP 3997, PV 794, Pad 85.12, Sar 5.68 (p. 596) an., Amd 65.121 an., IS 5406 = KāD 2.286; **(22)** ŚP 4023 = KāD 2.302; **(23)** SRHt 253.1, JS 252.3 (a. Vikramāditya), ŚP 3603 (a. Vikramāditya-Meṇṭha), VS 1890 (a. Vikramāditya), Sar 5.504 (p. 733) an., Kpr 10.417 an.; 10.568 an., KāP 324; 389 an., KH 348 an., AR 245; 71 an., ARR 216 an., Kuv *ad* 118 (p. 193) an., AlR 156 an., Amd 264.741 an., IS 5853 = KāD 2.256, Mṛcch 1.32, Cārudatta 1.19; **(24)** ŚP 546, Sar 2.122 (p. 207) an. = KāD 3.43; **(25)** JS 244.7 (according to JS p. 54 [annex] BhPr 93, but could not be traced in the NSP edition); **(26)** ŚP 518, Sar 1.9 (p. 10) (v. Kav p. 43) = KāD 3.120; **(27)** ŚP 3394 = KāD 2.151; **(28)** ŚP 3366, SG 48 = KāD 2.129

H Daṇḍin is also known as Daṇḍikavi, for verse No. 18 (which is a KāD verse) is so attributed in ŚP.

I NCC8 305-6, SkV LXXX, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 59-60, Kav pp. 42-3, AP 34-5, PV 89, SACA 580 (v. D.K. Gupta *A Critical Study of Daṇḍin and his Works*, Delhi 1970; D. K. Gupta, *Society and Culture in the Time of Daṇḍin*, Delhi 1972; V. Raghavan, Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāraprakāśa* pp 836-9; all treaties on poetics, etc.

J Out of the 28 verses attributed to Daṇḍin in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, verse No. 7 is not Daṇḍin's verse (it is a Bilhaṇa verse and is so attributed also in JS); verses 1, 2, 11, 14 and 25 could not be traced in Daṇḍin's works; the rest, with the exception of 2 verses (which are from Daśaku°) are from KāD. Daṇḍin's KāD is often quoted also in *alaṁkāra-s* and particularly in Sar, where KāD's verses are generally quoted anonymously. The table below showns KāD's verses quoted in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SS-s) and Sar, though many of these and other verses of KāD are also quoted in other works on poetics.

KāD/No:	SS-s:	Sar:
I		
5/4	SRHt, SSSN Pras	–
18	–	29,23
44	–	123
59	–	32
63	–	39
64	–	125
70/19	ŚP	55
74	–	31
77/3	ŚP, SRHt, Pad, RJ	–
82	–	238
86	–	132
87	–	132
90	–	132
91	–	132
96	–	101
201	–	319
II		
10/8	ŚP, Skm	–
11	–	317, 603
16	–	406
18	–	412
26	–	445
36	–	406
49	–	408
50	–	134
67	–	468
69	–	419
71	–	420
80	–	424
81	–	416
83	–	330
93	–	418
98	–	525
99	–	525
100	–	525
101	–	526
118	–	527
123	–	494
129/28	ŚP, SG	–
137	–	500

KāD/No:	SS-s:	Sar:
141/12	ŚP, SRHt, SH, Pad	493
147/13	Vidy	497
151/27	ŚP	–
172/18	ŚP	–
173	–	501
183	–	357
190	–	358
191	–	359
193	–	358, 416
194	–	358
197	–	356
203	–	302
206	–	462
207	–	318
215/20	ŚP, RJ	541
217	–	540
218	–	392
219	–	540
236	–	321
238	–	322
243	–	323, 390
247	–	326
248	–	327
249	–	327
250	–	327
251	–	328, 396
256/23	SRHt, (ŚP, VS, JS)	733
257	–	303
259	–	414
262	–	379
264	–	450
267	–	451
271	–	478
280	–	595
282	–	596
283	–	596
284	–	596
286/21	ŚP, PV, Pad	596
288	–	597
290	–	596
291/6	ŚP	597
293	–	598
296	–	535

KāD/No:	SS-s:	Sar:
299	–	360
301	–	677
302/22	ŚP	–
311	–	544
312	–	544
324	–	505
325	–	505
326	–	565
327	–	505
331	–	475
332	–	475
339/10	ŚP	547, 555
345	–	480
349	–	301
352	–	484
354	–	481
361	–	104, 732
362	–	733
III		
14	–	200
20	–	206
30	–	205
39	–	202
40	–	208
41	–	204
43/24	ŚP	207
49	–	212
52	–	211
56	–	219
57	–	217
58	–	218
59	–	218
62	–	217
72	–	216
84/5	ŚP	272
85	–	271
86	–	271
88	–	269
89	–	210
90	–	210
91	–	270
93	–	286

Kād/No:	SS-s:	Sar:
108/15	JS, ŚP	302
110	–	21
111	–	9
120/26	ŚP	10
134	–	138
136	–	20
138	–	108, 717
140	–	383
147	–	105
167	–	45
172	–	45
178	–	48
180	–	237, 321
181	–	137
182	–	139
185	–	138

In *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* two verses (Nos. 9 and 17) attributed to Daṇḍin are from Daśaku°; Sar quotes only the second verse (p. 262).

Daṇḍin's verses (No. 27) are also attributed to Vikramāditya or Vikramāditya and Meṇṭha and verse No. 7 (which is not Daṇḍin's verse; see above) is also attributed to Khañjakavi and Bilhaṇa. One verse (No. 2) which is a *samasyā* was, according to BhPr, composed only partly by Daṇḍin, *i.e. pāda b*, while *pāda-s cd* were composed by Kālidāsa and *pāda a* by Bhavabhūti.This verse also cannot be considered, even partly, as composed by Daṇḍin.

None of the verses of Daṇḍin from the KāD was taken from the treatise itself; all were taken from the examples illustrating Daṇḍin's teaching. These examples were very popular and we find them also included in the Mṛcchakaṭikā, Cārudatta, Khaṇḍapraśasti, Pañcatantra, Mādhavanāla-Kāmamandalā-kathā, and among so-called Cāṇakya's sayings; they are also included very often in different works on poetics, in addition to Sar.

Mostly lyrical verses (amatory, description of nature, beauty of women), but also devotional and sententious verses and riddles.

591. दत्त (v. श्रीदत्त I-II) DATTA (v. ŚRĪDATTA I-II) (Nos. 1694-5)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.

G Skm [(B) 1197; (POS) 2.145.2], SMS VI.
I NCC_8 306, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 60, SACA 581.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Anyokti.

दनोक v. दूनोक DANOKA v. DŪNOKA (No. 628)

592. दम्पति DAMPATI

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SH.
E SH.
F Two verses.
G (1) SH 1463; (2) SH 1462, Kuv *ad* 10.25 (p. 24), IS 3998 (v. JA (1974) p. 426-7) = Bhramarāṣṭaka 5.
I NCC_8 –, SACA 582.
J Not mentioned in NCC_8. The verse is also included in Kālidāsa's (?) Bhramarāṣṭaka; it is quite well-known and was also incorporated insome *alaṁkāra*-works and modern *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive verses (*anyokti*).

दयिताङ्क DAYITĀṄKA v. Annex (No. 1935)

593. दर्वट DARVAṬA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1144.
I NCC_8 327, VS 44.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Amatory verse (Good poetry)

594. दर्शनीय I (दोर्लतीका°) = दोर्लतीकाभीम (v. दर्शनीय II) DARŚANĪYA I (DORLATĪKĀ°) =DORLATĪKĀBHĪMA (v. DARŚANĪYA II) (No. 595)

A No information. Dorlatīkā is a sobriquet.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.

E ŚP, VS.
F Two verses.
G (1) VS 1172 (a. Dorlatīkā-Darśanīya), ŚP 3419 (a. Dorlatīkābhīma), AP 40; (2) VS 1171 (a. Darśanīya)
H Darśanīya I is sometimes quoted with the sobriquet Dorlatīkā (from No. 1 *a*). Dorlatīkādarśanīya is identical with Dorlatīkābhīma, for verse No. 1 is attributed to Dorlatīkādarśaniya in VS and to Dorlatīkābhīma in ŚP.
Probably different from Darśanīya II, son of Prakāśavarṣa.
I NCC$_8$ 329, VS 44, SACA 585 (v. JOR (Madras) 18.256).
J The verses are quoted in VS and ŚP only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Lyrical verses.

595. दर्शनीय II (प्रकाशवर्षसुनोर् °) (v. दर्शनीय I) — DARŚANĪYA II (PRAKĀŚAVARṢASUNOR°) (v. DARŚANĪYA I) (No. 594)

A Son of Prakāśavarṣa from Kaśmīr.
B Contemporary with Vallabhadeva. 15th century.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 2504 (a. Prakāśavarṣasunordarśanīya), SMS 46; (2) VS 2505 (a. Prakāśavarṣasunordarśanīya).
H The author is called Prakāśavarṣasunor-darśanīya and is probably different from Darśanīya or Dorlatīkā-darśanīya.
I NCC$_8$ 329, VS 44, SMS I; p. 342, SACA 585.
J The verses are quoted in VS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Flattery verses.

दल्लणकवि = दडल्लनकवि — DALLAṆAKAVI = DAḌALLANAKAVI (No. 588)

596. दशरथ (श्री°) — DAŚARATHA (ŚRĪ°)

A. No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV, Skm, PG.
F 6 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1671; (POS) 4.7.1], SMS 4469; (2) PG 343, Skm [(B) 2254; (POS) 5.11.4] (a. Śaraṇa), SMS 6113; (3) SkV 1211, SMS 6815; (4) SkV 1637, IS 3166 = Śānt 3.20; (5) Skm [(B) 2336; (POS) 5.68.1]; (6) Skm [(B) 2353; (POS) 5.71.3].

H The name of the author is sometimes prefixed by the honorofic Śrī° (in SkV; No. 3).
I NCC$_8$ 349, SkV LXXX, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 60, PG 207, SACA 586.
J Verse No. 2 attributed to the author in PG, is in Skm attributed to Śaraṇa; being a Kṛṣṇaite verse, it was probably composed by the latter and not by Daśaratha.
The other verses are quoted in Skm and SkV only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s;* one of them (No. 4) was included in Śilhaṇa's Śānt; it deals with peace of mind. The others deal with fame, nature or are devotional in character.
(NCC$_8$ should be corrected by adding that two verse occur also in SkV).

597. दशावधान — DAŚĀVADHĀNA

A Not the proper name of the author but a designation generally given to a man who can attend to ten or more things simultaneously.
B *Terminus ad quem* latter half of the 17th century, for the verse occurs also in Caturbhuja's Rasakalpadruma composed in A.D. 1689 (Vidy 8).
E Vidy.
F One verse.
G Vidy 582, Caturbhuja's Rasakalpadruma (Vidy 8), SMS VIII.
I NCC$_8$ –, Vidy 8, SACA 587.
J The verse is quoted in Vidy only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

598. दाक्षिणात्य I = दाक्षिणात्य-श्रीवैष्णव = दाक्षिणापण — DĀKṢIṆĀTYA I = DĀKṢIṆĀTYA – ŚRĪVAIṢṆAVA =DĀKṢIṆĀPAṆA

A Not the proper name of the author but the designation given to an author from the South (see **H** below). In this case a devotee of Viṣṇu coming from the South. Probably identical with Gopālabhaṭṭa, one of the Gosvāmins. A Vaiṣṇava.
B If identical with Gopālabhaṭṭa (see A above) 8th century, *terminus ad quem* end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century (verses included in PG).
E PG, SH.
F 6 verses.
G (1) PG 50, SSSN 5.14 an., SMS 518; (2) PG 114, SMS 2900; (3) PG 70 = Caitanyacaritāmṛta of Kṛṣṇadāsa, *Antya* 20.32; (4) PG 52 (a. Dākṣiṇātya or Dākṣiṇātyaśrīvaiṣṇava); (5) PG 299; (6) PG 8 (a. Dākṣiṇātya or Dākṣiṇātya-*kasyacit* or *kasyacit,* SH 158 *ter* (a. Dākṣiṇāpaṇa), Haribhaktavilāsa 1334 an.
H Dākṣiṇātya is a term equal to *kasyacit* or anonymous author from the South; sometimes (v. No. 6) the respective verses are simply attributed to *kasyacit*. It seems that each *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* using this designation had in mind another author, or even authors, than that quoted in another *subhāṣita-saṁgraha;* therefore the term Dākṣiṇātya was here divided into Dākṣiṇātya I (PG), II (VS), III (Skm), IV (Vidy) and V (SSS), but Dākṣiṇātya II, III and IV could be also subdivided in as many Dākṣiṇātya-s, as there are verses in each of the Dākṣiṇātya-s I-V.

Dākṣiṇātya I is identical with Dākṣiṇātya-Śrī Vaiṣṇava for verse No. 4 is attributed in PG to Dākṣiṇātya or Dākṣiṇātya-śrī-Vaiṣṇava; he is also identical with Dākṣiṇāpana, for verse No. 6 is attributed in PG to Dākṣiṇātya and in SH to Dākṣiṇāpaṇa.

I NCC$_1$ 248, PG 207-8, SMS I; p. 335, SACA 588.

J The verses of the author are quoted in PG and SH only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Devotional Vaiṣṇava verses.

599. दाक्षिणात्य II DĀKṢIṆĀTYA II

A No information. See No. 598 **A, H**.

B *Terminus ad quem* 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS, but probably earlier for some of the verses here cited are also quoted in SkV, Skm, JS and ŚP,

E VS, Vidy.

F 8 verses.

G **(1)** VS 2516, Skm [(B) 1434; (POS) 3.13.4] (a. Vidyāpati), PdT 92 an., SSSN 93.30 an., SSS 145 an., RJ 113 an., Regnaud II 29., AlR 313 an., SMS VIII; **(2)** VS 2557 **(3)** VS 1355, Vidy 381, JS 153.32 (a. Ākāśapoli), ŚP 3428 (a. Ākāśapoli), RJ 954 (a. Ākāśapoli), SH 2081 (a. Ākāpauli), PG 336 (a. Ṣaṇmāsika), Ujjvalanīlamaṇi p. 396 (a. PG) = Caur (POS 46) 1, Caur (A) 117; **(4)** VS 843, ŚP 777 (a. Akālajalada), PV 727 (a. Akālajalada), PrC 70 (a. Akālajalada), SkV 1059 (a. Dvandūka), Skm [(B) 1755; (POS) 4.23.5] (a. Chittapa), Pad 104.77 (a. Bhojaprabandha), BhPr 201 an., Any 23.108 an. (v. JOR (Madras) 19.252); **(5)** VS 1049, PG 377 (a. Hari) v.l.; **(6)** VS 84, Skm [(B) 335; (POS) 1.67.5] (a. Puṇḍarīka), PG 384 an., or Avilambasarasvatī; **(7)** VS 2215, Skm [(B) 594; (POS) 2.24.4] (a. Amaruka), JS 288.17 (a. Amaruka), ŚP 3740 (a. Amaruka), RJ 831 (a. Amaruka), PG 216 (a. Autkala), SuM 14.19 an., Daś *ad* 2.7 (a. Amarukaśataka), KH 361.8-11 an., Kāvyasaṁgraha 88 an., IS 5844 = Amar 60; **(8)** VS 2543.

H See No. 598 **H** para.l. Verses in VS are usually attributed to an anonymous author from the South (Dākṣiṇātya-*kasyāpi*; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or Dākṣiṇātya-*kasyācit:* No.1

I CC$_1$ 248, VS –, SACA 588.

J Verse No. 3 is a Bilhaṇa verse (Caur) and verse No. 7 is an Amaruka verse and not a Dākṣiṇātya verse. Verse No. 1 is also attributed to Vidyāpati (Skm) and quoted anonymously in PdT, SSSN, SSS, RJ and Regnaud II; it is also quoted anonymously in an *alaṁkāra*-work; No. 4 is attributed to Akālajalada in ŚP, PV, PrC; to Dvanduka in SkV, to Chittapa in Skm and is also quoted anonymously in BhPr (so also attributed in Pad) and Any; verse No. 5 is attributed to Akālajalada in ŚP, PV, PrC; to Dvanduka in Puṇḍarīka in Skm and to Avilambasarasvatī in PG; only verses 2 and 8 are attributed exclusively to a Dākṣiṇātya; some of the verses are well-known and were quoted in several anthologies of different times.

Verses deal with different subject-matters and do not show a definite trend.

600. दाक्षिणात्य III DĀKṢIṆĀTYA III

A No information. See No. 598 **A, H**

B must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.

E Skm.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** Skm [(B) 340; (POS) 1.68.5], SMS 8322; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1580; (POS) 3.42.5].

H See No. 598 **H**, para.l.

I CC$_1$ 248, Skm (B) 40, Skm (POS) 60, SACA 588.

J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See Nos. 598 **I** and No. 599 **I**.

601. दाक्षिणात्य IV DĀKṢIṆĀTYA IV

A No information. See No. 598 **A, H**.

B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Vidy.

E Vidy.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** Vidy 733, SMS VII; **(2)** Vidy 550.

H See No. 598 **H** para. l.

I CC$_1$ 248, Vidy 8, SACA 588.

J The verses are quoted in Vidy only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See Nos. 598 **I** and 599 **I**.

Amatory verses.

602. दाक्षिणात्य V DĀKṢIṆĀTYA V

A No information. See No. 598 **A**.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SSS, but must be earlier for the verse is quoted in VS where it is attributed to Harṣadatta.

E SSS.

F One verse.

G SSS 64, VS 2595 (a. Harṣadatta), PdT 69 an.

H See No. 598 **H** para. 1

I CC$_1$ 248, SACA 588 (v. *Calcutta Oriental Journal* 3.5; p. 139).

J The verse is quoted in VS over the name of Harṣadatta and in PdT anonymously.

The verse deals with rogues.

दाक्षिणापण v. DĀKṢIṆĀPAṆA v.

दाक्षिणात्य I DĀKṢIṆĀTYA I (No. 598)

दानोक v. दूनोक — DĀNOKA v. DŪNOKA (No. 628)

603. दान्दा — DĀNDĀ

A Son of Ḍālu, grandson of Mahiya, a Gauḍa *kāyastha.* Author of the second part (after verse 35) of the inscription of the time of Sulṯan Quṯb-ud-dīn (Kuṭvudīna) found at Laḍnū (Jodhpur), dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1373 (= 6th August A.D.1316 ([or 26th August A. D. 1317]). First part was written by Kāmacandra (No. 224).
B Beginning of the 14th century.
D, E Author of the inscription (second part), as described in **A**.
F, G *Praśasti* dealing with consecration rites; 4 verses; nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. !2.17-17, BhL 672, SACA 589.

604. दामर (उपाध्याय°) — DĀMARA(UPĀDHYĀYA°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1157, JS 334.14 (a. Joyīka), PG 262 (a. Śaraṇa), Skm [(B) 2001; (POS) 5.1.1.] an., Ujjvala p. 279.47, SMS 326.
I CC_1 –, SkV LXXX, SACA 590.
J Not mentioned in CC. The verse is in JS attributed to Joyīka, in PG to Śaraṇa and in Skm is quoted anonymously.
Description of rustic life (good poetry).

605. दामोदर I = दासवर (v. दामोदर II-V; दामोदरगुप्त; दामोदरदेव; दामोदरभट्ट; कपिलदामोदर)

DĀMODARA I = DĀSAVARA (v. DĀMODARA II-V, DĀMODARAGUPTA; DĀMODARADEVA; DĀMODARABHAṬṬA; KAPILADĀMODARA) (Nos. 606-609; 611; 612; 613; 162).

A No information. See **H**.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.

E SkV/Kav.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 1021, Prasanna 70*b*; (2) SkV 698/Kav. 411 (a. Dāmodara), Prasanna 149*b* (a. Dāsavara), (v. Kav p. 43).
H Verses of Dāmodara are quoted in SkV/Kav/Prasanna, Skm, PV, Regnaud II, BhPr and PG. The type of the verses and their style is quite different and since Dāmodara is a common name, it seems that the verses were written by different poets. Dāmodara I was probably the poet quoted in SkV/Kav/Prasanna; Dāmodara II the poet quoted in Skm; Dāmodara III the poet quoted in PV; Dāmodara IV the poet quoted in Regnaud II and BhPr; and Dāmodara V the poet quoted in PG. Dāmodara I and II could be the same person, while Dāmodara V probably did not exist at all; the verse attributed to him is an Amaru verse (belonging to the Amar *incerta*), it does not fit PG; it could be a Keśaṭa verse (see No. 609 J).
Dāmodara I is identical with Dāsavara, for verse No. 2 is in SkV/Kav attributed to Dāmodara and in Prasanna is attributed to Dāsavara.
I CC_1 250, SkV LXXX, Kav p. 30, SACA 591.
J The verses are quoted in SkV/Kav and Prasanna only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti and amatory verses.

606. दामोदर II (v. दामोदर I, III-V)

DĀMODARA II (v. DĀMODARA I, III,-V), (Nos. 605, 607-609)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in Skm.
E Skm.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1801; (POS) 4.33.1], SMS VI (v. Kav p.43); (2) Skm [(B) 2236; (POS) 5.48.1] (v. Kav. 43).
H See No. 605 H. Perhaps identical with Dāmodara I (No. 605).
I CC_1 250, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 60, Kav p. 43, SACA 591.
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* See No. 605 J.

दामोदर III (v. दामोदर I-II; IV-V;

DĀMODARA III (v. DĀMODARA I, II, IV, V,

607. दामोदर (भट्ट)

DĀMODARA(BHAṬṬA) (Nos. 605-606; 608-609; 613)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PV.

E PV.

F 10 verses.

G **(1)** PV 561, SuSS 149 an., SMS 2574 (v. Kav. p 43); **(2)** PV 402, SMS 5320 (v. Kav p. 44); **(3)** PV 782, SMS VII; **(4)** PV 545, SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 44); **(5)** PV 546 (v. Kav p. 44); **(6)** PV 493 (v. Kav p. 45); **(7)** PV *fol.* VI 67 (only in Kav p. 45 note 2); **(8)** PV 512 (v. Kav p. 45); **(9)** PV 513, (v. Kav p. 45); **(10)** PV 401 (v. Kav p. 46)

H Quite distinct in style from Dāmodara I, II, IV, V. See No. 605 **H**. Perhaps identical with Dāmodarabhaṭṭa (No. 613).

I CC_1 250, PV 89, Kav p. 43, SACA 591.

J The verses are quoted in PV only (with one exception: No.1 is also quoted in the late SuSS; SuSS took probably the verse from PV). The verses do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Mostly amatory (erotic) verses.

608. दामोदर IV — DĀMODARA IV

(v. दामोदर I-III, V) — (v. DĀMODARA I-III,V).

(Nos. 604-6, 609).

A No information.

B According to tradition, lived in the 11th century, for the author was at the court of king Bhoja, but probably much later. *Terminus ad quem* 16th century.

E BhPr, Regnaud II.

F 2 verses.

G **(1)** Regnaud II 44; **(2)** BhPr 220.

H Both verses deal with flattery of kings and therefore were grouped together; they could, however, have been composed by two different authors, but probably none of them was Dāmodara I, II, III or V.

I CC_1 250, SACA 591

J See **H**.

609. दामोदर V — DĀMODARA V

(v. दामोदर I-IV) — (v. DĀMODARA I-IV).

(Nos. 604-608).

A No information.

B *Terminus ad quem* end of 15th, beginning of the 16th century, but probably earlier, for the verse is either quoted anonymously or attributed to other poets; it was already quoted in SkV, Skm and ŚbB.

E PG.

F One verse.

G PG 302, Skm [(B) 1175; (POS) 2.140.5] (a. Keśata), SkV 1640 an., JS 299.14 an., SG (MS) 21*a* an., Daś *ad* 2.24 an., Sar 1.105; 5.28; 5.477 an., Sāh *ad* 3.105 an., KH 121.21-122.2 an., Amd 147 an., ŚbB 2.219; 2.406; 3.49; 3.332; 3.381 an. (v. Kav p. 43) = Amar (S) IV M 55, Bhaktirasāmṛta 521 (a. PG).

H See No. 605 **H**. Amatory verse of a different style from that of Dāmodara III

I CC_1 250, Kav p. 43, SACA 591.

J The verse is often quoted and included in numerous *alaṁkāra*-works; it is also attributed to Keśaṭa in Skm and is quoted anonymously in SkV, JS, SG. It is probably not a Dāmodara verse, but probably a Keśaṭa verse. It does not fit the devotional PG.

The verse is amatory, but of a different style than that of Dāmodara III. (Good poetry).

610. दामोदर VI — DĀMODARA VI

A Son of Brahmacārin; grandson of Dāmodara. Author of the inscription of the time of the Guhila Aparājita found at Mewāḍ, now at Udaipur, dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 718 (= A. D. 660/61); the inscription records the construction of a temple by Yaśomatī, wife of Mahārāja Varāsiṁha, son of Śiva.

B Middle of the 7th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F, G 12 verses. Nothing to note.

I CC_1 –, E. I. 4.29-32, BhL 13, SACA 592.

J Record of the construction of a temple.

दामोदर VII — DĀMODARA VII

v. दामोदरगुप्त — v. DĀMODARAGUPTA (No. 611).

611. दामोदरगुप्त = दामोदर VII — DĀMODARAGUPTA = DĀMODARA VII

A Chief councillor of King Jayāpīḍa of Kaśmīr; lived in Vārāṇasī.

B Second half of the 8th century.

C Mentioned as poet and minister by Kalhaṇa in his RT (4.496) where he is called Jayāpīḍakavi Kuṭṭanīmatakāvin (see **D**).

D Kuṭṭanīmata = Śambhalī(mata); for bibliography see GDH 79 fn. 378 (BI edition is better than the KM edition). Served as a model for Kṣemendra's Samāyamātṛkā.

E SkV/Kav, JS, ŚP, VS, Kavi, Vjv, SRRU, SuMañ.

F 22 verses.

G **(1)** VS 2531, SMS 474 = Kuṭṭ 768; **(2)** Kavi *ad* 5.1 (39), SMS 1061 = Kuṭṭ 402; **(3)** VS 1071, SSH 101.8, Kpr 8.341; 9.356 an., KāP 275.20-1 an., Amd 188.496; 211.555 an., SMS 1963 = Kuṭṭ 102; **(4)** VS 2339, JS 311.43, SMS 3337 = Kuṭṭ 392; **(5)** VS 234, SRRU 890, ŚP 317 an., SRM 1.3.38 an., SRS 2.45 an., SSH 1.79 an., IS 1011, SMS 5231 (v. Kav p. 46) = Dvi 114 ; **(6)** VS 2532, SMS 5939 = Kuṭṭ 747; **(7)** VS 2336, ŚP 4051 (a. Kṣemendra), Pad 84.2 (a. Kṣemendra), SRM 2.2.32 (a. Kṣemendra), PV 800 (a. Rāmajit), RJ 1306 an., SMS 7096 (v. Kav p. 47); **(8)** VS 420,

SMS 7650 = Kuṭṭ 672; **(9)** VS 2529, SMS 8125 = Kuṭṭ 764; **(10)** VS 1388, SMS VI = Kuṭṭ 104; **(11)** VS 2331, SMS VII, (v. Kav p. 47); **(12)** VS 2271, ŚP 3697, SRM 2.2.731 an., SMS VIII (v. AP 35) = Kuṭṭ 433; **(13)** VS 2530 = Kuṭṭ 766; **(14)** VS 2534 = Kuṭṭ 785; **(15)** VS 1263 = Kuṭṭ 440; **(16)** VS 2342 = Kuṭṭ 421; **(17)** VS 2533 = Kuṭṭ 779; **(18)** VS 2330 (a.(?) Dāmodaragupta) (v. Kav p. 46); **(19)** VS 1264 = Kuṭṭ 441; **(20)** VS 2338, JS 311.44 = Kuṭṭ 398; **(21)** VS 1560 (v. Kav p. 46) = Kuṭṭ 904; **(22)** SkV 329 (a. Dāmodaragupta or Dāmodara), Kav 138 (a. Dāmodaragupta), Vjv 23.2 (p. 139) (a. Dāmodaragupta) (v. Kav p. 46) = Kuṭṭ 1.

H Dāmodaragupta is identical with Dāmodara VII for verse No. 22 is in various MSs of SkV attributed to Dāmodaragupta or to Dāmodara; it is a Kuṭṭ verse.

I CC_1 251, SkV LXXX, Kav p. 46, JS 36, VS 44-5, AP 35, SMS I; p. 336, SACA 593; for bibliography see GDH pp. 79-81.

J Of the 22 verses attributed to Dāmodaragupta only four could not be traced in Kuṭṭ; thereof verses 11 and 18 (the latter does not need to have been attributed to Dāmodaragupta) and probably verse 5 are not Dāmodragupta's verses, the first two being probably from an *alaṁkāra* work and the third a sententious verse, which also occurs in Dvi. The fourth verses (No. 7) is also attributed to Kṣemendta (in ŚP, Pad and SRM) or to Rāmajit (in PV) and fits Kuṭṭ or Samāyamātṛkā well, but could not be traced in any of these works. The rest (18 verses) are from Kuṭṭ: (1 = SkV/22; 102 = VS/3; 104 = VS/10; 392 = VS/4; 398 = VS/20; 402 = Kavi/2; 421 = VS/16; 433 = VS/12; 440 = VS/15; 441 = VS/19; 672 = VS/8; 747 = VS/6; 764 = VS/9; 766 = VS/13; 768 = VS/1; 779 = VS/17; 785 = VS/14; and 904 = VS/21. All but two (Kuṭṭ 1 and 402) are quoted in VS.

Some of the verses were popular, since they were quoted also in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and/or *alaṁkāra*-works: (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 20).

Mostly lyrical verses (amatory) blended with erotic sentiment, sententious and devotional (to Kāma) verses.

612. दामोदरदेव (श्री॰) DĀMODARADEVA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in ŚP.

E ŚP.

F 4 verses.

G **(1)** ŚP 4116, Subh 79 an., IS 813, SMS 4057 (v. AAus 750, Kav p. 46); **(2)** ŚP 4109 (v. Kav p. 46); **(3)** ŚP 4100 (v. Kav p. 46); **(4)** ŚP 1216

H The name of the author is preceded by the honorofic Śrī°.

I CC_1 251, Kav p. 146, AP 35, SACA 594.

J The verses are quoted in ŚP only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

Mostly sententious verses.

613 दामोदरभट्ट DĀMODARABHAṬṬA

(v. दामोदर III) (v. DĀMODARA III) (No. 607)

A Son of Nāyakapaṇḍita. Grandfather of Gadādharabhaṭṭa, author of the Rasikajīvana (RJ); patronized by the Moghul Emperor Akbar. A Śaiva of Bhāradvājagotra.

B End of the 16th century.

C Refers to the Emperor Akbar as Gājīndrākbarakṣitīśvara (verse No. 5).

D Viṭṭhalavilāsa.

E PV, RJ.

F 14 verses.

G **(1)** RJ 16 (Regnaud 8) (a. Dāmodara), SMS 4107 (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 362); **(2)** RJ 141, SMS 5468 (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 363); **(3)** PV 520, SMS 8178 (v. Kav p. 44); **(4)** PV 391, SMS VI (v,. Kav p. 44); **(5)** RJ 137, Regnaud II 43 (a. Giridhara), SMS VIII (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 362); **(6)** PV 644 (v. Kav p. 44); **(7)** RJ 9 (Regnaud 3) (a. Dāmodara), (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 362); **(8)** PV 521 (v. Kav p. 45); **(9)** PV 522 (v. Kav p. 45); **(10)** RJ 166 (v.H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 363) **(11)** RJ 51 (Regnaud 27) (a. Dāmodara), (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 362); **(12)** RJ 38 (v. H. Sharma cited in **I** p. 362); **(13)** PV 556 (v. Kav p. 45); **(14)** PV 555 (v. Kav p. 46).

H Verses No. 1, 7, 11 are in some MSs of RJ attributed to Dāmodarabhaṭṭa and in some others to Dāmodara. Perhaps identical with Dāmodara III, but doubtful, because the type of the verses is different; see **J**.

I CC –, PV 89, SACA 595 (v. H. D.Sharma, *Some unknown Poets from Mithilā* in *G. Jhā Commemoration Volume;* pp. 359-365.

J Not quoted in CC. Verse No. 5 is in some MSs of RJ attributed to Giridhara, while in others to Dāmodarabhaṭṭa.

The verses are quoted in RJ and PV only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

Verses deal with several subjects; they are devotional, sententious, flattering, amatory, descriptive of nature. Poor poetry.

614. दामोदरमिश्र DĀMODARAMIŚRA

A No information. Author of the inscription of the Kalacuri king Haribrahmadeva of Khalvāṭikā found at Khalāri (Rajput District), dated *saṁvat* 1470 (= A. D. 1415), now at the Raipur Museum.

B Beginning of the 15th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F, G Nothing to note.

I CC – (mentions another Dāmodaramiśra only), E. I. 1.230 sqq.

G Genealogical verses.

दासवर v. — DĀSAVARA v.

दामोदर I — DĀMODARA I (No. 605)

615. दासुक — DĀSUKA

A No information. Author (?) of two inscriptions on copper-plates of Mahārāja Dharmarāja, found at Ardhakamaṇḍuka (Candavātaka), dated *Gupta-saṁvat* 250 (= A. D. 569).
B Middle of the 6th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in A.
G CC_1 –, E. I. 28.83-5, SACA 597.
J Genealogical verses.

616. दिङ्नाग — DIṄNĀGA

(v. धीरनाग) — (v. DHĪRANĀGA) (No. 696)

A Well-known Buddhist author, founder of Buddhist logic, called also Boddhisattva Jina. See **H**.
B 4th or 5th century.
C Quoted by Vācaspatimiśra, Mallinātha (on Megh 14) who stated that he was an opponent of Kālidāsa.
D Nyāyapraveśa, Pramāṇasammuccaya and a number of other works (See **I**).
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 3437, SRHt 200.151 (a. MBh), SSSN 184.67, SH 567 an., VP 9.10 an., Pratnakamrandinī 7 an., Subh 163 an., Bahud 36 an., IS 2505 (v. *Beiträge* II; 635-6), TP 443, SMS VIII = MBh (MBh (Bh) 3 App. 1.32; 1.65-8, MBh (R) 3.312.115, MBh (C) 3.17403, Cr 410, GP 1.109. 51, KR 1.21.7.
H Not a Diṅnāga verses. See **J** below.
I CC_1 252, VS 45, SACA 598, (cf. K. Potter, *Encycl. of Indian Philosophies* I. 57-65).
J The verse is a well-known sententious aphorism which appears in MBh, Cr, GP and even KR; it is doubtfoul that it was composed by Diṅnāga.

दितिरकिशोर(क) — DITIRAKIŚORA(KA)

v. किशोर(क) — v. KIŚORA(KA) (No. 235)

617. दिनकरदेव (श्री°) — DINAKARADEVA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in ŚP.

E ŚP.
F One verse.
G SP 3956 (v. AP 35).
H The name of the author is preceded by the honorific Śrī°.
I CC_1 233, ŚP 35, SACA 599
J The verse is quoted in ŚP only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Sententious verse.

डिम्बोक v. डिम्बोक — DIMBOKA v. ḌIMBOKA (No. 547).

618. दिवाकर I (युवराज°) — DIVĀKARA I (YUVARĀJA°)

(v. दिवाकरदत्त) — v. DIVAKĀRAḌATTA (No. 620)

A No information. Must have been a crown-prince, as the name suggests.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 3 verses.
G Skm [(B) 629; (POS) 2.31.4] (a. Yuvarāja-Divākara), SMS VIII; **(2)** Skm [(B) 1474; (POS) 3.21.5] (a. Yuvarāja-Divākara or Divākara); **(3)** Skm [(B) 1520; (POS) 3.30.5] (a. Yuvarāja-Divākara).
H Divākara is identical with Yuvarāja-Divākara (crown-prince Divākara), for verse No. 2 is in different MSs of Skm attributed to Divākara or to Yuvarāja-Divākara.
I CC_1 477, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 60-1, SACA 600.
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

दिवाकर II — DIVĀKARA II

v. मातङ्गदिवाकर — v. MĀTAṄGADIVĀKARA (No. 1106)

619. दिवाकर III — DIVĀKARA III

A Inscriptional poet (described in *Sources of Medical History of Deccan 3.64 (not available).*
I JOIB p. 80

620. दिवाकरदत्त — DIVĀKARADATTA

(v. दिवाकर I) — (v. DIVĀKARA I) (No. 618)

A No information. A Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm, PG.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 254; (POS) 1.51.4], PG 135 (a. Divākara), SMS 1052 (v. AB 530).
H In PG the verse is attributed to Divākara, while in Skm to Divākaradatta. Probably the scribe of PG made an error writing Divākara for Divākaradatta. It seems from the contents of the verses that Divākara I is different from Divākaradatta.
I CC_1 254, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 61, PG 209, AB 503, SMS I; p. 336, SACA 601.
J The verse, which is a devotional Kṛṣṇaite verse, must have been well-known, since it was cited in the beginning of the 13th century (Skm) and at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century (PG).

दिविरकिशोरक v. DIVIRAKIŚORAKA v.
किशोरक KIŚORAKA (No. 235)

दिविरदेवादित्य v. DIVIRADEVĀDITYA v.
देवादित्य DEVĀDITYA (No. 651)

दिविरदेवेश्वर v. DIVIRADEVEŚVARA v.
देवेश्वर DEVEŚVARA (No. 653)

दिविरधर्मदत्त v. DIVIRADHARMADATTA v.
धर्मदत्त DHARMADATTA (No. 679)

दिविरयशोवर्धन v. DIVIRAYAŚOVARDHANA v.
यशोवर्धन YAŚOVARDHANA (No. 1169)

621. दीन्द DĪNDA

A No information. Author of the inscription on three copper-plates of Dhruva II of Gujarāt, dated *śaka* 810.
B Second half of the 9th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose and verse; 39 verse; 39 verses of which verse No. 1 is worth noting.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 22.64-76, SACA 602.
J Not mentioned in CC. Invocatory verse.

622. दीपक = नीयाक DĪPAKA = NĪYĀKA

A No information. A Kṛṣṇaite.
B Must have lived in the 11th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author were quoted by Kṣemendra.
C Praised by Kṣemendra in Auc *ad* 29, 32; (Suvṛ *ad* 2.29).
E JS, ŚP, VS, PG, SG, Vjv, Auc, Suvṛ.
F 14 verses.
G **(1)** Auc *ad* 32(91); **(2)** JS 90.3, SMS 4267; **(3)** VS 1250, SMS 7705; **(4)** JS 15.42, ŚP 74, PG 136, SMS VI; **(5)** Suvṛ *ad* 2.29(58), SMS VIII; **(6)** JS 423.7; **(7)** Auc *ad* 29(85); **(8)** VS 1251, Vjv 127.2 (p. 140) (a. Nīyāka), ŚP 3462 an., Sar 2.378(304) an., AIR 414 an., IS 5240 (v. AAus 458); **(9)** JS 457.1; **(10)** Auc *ad* 32(90); **(11)** Vjv 127.1 (p. 140) (a. Nīyāka); **(12)** JS 310.31, ŚP 4039; **(13)** ŚP 3751, SG 224 (v. AP 36. ZDMG 27.631; 28. 157); **(14)** JS 422.6; (15) JS 70.11.
H Dīpaka is identical with Nīyāka for verse No. 2 is in VS attributed to Dīpaka and in Vjv to Nīyāka.
I CC_1 255, JS 36, AP 36, VS 45-6, PG 209, SACA 603.
J The verses must have been well-known since they were quoted by Kṣemendra in the 11th century and in the latter half of the 17th century (SG); they were also quoted in *alaṁkāra*-works.
The poetry of the author is diversified: mostly lyrical verses with description of daily life, nature, *anyokti-s*, amatory and devotional verses blended with erotic mysticism. Some very fine poetry.

622A. दुर्गगोल DURGAGOLA

A No information. Probably author of the stone inscription of King Vilāsatuṅga of the Nala dynasty, found at Rājīm near Raipur (28 km. South of Raipur); not dated; in very bad condition of preservation.
B Date unknown; probably cca A.D. 700.
C, D, E, Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 29(?) verses almost all damaged. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E.I. 26.49-58, SACA 604.

623. दुर्गत DURGATA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2229; (POS) 5.46.4], VS 3197 an. (v. 1), (v. AB 514).
H Th. Aufrecht (AB 514) thought that the name might stand for Durgadatta (?*sic*!)
I CC_1 255, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 61, SACA 605.

J The verse is quoted in Skm and in a *v. l.* in VS; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Description of daily life. (Excellent observations and good poetry).

624. दुर्गसेन DURGASENA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP, VS.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3889, VS 1772.
I CC_1 255, VS 46, AP 36, SACA 606.
J The verse is quoted in ŚP and VS and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Description of the rainy season.

625. दुर्गहरि DURGAHARI

A *Senāpati*; no further information. Author of the inscription on three copper-plates of the time of Pratāpaśīla, found at Khāmkheḍ (or Khāmgaon) in Berār; not dated.
B 8th century.
D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G Written in prose with some precatory verses at the end of the inscription. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 22.92-96, SACA 607.
J See **F**, **G**.

626. दुर्लभराज DURLABHARĀJA

A Son of Narasiṁha Mahattara and father of Jagaddeva (Svapnacintāmaṇi).
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
D Sāmudratilaka, a treatise on palmisty (not published); quoted from the MS, as recorded in JS (Sāmu°).
E JS.
F 9 verses.
G **(1)** JS 398.102, SMS 295 = Sāmu° 2.68; **(2)** JS 398.104, SMS 528 = Sāmu° 2.70; **(3)** JS 399.107, SMS VII = Sāmu° 2.71; **(4)** JS 399.106 = Sāmu° 2.80; **(5)** JS 399.105 = Sāmu° 2.81; **(6)** JS 399.108 = Sāmu° 2.72; **(7)** JS 399.110 = Sāmu° 3.41; **(8)** JS 398.103 = Sāmu° 2.67; **(9)** JS 399.109 = Sāmu° 3.44.
I CC_1 257, 710, JS 36-7, SMS I p. 336, SACA 608.
J The verses are quoted in JS only (398.102-110); they were taken from the Sāmudratilaka 2.68; 2.67; 2.70; 2.81; 2.71; 2.72; 3.44; and 3.41. They do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
The verses deal with palmistry and are full of supersitions. Of no value from the poetical point of view.

627. दुर्वहक DURVAHAKA

A No information. See **H** below.
B See **H** below. If this author really existed, then *terminus ad quem* is 15th century, for verses of the author are quoted in VS; the verses were current already in the beginning of the 13th century.
E VS.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1324, Skm [(B) 590; (POS) 2.35.3] (a. Amaruka), Daś *ad* 4.17 (a. Amaruśataka), SMS VIII = Amar 52; **(2)** VS 1323, Skm [(B) 686; (POS) 2.43.1] (a. Amaruka), JS 152.27 (a. Ḍimboka), Daś *ad* 4.17 (a. Amaruśataka), IS 4137 = Amar 51.
H Both verses are well-known Amaruka verses 51-52 and were probably not composed by Durvahaka. Whether a poet Durvahaka ever existed is therefore not certain.
I CC_1 257, VS 46, SACA 609.
J See **H**. Amatory verses.

दुलोक v. दूनोक DULOKA v. DŪNOKA (No. 628)

628. दूनोक = दुलोक = ऊलोक = दनोक = दानोक = ग्लोब्द DŪNOKA = DULOKA = ŪLOKA = DANOKA = DĀNOKA = GLOBDA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 4 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 1728; (POS) 4.18.3] (a. Sūnoka or Duloka), ŚP 1106 an., RJ 262 an., Any 89.39 an., Kuv *ad* 135 (p. 153) an., IS 867, SMS 4410; **(2)** Skm [(B) 846; (POS) 2.75.1] (a. Dūnoka or Duloka), SMS 6074; **(3)** Skm [(B) 2314; (POS) 5.63.4] (a. Uloka or Globda for Ūloka or Duloka) = SMS 10455; **(4)** Skm [(B) 619; (POS) 2.29.4] (a. Danoka or Dānoka).
H Dūnoka is identical with Duloka for verses Nos. 1 and 2 are so attributed in different MSs of Skm. Ūloka, Uloka, Globda are also identical with Duloka/Dūnoka, for verse No. 3 is so attributed in various MSs of Skm. Also probably Danoka or Dānoka, quoted in Skm (verse No. 4), is identical with Dūnoka.
I NCC_8 320, NCC_2 394, CC_1 70, 257, Skm (B) 4, 10, Skm (POS) 60, 61, SACA 610.
J Some of the verses were well-known and were quoted in early and late sources, as well as *alaṁkāra*-works.
Anyoki-s and amatory verses.

629. देगट — DEGAṬA

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Deddaṭa. Author of the inscription found at Tasaī (Alwar, Rajputāna). The inscription belonged to the temple of Vāsudeva-Baladeva; not dated.
B Date unknown.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G *Praśasti*; nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, *Annual Report of the Rajputana Museum* Ajmer, 1918-20; p. 2, E.I. 20, App. p. 192, BhL 1405, SACA 611.
J Record of the erection of the temple and donation of two pitchers of wine.

630. देद्द — DEDDA

A Father of Sūrapradāsa. Author of the stone inscription of Mathanadeva of the Gūrjāra-Pratihāra lineage from Rāyaputra of the time of the Pratihāra Vijayapāladeva successor of Kṣitipāladeva, found at Rājor (or Rājorgaḍh); the inscription is dated *saṁvat* 1016 (= A. D. 960).
B Middle of the 10th century.
E Author of the inscription described in A.
G Written in prose with the exception of some imprecatory and benedictory verses. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 3.263-267; 19. App. p. 13, BhL 68, SACA 612.
J Deals with the family of the sage Candrātreya.

देवगण I v. — DEVAGAṆA I v.
देवगणदेव — DEVAGAṆADEVA (No. 632)

631. देवगण II — DEVAGAṆA II

A Son of Ratnasiṁha. Author of inscriptions of the time of Pṛthvīdeva (III), son and successor of Ratnadeva, found at Ratanpur. Dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1207 (= A. D. 1149/50) or 1247 (= A. D. 1189/90).
B Middle or second half of the 12th century.
E Author of the inscriptions decribed in A.
G 30 verses of which 11 are worth noting, viz: 24, 30, 16, 3, 25, 26, 15, 1, 18, 23, 2.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 1.45-52, CII 4.483-490, BhL 421, SACA 613 (v. the *Indo-Asian Culture* July 1961; pp. 40-1.
J Invocatory, eulogistic and descriptive verses.

632. देवगणदेव (श्री॰) = देवगण I = गणदेव (श्री॰) (v. गणदेव)

DEVAGAṆADEVA (ŚRĪ°) = DEVAGAṆA I = GAṆADEVA (ŚRĪ°) (v. GAṆADEVA) (No. 328)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century, or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in ŚP. Probably earlier, for one verse (No. 11) was already quoted anonymously in JS.
E ŚP.
F 11 verses.
G **(1)** ŚP 4126 (a. Śrī Gaṇadevānām), SMS VII (v. AP 36); **(2)** ŚP 4123 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām), SMS VII (v. AP 37); **(3)** ŚP 463 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām) (v. AP 37); **(4)** ŚP 4145 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām); **(5)** ŚP 4159 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām), (v. AP 37); **(6)** ŚP 4124 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām) (v. AP 37); **(7)** ŚP 256 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām); **(8)** ŚP 4158 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām); **(9)** ŚP 4125 (a. Śrī Devagaṇadevānām) (v. AP 38); **(10)** ŚP 4169 (a; Śrī Devagaṇadevānām) (V. AP 38), **(11)** ŚP 453 (a. Devagaṇa), JS 414.11 an., VS 3115 an., SuM 8.19 an., IS 5308) (v. AAus 456) = Cr 821.
H Devagaṇadeva is probably identical with Devagaṇa I for verse No. 11, which resembles in its intent and poetry other verses of the author quoted above, is attributed to Devagaṇa; on the other hand, this verse is the only one quoted also anonymously in JS, VS and SuM and could be a so-called Cāṇakya saying (821); Devagaṇa seems also to be identical with Gaṇadeva (Śrī°) for verse No. 1 is so attributed; it resembles also in its intend and poetry other verses quoted above, but seems to be different from the lyrical verses of Gaṇadeva (No. 328). No proof exists to substantiate these suppositions. The name of the author is preceded by the honorific Śrī. The author's name is also quoted reverentially as Devagaṇadevānām.
I CC_1 258, AP 36-8, SACA 614.
J With the exception of verses No. 11 (see **H** above) all the other verses are quoted in ŚP only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Sententious verses (very beautiful).

633. देवगुप्त — DEVAGUPTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are included in SkV.
E SkV, JS, VS.
F 3 verses.
G **(1)** VS 1077, SMS 6836; **(2)** SkV 835, Skm [(B) 783; (POS) 2.62.3] (a. Amaru [ka]), ŚP 835 (a. Argaṭa), VS 1947 (a. Argaṭa), Daś *ad* 2.27 (a. Amaruśataka), KH (Alaṁkāracūḍāmaṇi) 718 an., IS 1316, SMS 7225 = Amar 31; **(3)** JS 134.13, VS 1076 (a.(?) Devagupta).

I CC$_1$ 258, SkV LXXX, JS 37, VS 258.
J Verse No. 2 is not a Devagupta verse; it is an Amaru verse. Other verses of Devagupta are quoted in JS and VS. They must have been popular.
Lyrical verses (amatory).

634. देवजय (कवि) DEVAJAYA (KAVI)

A No information. See **B**.
B According to tradition, a court-poet of king Bhoja of Dhārā (11th century) but probably later. Date *ad quem* 16th century (BhPr), but probably earlier, for the verse is quoted anonymously in JS.
E BrPr.
F One verse.
G BhPr 268 (in the Beṅgālī recension a. Jayadeva), JS 79.9 an.,
I CC$_1$ –, SACA 616.
J Not mentioned in CC. The verse is quoted in BhPr and anonymously in JS; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, or other works.
Anyokti.

635. देवट I DEVAṬA I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.
G VS 1773.
I CC$_1$ 258, VS 46, SACA 617.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
The verse deals with the rainy season.

636. देवट II DEVAṬA II

A Son of Bhaṭṭa Surabhi. Author of the stone inscription of the Brahmin Prince Śivagaṇa, son of Śaṅkuka, friend of king Dhavala of the Maurya lineage. The inscription is from the Mahādeva temple at Kaṇasva (Kanvāśrama) near Kotah (Rājputāna) and is dated 195th year of the Mālavas (= A. D. 738-9).
B First half of the 8th century.
D, E, Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G The inscription is in verses; nothing to note.
I CC$_1$ –, E. I. 19.55-62, BhL 18, SACA 618.
J Not mentioned in CC$_1$. Poor poetry.

637. देवदत्त I DEVADATTA I

A No information. Author of the stone inscription found at Rāṇod (= Nārod, Narvād) (Gwalior); not dated.
B End of 10th, beginning of the 11th century.
C Mentions King Avanti(varman) who resided in Mattamayūra.
D, E, Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 69 verses of which 5 are worth noting: 5, 4, 2, 1, 3.
I CC$_1$ –, E. I. 1.351-361, BhL 1872, SACA 619.
J Not quoted in CC$_1$. Invocatory and genealogical verses.

638. देवदत्त II DEVADATTA II

A No information. Author of the inscription of the times of Viṣṇugupta (?), found in Mangraon, Subdivision of Buxar (District of Ṣahābād, Bihār), dated *saṁvat* 746.
B Unknown (no explanation of *saṁvat*).
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G Written in prose with some imprecatory verses. Nothing to note.
I CC$_1$ –, E. I. 26.243-246, SACA 620.
J Not mentioned in CC$_1$. See **F, G**.

639. देवदास (श्री°) DEVADĀSA (ŚRĪ°)

A Uncle of Śārṅgadhara, the author of ŚP.
B Middle of the 14th century.
E ŚP.
F 3 verses.
G (1) ŚP 4101 (v. AP 38); (2) ŚP 3852; (3) ŚP 4110.
H The author is called reverentially Śrīdevadāsadevānām. Th. Aufrecht suggested that the verses might have been attributed to Devadāsa/Devagaṇa (AP 38), as if the two persons were one and the same author; however, this supposition cannot be accepted, for verses in other MSs of ŚP than OBC clearly ascribe the verses to Srīdevadāsadevānām.
I CC$_1$ 258, AP 38, SACA 621.
J The verses are quoted in ŚP only and do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Sententious verses.

640. देवदिन्न DEVADINNA

A *Sandhivigrahādhikṛta.* Brother of Vāsava. Author of two copper-plate inscriptions issued by Allaśakti of the family of the Sendrakas and written by the order of the *Mahābalādhikṛta* Vāsava, found at Kāsāre near Dhulia (West Khandela, Bombay). The inscription is dated "solar eclipse on the new moon, day of Āṣāḍha in the year 404". Also author of two copper-plate inscriptions of Allaśakti found in Bagumrā (Zilla Balesar-Baroda), dated 406.

B Middle of the 7th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscriptions described in A.
F, G Both inscriptions are written in prose with some genealogical, benedictive and imprecatory verses, of which verse 2 of the first inscription and verse 1 of the second inscription are worth noting (eulogistic and invocatory verses).
I CC, –, E. I. 28.195-205, CII 4.110-122, *Indian Antiquary* 18.265 sqq., SACA 622.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. Invocatory, eulogistic and imprecatory verses.

641. देवधर DEVADHARA

A Son of Gadādhara, minister of peace and war of Paramardideva and "supreme chief of poets"; brother of Dharmadhara, also a poet. Grandson of Lakṣmīdhara of the Gauḍa lineage. Author of the stone inscription of Paramardideva, found at Baṭeśvar (Agra District) and dated *Vikrama* 1252 (= A. D. 1195/96).
B End of the 12th century.
C, D, E, Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G *Praśasti*. 34 verses of which 11 are worth noting: 9, 1, 18, 11, 12, 13, 16, 24, 33, 7, 6
I CC_1 –, E. I. 1.204-214, BhL 431, SACA 623.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

642. देवपाणि DEVAPĀṆI

A No information. Author of three inscriptions: (1) stone inscription of the time of the Kalacuri king Ratnadeva II of Ratanpur and his feudatory Vallabharāja containing records of the construction by Vallabharāja of a temple of Siddheśvara Mahādeva at Revanta, found at Koṭgāḍh (Bilāspur District); not dated; (2) stone inscription of Pṛthvīdeva II of Ratanpur found at Akallārā (Bilāspur District); not dated; very damaged and in a bad state of conservation; fragmentary; (3) stone inscription of Pṛthvīdeva II of Ratanpur containing records of religious and charitable works of Vallabharāja, his feudatory, found at Ratanpur (Bilāspur District), dated Kalacuri year 910 (= A. D. 1158/9); damaged and fragmentary.
B Middle of the 11th century.
C, D, E, Author of the three inscriptions described in A.
F, G First inscription 26 verses, of which four are worth noting (10, 24, 25, 3); second inscription 30 verses, of which 26 verses are damged and one is worth noting (21); third inscription 30 verses of which 23 are damaged and seven are worth noting (25, 3, 2, 4, 20, 1, 45). See **H**.
H Several verses are repeated in the three inscriptions e.g. verse I 24, II, 21, III.25) (full of *śleṣa-s*)
I CC_1 –, CII 4.430-436; 436-442; 495-501, BhL 1584, 1585, SACA 624.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. See **H**.
Devotional, invocatory and eulogistic verses.

643. देवबोध = जीवबोध DEVABODHA = JĪVABODHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 5 verses.
G **(1)** Skm [(B) 2147; (POS) 5.30.2] (v. AB 515); **(2)** Skm [(B) 992; (POS) 2.104.2] (v. AB 515); **(3)** Skm [(B) 991; (POS) 2.104.1] (v. AB 515); **(4)** Skm [(B) 2295; (POS) 5.59.5] (a. Devabodha or Jīvabodha) (v. AB 383); **(5)** Skm [(B) 500; (POS) 2.1.5], JS 297.3 an., ŚP 3316 an. (v. AB 516).
H Devabodha is identical with Jīvabodha, for verses No. 4 is in some MSs of Skm attributed to Devabhodha and in others to Jīvabodha.
Probably different from Devabodha, the author of Jñānadīpakā Mahābhāratatatparyadīpakā(ṭīkā) and Yājñavalkyasmṛtiṭīkā; the latter is Devabodha Paramahaṁsaparivrājaka, pupil of Satyabodha. (Differently S. Śrikantha Śastri, ABORI 23.419 and AB 514).
I CC_1 259, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 61, SACA 625.
J All verses, with the exception of the last, are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Verse No. 5 is also quoted anonymously in JS and ŚP.
Lyrical and sententious verses. Good poetry.

644. देवबोधि DEVABODHI

A Paramahaṁsaparivrājaka. Contemporary (?) with Siddharāja Jayasiṁha and Śrīpala (according to ABORI 23.419). A Vaiṣṇava.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in JS.
D Satyavrata Rukmāṅgada-nāṭaka (not published; MS Baroda No. 12089 (as quoted in JS).
E JS, ŚP, SH, RJ.
F 3 verses
G (1) JS 457.2, SMS VI = Satya° 2.41; (2) JS 31.87, SMS VII = Satya° 1.1; (3) JS 169.19, ŚP 3521, SH 1783, RJ 745, VS 1479 an., SSSN 231.10 an., SuSS 619 an., Almu 27.2-3 an., SMS VIII (v. AP 38, ZDMG 27.632).
I CC_1 259, AP 38, JS 37, SACA 626, (v. ABORI 23.419).
J The first two devotional verses are quoted in JS only, they are from Satya°; they do not appear in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* The third verse, a lyrical verse, which repeats stereotyped comparisons, is quoted in JS, ŚP, SH, RJ as Devabhodhi's verse and in SSSN, VS, SuSS and Almu anonymously; it must have been a well-known verse (for stereotyped comparisons see for instance JS 169.18, SH 1781, Sar 3. 119 ([369]).

645. देवभद्र DEVABHADRA

A Not the proper name of the author, but the epithet given to the author of the inscription of three copper-plates found at Russelkoṇḍa (Gañjām District, Orissa), dated 26th royal year (?).
B Probably 8th century.
C, D, E Author (see **A**) of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 2 verses; nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 28.258-263.
J Not mentioned in CC_1.

646. देवराज DEVARĀJA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 300.2, RJ 798 an., SuM App. II. 22 an., SMS 2797.
I CC_1 –, JS –, SACA 628.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verse must have been well-known; it was quoted in the middle of the 13th century (JS) and anonymously in the 17th century (SuM, RJ); also quoted in modern anthologies.
Lyrical verse on infidelity of women. (Good poetry).

647. देवविडङ्ग (भट्ट°) DEVAVIḌAṄGA (BHAṬṬA°)

A No information;
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
E JS.
F One verse.
G JS 438.1.
I CC_1 –, JS –, SACA 629.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verse is quoted in JS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

648. देवशर्मन् DEVAŚARMAN

A No information. Author of the stone inscription of king Devapāladeva of Dhārā, found at Harsandā (District of Heṣaṅgābād), dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1275 (= A. D. 1218).
B Beginning of the 13th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 14 verses, of which the 3 first are only worth noting; 3, 2, 1.

I CC_1 –, IA 20.310-312, SACA 630.
J Invocatory verses.

649. देवसागर(गणि) DEVASĀGARA(GAṆI)

A No information. Author of two Jaina inscriptions:(1) of the time of Jasavanta, son of Jām (Yāma) Śatruśalya of Navīnapura in Hāllāra (Hālār Prant) found at Śatruñjay (Kathiāvāḍ), dated *saṁvat* 1675 (= A. D. 1619-20). (2) of Emperor Jehangir and th local prince Śivājī son of Kāṁdhujī, found at the same place and dated *saṁvat* 1683 (= A. D. 1626). See also **D, E**.
B First half of the 17th century.
C, D, E Possibily identical with the author of Vyutpattiratnākara Abhidhānacintāmaṇiṭīkā, composed in A. D. 1630, (PO. 26.48). See **A**.
F, G Inscriptions written in prose and verse. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 260, E. I. 2.64-66, 68-71, BhL 967, 976, SACA 631.

650. देवसिंहदेव DEVASIṀHADEVA

A No information. Author of the inscription on 3 copper-plates of Gaṅga Indravarman, dated 21st day of *Vaiśākha* of the 39th year of the kings Gaṅga (probably A. D. 475-550).
B End of the 5th, first half of the 6th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in **A**.
F, G 2 verses. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 25.281-288, SACA 632.

651. देवसिद्धिवेदिन् DEVASIDDHIVEDIN

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in PV.
E PV.
F One verse.
G PV 798.
I CC_1 –, PV 89, SACA 633.
J Not quoted in CC_1. The verse is quoted in PV only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

652. देवादित्य (दिविर°) DEVĀDITYA (DIVIRA°)

A No information. See **H**.
B If this author ever existed (see **H** below), *terminus ad quem* 15th century, for the

verse is quoted in VS, but since the verse was also quoted anonymously in SkV, probably earlier.

E VS, Vidy.

F One verse.

G VS 3141, Vidy 959, ŚP 437 (a. BHŚ), SH 881;77* (a. BhŚ), SRHt 57.7 (a. P), SSSN 46.3 (a. P), SkV 1343 an., Subh 308 an., SRM 2.2.139 an., Sama 2 *pa* 46 an., SuM 8.5 an., SSJ 46.8 an., SGo *f.* 34*a* an., SSD 4 *f.* 4*b* an., IS 2048, TP 436, SMS VI = BhŚ 39, Cr 327, MK(S) 143.

H This verse is not a Devāditya (in VS called Divira-Devāditya), but a Bhartṛhari verse, which was also included amongst the so-called Cāṇakya's sayings and in MK(S). Since this is the only verse attributed to Devāditya it is not certain whether such an author ever existed and, if so, what his poetry was. There existed a Devāditya who was the father of Trivikramabhaṭṭa, the author of Nalacampū etc., but it is not known whether he was a poet.

I CC_1 260, VS 46, Vidy 8, SACA 634.

J The verse was well-known and was quoted in early and late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*. Sententious verse.

653. देवानन्द — DEVĀNANDA

A No information. Author of the copper-plate inscription of the ascetic Vakulaja, now in the British Museum, London. The inscription is from the Śiva temple and is dated *saṁvat* 781 (= A. D. 725) or 981 (= A. D. 925). Damaged.

B First half of the 8th or 10th century.

), E Author of the inscription described in **A**.

F, G 6 verses of which the first 3 and part of verse 4 are damaged and illegible. Nothing to note.

I CC_1 –, IA 13.251-2, BhL 50, SACA 635.

654. देवेश्वर (v. देवेश्वरपण्डित) — DEVEŚVARA (v. DEVEŚVARAPAṆḌITA) (No. 655)

A Son of Vāgbhaṭa; minister of the king of Mālava. Patronized by King Hammīra. See **H**.

B End of the 13th century, beginning of the 14th century.

C Mentions king Hammīra (verse No. 8), and Govindarāja (verse No. 6).

D Kavikalpalatā, ed. Calcutta 1900, Kāvyakalāpa (BI).

E JS, ŚP, SH, Pad, RJ, PV.

F 20 verses.

G **(1)** Pad 109.26, Vidy 686 *ab/dc* (a. Paṇḍitarāja), SMS 493; **(2)** Pad 109. 25, SMS 494; **(3)** Pad 109.20, SMS 2657 = Kavikalpalatā 176.40; **(4)** Pad 109.23, SMS 4067 = Kavikalpalatā 183.18; **(5)** ŚP 212, SkV 1231 an., Sama 1 a 104 an., SSap 651 an., SuM 9.21 an., IS 837, SMS 4165 = Cr 125; **(6)** ŚP 181, SH 436, SMS 5595, (v. AP. 25); **(7)** ŚP 210, RJ 42, VS 255 (a. Amṛtavardhana), SRHt 37.34 (a. Amṛtavardhana), SuMañ 236 (a. Amṛtavardhana), NBh 25 an., SLPr 45.11-2 an., VP 1.20 an., SKG *f.*17*b* an., SMS 6131 = BhŚ 41, VCjr 17.5; **(8)** ŚP 4004, PV 795, SMS 6451 (v. AP 39, ZDMG 27.632) = Kavikalpalatā; **(9)** Pad 108.19, PV 832 (a. Amara = Amaracandra), Sama 2 *ma* 20 an., SRM 2.2.358 an., IS 1803, SMS 9179; **(10)** Pad 109.24, ŚP 495 an., SMS 9523; **(11)** ŚP 217, SH 546, VS 854 an., VP 1.38 an., SSH 1.13 an., Subh 273 an., IS 2097, (v. AP 39), SMS VII; **(12)** Pad 109. 21, SMS VIII = Kavikalpalatā 181.2; **(13)** ŚP 545 (v. AP 39, ZDMG 27.632) = Kavikalpalatā 155.56, Khaṇḍapraśasti 146; **(14)** ŚP 211, VS 496 an., JS 56.6 an., IS 3654; **(15)** ŚP 63 (v. AP 39); **(16)** Pad 109.22; **(17)** ŚP 244, JS 53.18 (a. Naimeya), IS 5182 (v. AAus 455); **(18)** ŚP 94; **(19)** Pad 106.1; **(20)** Pad 24.48.

H Possibly identical with Deveśvara-paṇḍita (No. 655).

I CC_1 262, AP 39-40, PV 30-1, SMS I; p. 336, SACA 636.

J Probably verses No. 5 and 7 are not Deveśvara's verses: verse No. 5 was known already in the beginning of the 12th century, for it is quoted in SkV (anonymously) i. e. before Deveśvara who lived in the 13th, 14th century; it is a so-called Cāṇakya saying; verse No. 7 is generally attributed to Amṛtavardhana and is quoted among Bhartṛhari's verses (*incerta*); it is also included in VCjr. Also doubtful is verse No. 9 attributed to Amara – Amaracandra; it is a riddle.

Verse No. 1 is also attributed to Paṇḍitarāja in Vidy.

Some verses could be traced in the Kavikalpalatā; one of them is also included in the Khaṇḍapraśasti (No. 13).

The verses were very popular. They were quoted in the middle of the 14th century, in later *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* from the 17th century (Pad, SH, RJ, PV) and even in the 19th century (Vidy), as well as in modern anthologies.

The verses deal with different subjects: there are amatory verses (mainly in later anthologies), sententious, devotional, descriptive, flattering verses and verses about poets.

655. देवेश्वरपण्डित (v. देवेश्वर) — DEVEŚVARAPAṆḌITA (v. DEVEŚVARA) (No. 654)

A No information. See **H**.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in ŚP. (See No. 653 **B**).

E ŚP.

F 3 verses.

G (1) ŚP 1252; **(2)** ŚP 1253; **(3)** ŚP 1251.

H Perhaps identical with Deveśvara (See No. 653 **H** and **J** below).

I CC_1 262, AP 40, SACA 654.

J The verses are quoted in ŚP only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s;* they do not seem to have been very popular.

Eulogistic verses (King Bhoja = Śrībhojadeva)

656. देहरिमिश्र — DEHARIMIŚRA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the 19th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Vidy only.
E Vidy.
F 2 verses.
G (1) Vidy 542, SMS VIII; (2) Vidy 647.
I CC_1 –, Vidy 8, SACA 637.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verses are quoted in the late Vidy only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

657. दैत्यारिपण्डित DAITYĀRIPAṆḌITA

A No information.
B Must have lived by the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century, or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in PG.
E PG.
F 2 verses.
G (1) PG 253, Ujjvalanīlamaṇi p. 491 (a. PG); (2) PG 192
I CC_1 263, PG –, SACA 638.
J The verses are quoted in PG only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional verses.

658. दोर्लतिकादर्शनीय (v. दर्शनीय I) DORLATIKĀDARŚANĪYA (v. DARŚANĪYA I) (No. 594).

A Sobriquet of Darśanīya. See No. 594.

दोर्लतिकाभीम v. दर्शनीय I — DORLATIKĀBHĪMA v. DARŚANĪYA I (No. 594)

दोहरक v. डहोरक — DOHARAKA v. ḌAHORAKA (No. 544)

659. द्युतिधर DYUTIDHARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in VS.
E VS.
F One verse.

G VS 574, SMS 5419.
I CC_1 263, VS 46, SACA 640.
J The verse is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Flattery verses (or description of the sun; full of *śleṣa*-s).

660. द्वन्दूक DVANDŪKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F One verse.
G SkV 1059; see Akālajalada No. 3 to whom the same verse is attributed.
I CC_1 –, SkV LXXX, SACA 641.
J Not quoted in CC_1. Who was the author of this well-known *anyāpadeśa* verse ist not known. See No. 3 J
Anyāpadeśa.

661. द्वपायन DVAPĀYANA

A No information. A Śaiva.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, or earlier for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 95; (POS) 1.19.5], SMS VI.
I CC_1 266, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 61, SACA 642.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* Devotional verse.

ध (DH)

धञोक — DHAÑOKA v.
v. धञ्जोक — DHAÑJOKA (No. 662)

662. धञ्जोक = धज्जोक = धञोक — DHAÑJOKA = DHAJJOKA = DHAÑOKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 2154; (POS) 5.31.4] (a. Dhañjoka or Dhajjoka), AB 516 (a. Dhañoka).
H Dhañjoka is identical with Dhajjóka, for in various MSs of Skm the author is called either Dhajjoka (probably for Dhañoka; see CC_1 266) or Dhañjoka.
I CC_1 266, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 62, SACA 643.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Verse about poets and poetry.

धज्जोक v. धञ्जोक — DHAJJOKA v. DHAÑJOKA (No. 662)

धनंजय v. धनञ्जय — DHANAṀJAYA v. DHANAÑJAYA (Nos. 663, 664)

663. धनञ्जय I (v. करञ्जधनञ्जय; जयन्त) — DHANAÑJAYA I (v. KARAÑJADHANAÑJAYA; JAYANTA) (Nos. 176, 502)

A No information. See **H**
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century, for the verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.

E Skm, JS, SH.
F 3 verses.
G (1) SH 329; (2) Skm [(B) 1583; (POS) 3.43.3], JS 346.72 (a. Umāpatidhara), Pad 26.61 an., RJ 230 (= 2.93) an., SMS VII (v. AB 533); (3) JS 352.30.
H Probably different from Śrī Dhanañjaya, the author of the Daśarūpaka, but perhaps identical with Dhanañjaya, the author of Brāhmaṇasarvasva, father of Halāyudha, minister of King Lakṣmaṇasena of Beṅgāl (from the 12th century).
I CC_1 266, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 62, JS 37, SACA 644, (v. JASB (1905) 35. 10.
J Verse No. 2 is in JS attributed to Umāpatidhara; it is the only verse which occurs in several *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* while verses Nos. 1 and 3 are quoted only in SH and JS respectively.
Ingenious description of the beauty of a woman.

664. धनञ्जय II — DHANAÑJAYA II

A *Sāndhivigrahika*. No further information. Author of the inscription on two copper-plates of Yuvarāja Sryasrāya-Śīlāditya, the son of Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarman of the Cālukya family, found at Navsāri (Surat District), recording the donation of the village Āsaṭṭi in the Kaṇhavala *āhāra* of the Bāhirikā *viṣaya*; the inscription is dated "13th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Māgha in the year 421" (= A.D. 28th January, 671).
B Latter half of the 7th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose with 2 verses, of which verse 1 is worth noting.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 8.229 sqq., CII 4.123-127, SACA 645.
J Invocatory and benedictive verses.

धनञ्जय III v. जयन्त — DHANAÑJAYA III v. JAYANTA (No. 502)

धनञ्जय IV (श्री°) v. धनञ्जयसेन — DHANAÑJAYA IV (ŚRĪ) v. DHANAÑJAYASENA (No. 665)

665. धनञ्जयसेन (श्री°) = श्रीधनञ्जय (v. जगन्नाथसेन) — DHANAÑJAYASENA (ŚRĪ°) = ŚRĪDHANAÑJAYA (v. JAGANNĀTHASENA (No. 479).

A No information.
B Must have lived at the end of the 15th, beginning of the 16th century or earlier, for the single verses attributed to the author is quoted in PG.

E PG.
F One verse.
G PG 65 (a. Dhanañjaya or Dhanañjayasena, or Śrī Dhanañjaya or an.)
H Dhanañjayasena is identical with Dhanañjaya, and Śrī Dhanañjaya, for the verse quoted above is so attributed in various MSs of PG. It is possible that Dhanañjayasena is identical with Jagannāthasena (No. 479) for the two verses are quoted next to each other and the verse of Jagannāthasena is also attributed to Dhanañjayasena.
I CC_1 266, PG 209-210, SACA 646.
J The verse is quoted in PG only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

666. धनद I DHANADA I

A According to tradition, a wealthy merchant of Avantī at the time of Vikramāditya of Ujjayinī.
B According to tradition, first century B. C., but probably much later.
E VCjr.
F One verse.
G VCjr 7.3, BhPr 144 (a. Kālidāsa), SMS 248 = Cr 1128.
H This verse belongs to the floating mass of oral tradition and is neither a verse of Dhanada, or Kālidāsa or Cāṇakya.
I CC_1 –, SACA 647.
J According to tradition, the verse was composed by Kālidāsa. See **G** and **H** above.
Aphorism about fate.

धनद II (श्री°) v. DHANADA II (ŚRĪ°) v.
धनददेव DHANADADEVA (No. 669)

667. धनदत्त I DHANADATTA I

A *Divirapati.* No further information. Author of the inscription of Viṣṇuvarman, son of Dyutivarman and grandson of Agnivarman, issued from Brahmapura. The inscription was found at Taleśvara (Almora District) and records grants to Vīraṇeśvara; dated *rāsam* 20 8 *margga di* 5.
B Date unknown.
, E Author of the inscription described in A.
, G The inscription is written in prose with some verses. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 13.118 sqq., BhL 1787.

668. धनदत्त II DHANADATTA II

A *Saṁdhivigrahin*. No further information. Author of the inscription on 3 copper-plates of Dānārṇṇavadeva, found in North Gañjām. Not dated.
B 10th century.

C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G Written in prose with the exception of 5 imprecatory verses. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 23.203-205, SACA 648.
J See **F, G**.

669. धनददेव (श्री°) = धनद (श्री°) = धनदेव DHANADADEVA (ŚRĪ°) = DHANADA (ŚRĪ°) = DHANADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in ŚP; probably much earlier, for some verses are quoted anonymously in SkV or JS.
E ŚP, SH, RJ.
F 14 verses
G **(1)** ŚP 819 (a. Dhanadadeva), Any 79.32 an., IS 487, SMS 2276; **(2)** ŚP 88 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SMS 7498; **(3)** ŚP 697 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SH 830 (a. Dhanada), VP 8.5 an., JS 451.36 an., SMS 8429, (v. AP 40) = BhPr 39 (a. Buddhisāgara); **(4)** SH 829 (a. Dhanada), ŚP 696 (v. 697 No. 3), VS 3277 an., SS (OJ) 324, SMS 8446; **(5)** ŚP 1277 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SkV 1423 (a. Vasukalpa), SMS 8956; **(6)** ŚP 158 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SH 470 (a. Śrī Dhanada), RJ 1406 (a. Dhanadeva), Pad 118.83 an., SMa 1.99 an., Can *ad* 5.55 (p. 78), IS 1583, SMS 9092; **(7)** ŚP 841 (a. Dhanadadeva), Any 63.97 an., SMS VI (v. AP 40); **(8)** ŚP 3323 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SH 1676 (a. Dhanada), SkV 498/Kav. 247 an., VS 1977 an., SK 5.155 an., SLP 4.14 an., SU 276 an., SL *f.3b* an., = BhŚ 262; **(9)** ŚP 182 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SH 435 (a. Dhanada), (v. AP 40); **(10)** ŚP 1140 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), RJ 335 (a. Ānandadeva)(v. AP 40); **(11)** ŚP 3815 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva); **(12)** ŚP 163 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva), SH 295 (a. Dhanada); **(13)** ŚP 874 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva) (v. AP 41, ZDMG 27.632); **(14)** ŚP 1240 (a. Śrī Dhanadadeva).
H Dhanadadeva is identical with Dhanada and with Dhanadeva, for verse No. 6 is attributed to Dhanadadeva in ŚP, to Dhanada in SH and to Dhanadeva in RJ. The names Dhanadadeva and Dhanada are often used in various *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (Nos. 8, 9, 12). Dhanadeva is probably a scribe's error for Dhanadadeva. Very often Dhanadadeva is preceded by the honorific Śrī° (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14); the same applies to Dhanada (No. 6).
I CC_1 266, AP 40, SACA 649.
J Verses Nos. 3, 5 and 8 were known already in the 13th and 12th century respectively, for they were quoted anonymously in JS (No. 3) and SkV (Nos. 5 and 8); they might not have been composed by Dhanadadeva. No. 8 is a BhŚ verse. Some verses were also attributed to Ānandadeva (No. 10), Buddhisāgara (No. 3) and Vasukalpa (No. 5).
Some verses were well-known; they are quoted in the oldest *subhāṣtita-saṁgraha-s*, as well as in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* of the 17th century and in *alaṁkāra*-works (No. 6); one verse influenced even the gnomic literature of Java and is included in SS(OJ) No. 4)
Mostly lyrical verses (*anyokti-s*, descriptive of the beauty of women), sententious and devotional verses .

धनदेव v. धनददेव DHANADEVA v. DHANADADEVA (No. 669)

धनपति v. धनपाल DHANAPATI v. DHANAPĀLA (No. 670)

0. धनपाल = धनपति (v. माघ) DHANAPĀLA = DHANAPATI (v. MĀGHA No. 1104)

Son of Sarvadeva; brother of Śobhana.
10th century.
Tilakamañjarī (KM 85) (NCC_8 185).
Skm, JS, ŚP, SH, BhPr, PrC.
14 verses.
(1) PrC 95, BhPr 216 (a. Sākalya), SMS 700; (2) Skm [(B) 94; (POS) 1.19.4], JS 20.97 (a. Dhanapāla or Dhanapa), SH 103, Sar 2.235 (p. 256) an., Amd 215,569, SMS 3896 (v. AB 534); (3) PrC 72, BhPr 288 (a. Jālandhara) = Tilakamañjarī p. 9; (4) JS 18.16, SMS 7330; (5) JS 45.33, SMS VI = Tilakamañjarī 36; (6) JS 44.63 = Tilakamañjarī 31; (7) PrC 69, BhPr 202 (a. Viṣṇu) = KR 10.232.1; (8) Skm [(B) 1935; (POS) 4.59.5] SP 1151 an., JS 102.3 an., (v. AB 534-5); (9) JS 33.96 = Tilakamañjarī 2; (10) JS 43.51 = Tilakamañjarī 21; (11) ŚP 185, SH 342 (v. AP 41, ZDMG 27.632, P. Peterson, p. 63) = Tilakamañjarī 28; (12) SH 91; (13) JS 44.61; (14) JS 144.60, Skm [(B) 1577; (POS) 3.42.2] (a. Dhanapati), Sar 1.83 (p. 58) an., (v. AB 534) = Tilakamañjarī 46.
Dhanapāla is identical with Dhanapati, for verse No. 14 (which is a Tilakamañjarī verse) is in JS attributed to Dhanapāla and in Skm to Dhanapati. Verse No. 2 is in JS attributed to Dhanapāla or to Dhanapa; Dhanapa is probably a scribe's error for Dhanapati.
CC_1 266,267, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 62, AP 41, JS 37-38, SACA 650 (v. Kamal Cogna, *Dhanapāla, A literary study,* in *Charudeva Shastri Felicitation Volume* 42.
Some of the verses of the poet were well-known; they were quoted in several *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* and *alaṁkāra*-works (e.g. Nos. 2 and 14). Some verses were attributed to other authors, viz. Jālandhara (No. 3), Viṣṇu (No. 7) and Sākalya (No. 1); one of these verses (No. 7) was also included in KR.
Devotional, descriptive, flattery verses and verses on poets and poetry.

1. धनवर्मन् (उपाध्याय) DHANAVARMAN (UPĀDHYĀYA°)

No information.
Must have lived in the 15th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in VS.
VS.
2 verses.
(1) VS 602 = Bhallaṭaśataka 104; (2) VS 1524.
CC_1 267, VS 46, SACA 651.

J Verse No. 1 is not a Dhanavarman verse; it is a Bhallaṭa verse. The other is quoted in VS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

672. धनिक DHANIKA

A Son of Viṣṇu and brother of Dhanañjaya.
B 10th century.
D Daśarūpāvaloka, Kāvyanirṇaya-alaṁkāra (quoted in Daśarūpāvaloka).
E JS, ŚP.
F 2 verses.
G (1) ŚP 3973 *ad* Daś 2.10, SMS 1675 (v. SMS I; p. 336); (2) JS 138.5, ŚP 3417, RJ 751 an., SuSS 511 an., Daś *ad* 4.2 (p. 186), SMS 6380.
I CC_1 267, JS 38, AP 41, SMS I; 1,336, SACA 252.
J The verses are quoted in JS and ŚP and also in late *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s;* both are also quoted in the Daśarūpāvaloka.
The verses are very different; the first verse depicts a battle scene and the second is a lyrical verse describing the beauty of a woman.

धन्य v. वैद्यधन्य DHANYA v. VAIDYADHANYA (No. 1551)

धर v. श्रीधर I DHARA v. ŚRĪDHARA (No. 1696)

673. धरणीधर I (श्री°) = धरणीधरभट्ट DHARAṆĪDHARA I (ŚRĪ°) = DHARAṆĪDHARABHAṬṬA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV/Kav.
D See H
E SkV/Kav, Skm, Prasanna, Pad, PdT, SSS.
F 9 verses.
G (1) Pad 13.21, SSS 101, SMS 1153 (v. Kav. p. 47); (2) Pad 22.36, SSS 161 PdT 98 (a. Dharaṇīdhara or Dharaṇīdharabhaṭṭa), SMS VI (v. Kav p. 47); (3) SkV 391/Kav 15, Skm [(B) 822; (POS) 2.70.2], Prasanna 108*b*, JS 246.13 (a. Goyidhoyikavirājayoḥ), Sāh *ad* 8.19 (p. 253), Can 38, IS 3702, (V. Kav. p 47); (4) Skm [(B) 189; (POS) 1.38.4] (v. Kav. p. 47); (5) SkV 558/Kav 294, Skm [(B) 633; (POS) 2.32.3] (v. Kav p. 47); (6) SkV 1305, Prasanna 170*a*; (7) Skm [(B) 804; (POS) 2.66.4], ŚP 3612 an. (v. Kav p. 47); (8) Pad 10.10, RJ 156, PV 78 (a. Vāṇikaṇṭhābharaṇa), (v. K p. 47); (9) SkV 181/Kav 83 (a. Śrī Dharaṇīdhara or an).
H Dharaṇīdhara I is identical with Dharaṇīdharabhaṭṭa, for verse No. 2 is attributed in

different MSs of PdT to Dharaṇīdhara and Dharaṇīdharabhaṭṭa. In one case (verse No.9) the name of the author is preceded by the honorific Śrī°.

In PdT (CII) it is suggested that Dharaṇīdhara is the author of the Rasavatiśataka, but the name Dharaṇīdhara is quite common and several authors named Dharaṇī - dhara are known to exist; no reason is adduced to show that Dharaṇīdhara I is the author of the Rasavatiśataka.

I CC$_1$ 268, SkV LXXXI, Kav 47, Skm (B) 10, Skm (POS) 62, PdT CII, SMS I; p. 337, SACA 653, (v. *Poona Orientalist* 1, 2, p. 53).

J The verses of the author must have been well-known; they were quoted in the oldest (SkV, Skm) *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*, as well as in the anthologies of the 17th century and in *alaṁkāra*-works.

Verse No. 3 is in JS also attributed to Goyidhoyikavirājau and verse No. 8 in PV to Vāṇikaṇṭhābharaṇa.

The author deals with several different subjects. Most of the verses are lyrical (amatory, beauty of women, descriptition of nature, seasons) as well as flattery verses; some depict the life of poor people (verse No. 6). Some very good poetry.

674. धरणीधर II — DHARAṆĪDHARA II

A Son of Dhanda. Author of the stone inscription of the time of the Caulukya king (Vāghelā) Sāraṅgadeva; it belonged to the temple of Somanātha. The inscription was found in Verāval (Junāgaḍh in Kāthiāvāḍ) and is now in Cintra (Portugal). Dated *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1343 (= A. D. 1287).

B Latter half of the 13th century.

E Author of the inscription described in A.

G *Praśasti*, 76 verses of which verses 3, 2, 11 and 1 are worth noting.

I CC$_1$ –, E. I. 1.271-286, BhL 611, SACA 654 (v. IA 20. 137, fn.28).

J Not mentioned in CC$_1$. Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

धरणीधरभट्ट v. — DHARAṆĪDHARABHAṬṬA v.

धरणीधर I — DHARAṆĪDHARA I (No. 673)

धरनन्दिन् v. — DHARANANDIN v.

श्रीधरनन्दिन् — ŚRĪDHARANANDIN (No. 1699)

धरस्वामिन् v. — DHARASVĀMIN v.

श्रीधर — ŚRĪDHARA (No. 1696)

धराधर v. — DHARĀDHARA v.

धाराधर — DHĀRĀDHARA (No. 694)

675. धर्म — DHARMA

A No information.

B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.

E JS.

F One verse.

G JS 371.16.

I CC$_1$ –, JS –, SACA 655.

J Not mentioned in CC$_1$. The verse is quoted in JS only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

धर्मकर (श्री°) v. — DHARMAKARA (ŚRĪ°)

धर्माकर — DHARMĀKARA (No. 687)

676. धर्मकीर्ति (भदन्त°; °पाद) — DHARMAKĪRTI (BHADANTA°; °PĀDA)

A No information. CC$_1$ mentions (1) the famous Buddhist logician and philosopher, the author of Bauddhasaṁgati-alaṁkāra, referred to in Khaṇḍakhaṇḍakhādya and in Sarvadarśanasaṁgraha; and (2) Dharmakīrti, the author of Dhātupratyayapañjikā, Dhātumañjarī (and other works) A Buddhist. See H.

B *Terminus ad quem* 11th century, for he was quoted in Kṣemendra's Auc. The Buddhist logician lived in the 6th-7th centuries.

C Mentions Pāṇini (see G No. 7). Quoted by Ānandavardhana in Dhv and by Kṣemendra.

D See A. For bibliography of the author's works, see K. H. Potter, Bibliography of Indian Philosophies, I; pp. 68-71.

E SkV, Kav, Skm, JS, ŚP, VS, Prasanna, Auc, Dhv.

F 29 verses.

G (1) SkV 1518, SMS 1186; (2) Dhv *ad* 3.97 (p. 536, ChSS ed.) (v. Kav p. 50). (3) Skm [(B) 2213; (POS) 5.43.3], SMS 2483 = BhŚ 168; (4) SkV 538/Kav 274, Prasanna 127*b*, Skm [(B) 652: (POS) 2.36.2] (a. Candālacandra), SMS 2619; (5) SkV 477/Kav 225, Prasanna 120*a*, ŚP 566 an., SK 7.3 an., Kpr 7.191, KāP 200.7-10, Amd 154.391, AA *ad* 21 (p. 56), ŚbB 3.82, IS 637, SMS 3131 = Bilhanakāvya 58, BhŚ 839, Śānt 2.5; (6) SkV 1213, Skm [(B) 2174; (POS) 5.35.4], (v. Kav p. 49) = BhŚ 18; (7) SkV 478/Kav 226, SP 3451 an., VS 1232 an., SK 6.462 an., Kuv 115 an., Alkeś *ad* 20.17 an., IS 3339 (v. Kav p. 49); (8) SkV 720/Kav 433, Prasanna 139 *b* an. (v. Kav p. 49) (9) SkV 657/Kav 370, JS 199.6, VS 1617 (a. Bhadanta Dharmakīrti), Skm[(B) 708; (POS) 2.47.3] (a. Amaru), PG 223 (a. Amaru), RJ 791 an., SU 387 an., SG (MS) 72*a* an., KH 7 an., Jayaratha *ad* Alaṁkārasarvasva 5an., ŚbB 4.600 an., IS 4550 = Amar 30; (10) SkV 645/Kav 358, Prasanna 147*b*, Skm [(B) 703; (POS) 2.46.3](a. Dharmakīrti or Amaru), VS 1578 (a. Amaru), PG 231 (a. Amaru), JS 194 (a.(?) Amaru). SLP 1.93 an., SG (MS) 71*a*., *ad* RK 6.46 an., ŚbB 3.396; 4.615; 4.633, IS 4649 (v. Kav p. 49) = Amar 97; (11) VS 1587; (12) SkV 1694; (13) SkV 440/Kav 188 (v. Kav p. 49); (14) SkV 454/Kav 202, Auc *ad* 11(3) (p. 14), Skm [(B) 814; (POS)

2.68.4], VS 1472, JS 172.9 (a. Bhadanta Dharmakīrti), SH 1786 an., SLP 3.87 an., SK 5.387 an., SGo 65*a* an., SG (MS) 1.25 an., AR 86 an., ARR 63 an., KH 313 an., Kuv *ad* 72 an., Dhv 532 an., IS 5850 (v. Kav p. 49) = Cr 1897; **(15)** SkV 539/Kav 275, Skm [(B) 616; (POS) 2.29.1], Prasanna 127*b* an., Vakroktijīvita 1.75 an., (v. Kav. p. 49); **(16)** SkV 1729 (a. Dharmakīrti or Dharmakīrtipādānām); **(17)** SkV 919, Skm [(B) 406; (POS) 1.82.1], Prasanna 55*b* an., ŚbB 2.3 an. (v. Kav p. 49); **(18)** SkV 439/Kav 187, Skm [(B) 951; (POS) 2.96.1] VS 2030 an., RJ 1105 an., SU 571 an., Kuv 9.9 an., Sāh *ad* 4.19 (p. 108) an., Dhv *ad* 1.16 an., KH 55 an., VyVi *ad* 3(preamble) an., Kāvyānusāsana 142, ŚbB 2.36; 3.19; 4.47 an., IS 6455 (v. A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 16.206, Kav p. 49); **(19)** SkV 1726 [(B) 2374; (POS) 5.75.4] (v. Kav p. 49) = Introduction to Pramāṇaviniścaya of Dharmakīrti (according to AOS 44 note 1), PrC 70 (p. 42); **(20)** Skm [(B) 929; (POS) 2.91.4], PG 239 an., SuM 14.12 an., Pad 107.239 an., Sāh *ad* 10.52 (p. 285), IS 6671, (v. Kav p. 47), A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 16.207) = Vet 3.23, 1.100 extr., 12.153 extr.; **(21)** VS 2246, ŚP 3300 (a. Bāṇabhaṭṭa), JS 179.12 (a. Bāṇa), SH 1613, SK 5.135 an., SSV 1369 an., SLP 4.12 an., RJ 662 an., Subh 293 an., IS 6824, Pr 376 (v. Kav p. 49) = BhŚ 95, HJ 1.209, Vet 14.13, Śts 66.4-8; **(22)** SkV 481/Kav 229, Prasanna 120*b*, Skm [(B) 872; (POS) 2.80.2] (a. Amaru), SRHt 258.14 (a. Amaru), RJ 892 (a. Amaru), VS 1346 an., SLP 1.45 an., Sar 330.42 an., KāV *ad* 4.3.12 an., Amd 294. 842 an., AR 164 an., ARR 146 an., Alkeś 13.1 an., Sāh *ad* 10.69 an., ŚbB 2.305 an., APK 47 an., IS 7002 an., = Amar 34, BhŚ 851; **(23)** SkV 501/Kav 249, Prasanna 121*a*; **(24)** VS 737, (v. Kav p. 49); **(25)** JS 93.3, ŚP 947, VS 657 (v. A. Weber . *Indische Studien* 16.205, Kav p. 49); **(26)** SkV 437/Kav 185, Prasanna 1106; (v. Kuv *ad* 34.81 ([p. 107]), IS 7696 (v. Kav p. 49); **(27)** VS 3232, (v. Kav p. 49); **(28)** SkV 479/Kav 227, Prasanna 120 *a* an., Sāh *ad* 10.83, IS 7386 = Amar 138.

A. Weber (*Indische Studien* 16.207) expressed the opionion that Dharmakīrti mentioned in *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* is the author of the *alaṁkāra*-work Bauddhasaṁgati, from which the authors of anthologies culled examples quoted therein and attributed them indiscriminately to Dharmakīrti, and that this Dharmakīrti is also identical with Dharmakīrti, the logician (*op. cit* p. 205). That is quite likely, for verse No. 19 is supposed to be from the introduction of the Pramāṇaviniśraya and is, similarly as verse No. 16, about poets (the latter verse is specifically attributed to Dharmakīrtipādānām); these two verses are written in another style than other verses attributed to Dharmakīrti; they could have been written by Dharmakīrti, the logician. On the other hand, it is possible that verses Nos. 16 and 19 were written by Dharmakīrti the logician and the other verses by another Dharmakīrti, a lyrical poet.

Verses Nos. 3, 6, 21, 22 and verses Nos. 9, 10, 22 (and probably verse No. 28) are not Dharmakīrti verses; they are Bhartṛhari's and Amaru's verses respectively. Also verse No. 5 is not a Dharmakīrti verse; it is a Bilhaṇa verse.

Verse 9 and 14 are attributed to Bhadanta Dharmakīrti and verse No. 16 to Dharmakīrtipāda (reverential plural). See **J** below.

CC_1 269, SkV LXXXI, Kav p. 47-50, Skm (B) 10-1, Skm (POS) 62-3, AP 41, JS 38, VS 46-8, SMS I; p. 337, SACA 656, (v. A. Weber, *Indische Studien* 16.205-7).

See **H**. Some of the verses mentioned above are also attributed to Candālacandra (in (Skm, No. 4) and Bāṇa (in JS and ŚP, No. 21). Some of the verses quoted over the name of Dharmakīrti, and which are Amaru's, Bhartṛhari's and Bilhaṇa's verses (see **H** penultimate paragrph), appear also in the Vetālapañcaviṁśatikā (Nos 20, 21), Śāntiśataka (No. 5), Hitopadeśa (No. 21), Śukasaptati (No. 21) and among the so-called Cāṇakya sayings (No. 14).

Mostly lyrical verses (amatory, descriptive of nature, women) and verses about poets.

677. धर्मकीर्तिपाद (v. धर्मकीर्ति) — DHARMAKĪRTIPĀDA (v. DHARMAKĪRTI) (No. 676)

A See No. 676 **A**. Probably Dharmakīrti, the logician. See No. 676 **H**.
B See No. 676 **B**.
D See No. 676 **D**.
E SkV.
F 2 verses.
G See No. 676 **G**, Nos.16 and 19.
H See No. 676 **H**.
I See No. 676 **I**.
J See No. 676 **J**. Verses on poets.

678. धर्मदत्त I (v. धर्मदत्त II) — DHARMADATTA I (v. DHARMADATTA II) (No. 679)

A No information.
B According to tradition, one of the poets who lived in the court of King Bhoja of Dhārā (BhPr) (11th century), but probably later.
E BhPr.
F 2 verses.
G **(1)** BrPr 243 (a. Dharmadatta or Puṣkara), SMS VI; **(2)** BhPr 242 (a. Dharmadatta or Puṣkara).
H It is not certain whether Dharmadatta of BhPr is the same author as Dharmadatta (Divira°) of VS. In some texts of BhPr verses No. 1 and 2 are attributed to a Puṣkara and in others to Dharmadatta.
I CC_1 –, SACA 657.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verses are quoted in BhPr only and do not occur in other sources.

Flattery and sententious verses.

679. धर्मदत्त II = दिविरधर्मदत्त (v. धर्मदत्त I) — DHARMADATTA II = DIVIRADHARMADATTA (v. DHARMADATTA I) (No. 678)

A No information.

B Terminus ad quem 15th century (VS), but probably earlier, for verse No. 1 is quoted anonymously in SkV (from the beginning of the 12th century).
E VS.
F 4 verses.
G (1) VS 3068, SkV 1502 an., SMS VII; (2) VS 1028, (v. VS 1008); (3) VS 505; (4) VS 527 (a. Diviradharmadatta) (v. VS 541, 2465).
H The author is also called Diviradharmadatta (No. 4). See No. 678 **H**.
I CC_1 268, SkV LXXXI, VS 48, SACA 657.
J Only one verse is also quoted anonymously in SkV (No. 1); the other verses are quoted in VS only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Lyrical verses.

680. धर्मदास (श्री॰) DHARMADĀSA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B *Terminus a quo* 7th century; *terminus ad quem* beginning of the 12th century
C Mentions Bāṇa.
D Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana, a treatise on riddles, often commented on. See **I.** and **J.**
E SkV, JS, VS, SG, RJ.
F 11 verses.
G (1) JS 349.10, IS 7674, SMS 2620 = Vidagdha° 4.40; (2) ŚP 521, IS 7693, SMS 3275 = Vidagdha° 4.11; (3) RJ 1255 (a. Dharmadāsa or Vijjā or Śakavṛddhi), VS 1734 (a. Vṛddhi), ŚP 3863 (a. Śakarvṛddhi), SuSS 372 an., (v. AP 90, ZDMG 27.637), SskrP 54, Kav p. 107); (4) SkV 1302 (a. Śrī Dharmadāsa), ST 3.2 an., SMS 4338 = Vidagdha° 1.3; (6) JS 349.9 = Vidagdha° 4.38; (7) SG 841 = Vidagdha° 4.44; (8) ŚP 523 = Vidagdha° 4.27; (9) JS 349.11 = Vidagdha° 4.42; (10) JS 349.8 = Vidagdha° 4.36; (11) SkV 1653, ŚP 524, SU 824; 1395 an., SK 3.350 an., Kuv 30, Alkeś *ad* 13.1 (p. 34), IS 6472 = Vidagdha° 4.26.
H Only in verse No. 4 the name of the author is preceded by the honorific Śrī°.
I CC_1 268, SkV LXXXI-LXXXII, AP 41, JS 38, SACA 656 (v. L. Sternbach, *Indian Riddles* (VI Series 67; pp. 94-6) where the bibliography is quoted).
J Verse No. 3 is probably not a Dharmadāsa verse, but is only attributed to Dharmadāsa in RJ, a *subhāṣita-saṁgraha* not very reliable as far as attributions are concerned. All the other verses are from Vidagdha: 1.3 (SkV); 2.31 (ŚP); 4.11 (ŚP); 4.26 (ŚP); 4.27 (ŚP); 4.36 (JS 349.8); 4.38 (JS 349.9); 4.40 (JS 349.10); 4.42 (JS 349.11) and 4.44 (SG). We see here that the verses 4.36-4.44 are quoted almost exactly in the same order as in JS 349.8-11).
Riddles in *kāvya*-style *(kuṭṭāni, apahnutaya, ālāpa)*.

681. धर्मदेव DHARMADEVA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS
E JS, VS.
F 3 verses.
G (1) VS 925; (2) VS 926; (3) JS 364.62.
I CC_1 268, VS 48, JS 38, SACA 659.
J Verses 1-2. are quoted in VS only and verse 3 in JS only; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Mostly *anyokti*-s.

682. धर्मपाल I DHARMAPĀLA I

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses of the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 10 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1700; (POS) 4.12.5], SMS 2695; (2) Skm [(B) 756; (POS) 2.57.1], SMS 3378; (3) Skm [(B) 1861; (POS) 4.45.1], VS 654 (a. Muktāpīḍa), Any 39.13 an., SuMañ 45.93 an., AAS 5.7 an., SMS VIII; (4) Skm [(B) 452; (POS) 1.91.2]; (5) Skm [(B) 2067; (POS) 5.14.2]; (6) Skm [(B) 807, (POS) 2.67.2]; (7) Skm [(B) 2254, (POS) 5.51.4] (8) Skm [(B) 2075; ; (POS) 5.15.5]; (9) Skm [(B) 2213; (POS) 5.4 (v. AB 380, ZDMG 37.547, Mn 11.34); (10) Skm [(B) 902; (POS) 2.86.2], VS 1192 (a. Vālmīki), ŚP 3429 (a. Vālmīki), (AP 84) = Han 5.25, MK (GOS) 160.
H Perhaps identical with Dharmapāla II (see No. 683).
I CC_1 268, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 63, SACA 660.
J Only two verses are quoted also in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* than Skm, viz. Nos.3 and 10; these verses are also attributed to Muktāpīḍa (in VS) and to Vālmīki (in ŚP and JS) respectively. The latter verse must have been quite popular for it is also included in Han and MK (GOS).
Mostly lyrical verses (*anyokti*-s etc.) of no great poetical value.

683. धर्मपाल II (श्री॰) DHARMAPĀLA II (ŚRĪ°)

A No information. Buddhist-Śaiva. See **H.**
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV.
F 2 verses.
G (1) SkV 877; (2) SkV 64, Prasanna 14*a* an.,
H Different from Dharmapāla the early Pāla king; perhaps identical with Dhārmapāla I (No. 682). The name of the author is preceded by the honorofic Śrī°.
I CC_1 –, SkV LXXXII, SACA 661.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verses are quoted in SkV only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Descriptive (of nature) and devotional verses.

684. धर्मपाल III — DHARMAPĀLA III

A From the Pāla family. Author of the first 8 verses of the inscription pf Dharmapāla-varmadeva of Prāgjyotiṣa found at Puṣpabhadra near Gauhati (Assam). The rest of the inscription was composed by Anirudha (No. 18).
B Not known.
D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 8 verses. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, v. P. Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvalī,* p. 117, SACA 662.

685. धर्मयोगेश्वर — DHARMAYOGEŚVARA

A No information. From Beṅgāl (he eulogized a king of Beṅgāl) (verse No. 11).
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
C Eulogized a Gauḍendra, a king of Beṅgāl.
E Skm.
F 12 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1649; (POS) 4.2.4], SMS 5712 (v. Kav p. 79); (2) Skm [(B) 784; (POS) 2.62.4], SMS 10233 (v. Kav p. 79); (3) Skm [(B) 1942; (POS) 4.61.2]; SMS VI (v. Kav p. 79); (4) Skm [(B) 1153; (POS) 2.136.3], SMS VII (v. Kav. p. 79); (5) Skm [(B) 586; (POS) 2.23.1], SMS VIII (v. Kav p. 79); (6) Skm [(B) 1860; (POS) 4.44.5] (v. Kav p. 79); (7) Skm [(B) 1071; (POS) 2.120.1], (v. Kav p. 79); (8) Skm [(B) 762; (POS) 2.58.2] (v. Kav p. 79); (9) Skm [(B) 1650; (POS) 4.2.5], (v. Kav p. 79); (10) Skm [(B) 1868; (POS) 4.46.3] (v. Kav. p. 79); (11) Skm [(B) 1449; (POS) 3.16.4] (v. Kav p. 79); (12) Skm [(B) 639; (POS) 2.33.4] (v. Kav p.79).
H Different from Yogeśvara (No. 1181) and Karañja Yogeśvara (No. 178).
I CC_1 269, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 63, SACA 663 (v. Kav p. 79), JASB 2 (1906) p. 163).
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* They deal with different subject-matters: eulogistic, amatory, descriptive, *anyokti*-s etc. Often poor and heavy poetry.

686. धर्मवर्धन (v. नागेन्द्र) — DHARMAVARDHANA (v. NĀGENDRA) (No. 729).

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 14th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in ŚP.
E ŚP.
F 2 verses.
G (1) ŚP 1002 (a, Dharmavardhana or Nāgendra), RJ 513 (a. Nāgendra), Regnaud VI 147 (a. Nāgendra), VS 802 an., Any 118.84 an., IS 337, SMS 1596; (2) ŚP 449 (v. AP 41-2).

H Verse No. 1 is either Dharmavardhana's or Nāgendra's verse.
I CC_1 269, AP 41, SMS I; p. 337, SACA 664.
J Verse No. 1 was a well-known *anyokti* for it was quoted in the 14th century (ŚP) and in the 18th-19th century (Regnaud VI). The second verse is quoted in ŚP only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti-s.

धर्मशोक v. — DHARMAŚOKA v.
धर्माशोक — DHARMĀŚOKA (No. 688)

687. धर्माकर (श्री°) = धर्मकर (श्री°) — DHARMĀKARA (ŚRĪ°) = DHARMAKARA (ŚRĪ°)

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
E SkV/Kav, Skm, Prasanna.
F 4 verses.
G (1) SkV 1079 (a. Srī Dharmakara), Prasanna 180*a* (a. Śrī Dharmakara), SMS 488; (2) Skm [(B) 2223; (POS) 5.45.3] (v. Kav p. 47, AB 516); (3) SkV 410 (a. Dharmākara), Kav 172 (a. Dharmakara), Prasanna 109*a* (a. Dharmākara), SMS 3115 (v. Kav p. 47); (4) SkV 180 (a. Śrī Dharmākara), Kav 82 (a. Sri Dharmakara) (v. Kav p. 47).
H Dharmākara is identical with Dharmakara for verses Nos.3 and 4 are either attributed to Dharmākara or to Dharmakara. The name of the author is preceded by the honorofic Śrī°.
I CC_1, 270, SkV LXXXI, Skm (B) II, Skm (POS) 64, Kav 47, SMS I; p. 337, SACA 666 (ZDM 36 p. 516).
J The verses are quoted only in the two oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s,* and do not occur in other anthologies.
Lyrical (*anyokti*, descriptive [of spring], amatory) and sententious verses.

धर्माधिकरणमधु v. — DHARMĀDHIKARAṆAMADHU v.
मधु — MADHU (No. 1050)
धर्माधिकरणिकरुद्र v. — DHARMĀDHIKARAṆIKARUDRA v.
रुद्र V — RUDRA V (No. 1273)

688. धर्माशोक = धर्मशोक = धर्माश्लोक DHARMĀŚOKA = DHARMAŚOKA = DHARMĀŚLOKA

A No information. A Śaiva, though his name is Buddhist.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century, or before for verses attributed to the author are quoted in SkV.
C Mentions Bhāravi (No. 6) See Bhāravi (No. 978).
E SkV, Skm, JS, SH.
F 6 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 216; (POS) 5.32.5], JS 41.36 (a. Dharmāśoka or Dharmāśloka) SH 405, SkV 1705 (a. Vallaṇa), SMS 1465 (v. ABORI 31.151); (2) SkV 988 (a. Dharmāśoka or Dharmaśoka), SMS 6798; (3) JS 345.68, SkV 1396 (a. Rathāṅga), Skm [(B) 1511; (POS) 3.29.1] (a. Rathāṅga); (4) JS 341.94, Skm [(B) 1622; (POS) 3.51.2] (a. Vākpati); (5) SkV 69; (6) SkV 1736.
H Dharmāśoka is identical with Dharmaśoka, for verse No. 2 is attributed in SkV to either of the two authors. Dharmāśoka was also called (probably wrongly) in some MSs of JS Dharmāśloka.
I CC_1 270, SkV LXXXII, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 63-4, JS 38, SMS I; p. 337, SACA 667.
J Verse No. 3 is in SkV and Skm attributed to Rathāṅga; verse No. 1 in SkV to Vallaṇa and verse No. 4 in Skm to Vākpati.
The verses must have been well-known for they were included in the oldest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* as well as in SH from the 17th century.
Verses about poets and poetry, descriptive (of nature), flattery and devotional verses.

689. धर्माशोकदत्त DHARMĀŚOKADATTA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for verses attributed to the author are quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F 3 verses.
G (1) Skm [(B) 1012; (POS) 2.108.2], SMS 2616; (2) Skm [(B) 831; (POS) 2.72.1] SMS 2683; (3) Skm [(B) 479; (POS) 2.1.4), SMS 4054.
I CC_1 270 Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 64, SACA 668.
J The verses are quoted in Skm only and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Lyrical (amatory) verses with some erotic leanings.

धर्माश्लोक v. धर्माशोक DHARMĀŚLOKA v. DHARMĀŚOKA (No. 668)

690. धवल DHAVALA

A From Tampava. No other information. Author of the inscription on five copper-plates of Vajrahasta III found in Narasapatām *tālukā*; dated *śaka-saṁvat* 979 (= A. D. 1053).
B Middle of the 11th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 12 verses, of which the following 4 are worth noting: 12, 10, 1, 9.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 11.147-153.
J Invocatory and eulogistic verses.

691. धवलहरिकवि (v. हरिकवि) DHAVALAHARIKAVI (v. HARIKAVI) (No. 1878)

A No information (See H below).
B Must have lived in the 17th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in SH.
E SH.
F One verse.
G SH 2016.
H Perhaps identical with Harikavi (No. 1878).
I CC_1 –, SACA 670.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. The verse is quoted in SH only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

692. धांसट DHĀṀSAṬA

A Son of Jeīka and Amarikā (or Khamarikā); grandson of Mehuka. Author of the stone inscription of Prabodhaśiva, a Śaiva ascetic, found at Candrahi (or Candrehe) close to the confluence of Śoṇa and Banās (District of Reva). The inscription is dated *saṁvat* 724, *Phālguna śudi* 5 (10th February AD.973). The inscription refers to a temple (build by Praśāntaśiva) which was close to the manastery erected by Probodhaśiva.
B Second half of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G *Praśasti.* 20 verses, of which the following 10 are worth noting: 10, 13, 3, 15, 14, 1, 12, 11, 4, 2.
I CC_1 –, E. I. 21.148 sqq CII 4.198-204, BhL 1221, SACA 671.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. Invocatory, descriptive and eulogistic verses. Some good poetry.

693. धाराकदम्ब DHĀRĀKADAMBA

A No information.
B *Terminus ad quem* middle of the 14th century, for the single verse is attributed to the

author in ŚP, but probably earlier: the verse is included anonymously in Sar (11th century).
E ŚP, VS.
F One verse.
G ŚP 3829, VS 1716, Sar 2.203 (p. 244) an., (v. AP 42; ZDMG 27.632; 28.137).
I CC_1 272, VS 49, AP 42, SACA 672.
J The verse must have been well-known, for it is also quoted in Sar.
Descriptive verse.

धारादेव — DHĀRĀDEVA v. Annex (No. 1936)

694. धाराधर = धराधर — DHĀRĀDHARA = DHARĀDHARA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the beginning of the 12th century or earlier, for one verse is included in SkV, but probably earlier, for it is also quoted by Kṣemendra (11th century) over the name of Varāhamihira (6th century).
E SkV, Prasanna, VS, Vjv.
F 2 verses.
G (1) VS 560, Vjv 60 (p. 149) (a. Dharādhara), Auc *ad* 26(79) (a. Varāhamihira), Any 10.83 an. (v. Kav p. 99), SMS VI; (2) SkV 1199 (a. Dharādhara), Prasanna 202*b* (a. Dharādhara).
H The author's name is spelt in VS Dhārādhara and in SkV/Prasanna Dharādhara (similarly in VS and Vjv.)
I CC_1 272, SkV LXXXI, VS 49, SACA 673.
J The verses are only quoted in the earliest sources; they do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*
Anyokti and descriptive verses.

धारेश्वर v. भोज — DHĀREŚVARA v. BHOJA (No. 1017)

695. धीतोक — DHĪTOKA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for a verse attributed to the author is quoted in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 1676; (POS) 4.8.1].
H In CC_1 (see **I**) marked as Dhītokaka.

I CC_1 272, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 64, SACA 674.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.*

धीयीक v. धोयीक — DHĪYĪKA v. DHOYĪKA (No. 704)

धीरकवि v. बधिरकवि — DHĪRAKAVI v. BADHIRAKAVI (No. 890)

696. धीरनाग I (भदन्त°) = वीरनाग = रविनाग (v. दिङ्नाग) — DHĪRANĀGA I (BHADANTA°) = VĪRANĀGA = RAVINĀGA (v. DIṄNĀGA) (No. 616)

A Buddhist-Śaiva; dramaturge from Arālapura.
B Between the 5th and 11th century, K.K. Dutta (see **D**) concluded that the author of Kundamālā (whom he identified with Diṅnāga) lived in the 5th century A.D. (p. 154).
D Kundamālā (lately critically edited by K.K. Dutta, *Sanskrit College*, Calcutta 1964).
E SkV, Prasanna, Vjv, VS (see **J**).
F 8 verses.
G (1) Prasanna 10*a*, (a. Vīranāga), Skm [(B) 56; (POS) 1.12.1] (a. Ravināga), SkV 55 an., SMS VIII = Kun° 1.2; (2) Vjv 81 (p. 148, 152) (a. Vīranāga); (3) Vjv 26.2 (p. 136) (a. Dhīranāga); (4) SkV 764, Prasanna 158*b ac/bd* (a. Hanūmat) = Kun° 4.20, Han 5.1; (5) VS 1142 (a. Bhadanta-Dhīranāga); (6) VS 1064, Skm [(B) 733; (POS) 2.52.3] (a. Bhadanta-Dhīranāga) (v. AB 518, VS p. IV); (7) VS 3388 (a. (?) Dhīranāga), IS 6854 = BhŚ 782, Śānt 1.29; (8) VS 3389.
H Dhīranāga was currently known as Diṅnāga (see **B** above), Vīranāga or Ravināga; verse No. 1, which is a Kundamālā verse, is attributed in Prasanna and Skm to Vīranāga and Ravināga respectively. The author's name is often preceded by the designation of a (Buddhist) monk – *Bhadanta°*.
I CC_1 272, 494, SkV LXXXII, Skm (B) 11, 18, Skm (POS) 64, 100, SACA 675, Indroduction to K. K. Dutta's edition of Kunda°.
J Only verses attributed in SkV/Prasanna and Skm are certainly Dhīranāga I's verses. Verses attributed to Dhīranāga in VS could be verses written by another author than the author of Kunda°; none of them can be traced in Kunda°; they do not fit Dhīranāga's poetry. Of these, one verse (No. 5) is also quoted in Śānt and amongst Bhartṛhari's incerta. Verse No. 2, a Kunda° verse, is also quoted in Han. None of the verses quoted in **G** is included in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* than SkV/Prasanna, Skm and VS.
Mostly lyrical verses, (amatory) of great beauty, as well as devotional and *śānti*-verses (the latter theme is often repeated, mostly in Jaina literature, e.g. AS).

697. धीरनाग II. DHĪRANĀGA II

A Son of *karaṇika* Thīruka. A Śaiva. Author of the stone inscription of the Cāhamāna Vigraharāja found near Haramāth in the Ṣaikhāvati province near Jaipur (Rājputāna); it belongs to the ancient temple called Harṣa and is dated *saṁvat* 1013, *Āṣāḍha-śudi* 15 (= 8th August A. D. 907). It is a Śaiva *praśasti*.
B Beginning of the 10th century.
C, D, E Author of the inscription described in A.
F, G 49 verses of which 14 are worth noting, 11, 12, 10, 6, 9, 8, 7, 3, 24, 23, 5, 40, 1, 49. Other verses (e. g. 2, 4), would be also worth noting but are multilated and incomplete..
I CC_1 –, E. I. 2.116-130, BhL 82, SACA 676.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. Devotional, invocatory and descriptive verses in polished *kāvya*-style.

698. धीरेन्द्र (°उपाध्याय) DHĪRENDRA (°UPĀDHYĀYA)

A A *paṇḍita*-scholar of Mithilā. From Yamasama (District of Darbhaṅga).
B 19th century.
E Vidy.
F 7 verses (see J).
G (1-2) Vidy 669, SMS 8423-4; (3-4) Vidy 668, SMS VI; (5-6) Vidy 126; (7) Vidy 759.
I CC_1 –, Vidy 8-9, SACA 677.
J Not mentioned in CC_1. Verses 1 to 6 are either 3 verses contrued in the rare *ghaṭaka* metre or 6 verses construed in Toṭaka metre; they are quoted only in the late anthology from Mithilā (Vidy) and do not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Anyokti and amatory verses.

699. धूर्जटि DHŪRJAṬI

A No information. Perhaps identical with Dhūrjaṭirāja (No. 700)
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 782; (POS) 2.62.2], JS 258.9 an., SMS 2347.
I CC_1 272, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 64, SACA 678.
J The verse is quoted in Skm and anonymously in JS; it does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.
Amatory verse.

700. धूर्जटिराज DHŪRJAṬIRĀJA

A No information. Perhaps identical with Dhūrjaṭi (No. 699).
B Must have lived in the first years of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is included in Skm.
E Skm.
F One verse.
G Skm [(B) 204; (POS) 1.41.4].
I CC_1 272, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 64, SACA 679.
J The verse is quoted in Skm only and does not occur in other *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s*.

701. धूर्त = मूर्त = मूर्ख DHŪRTA = MŪRTA = MŪRKHA

A No information.
B Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse is, amongst others, attributed to the author in JS.
E JS, ŚP, VS, Pad, PV, PdT, SG, RJ.
F One verse.
G JS 278.12 (a. Dhūrta or Mūrkha or Mūrta), Pad 57.28 (a. Dhūrta), PV 467 (a. Dhūrta), SG 473 (a. Dhūrta), RJ 1129 (a. Dhūrta), ŚP 3690 (a. Mūrta), VS 2107 (a. Mūrkha), PdT 181 (a. Mūrta-kavi), SuSS 710 an.
H It is not certain what the real name of the author is: in JS the verse is attributed to Dhūrta or Mūrkha or Mūrta, in Pad, SG, RJ to Dhūrta, in ŚP and PdT to Mūrta or Mūrta-kavi and in VS to Mūrkha.
I CC_1 464, JS –, AP 74. VS 94, PV 91, SACA 680.
J The verse must have been well-known, for it is included in the early *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s.* (JS, ŚP, VS) as well as in late anthologies (Pad, RJ, SG, PdT, PV, SuSS).
Lyrical verse.

702. धूर्तराशि DHŪRTARĀŚI

A Son of Divākara. A Brāhmaṇ. Author of the inscription of the time of Varṇalāta and his feudatory Rājjila, found in Vasantgaḍh near Piṇḍvārā (near Sirohi, Rājputāna) dated *saṁvat* 682 (= A. D. 625).
B First half of the 7th century.
E Author of the inscription described in A.
G *Praśasti.* 12 verses partly damaged. Nothing to note.
I CC_1 –, E.. I. 9.187-192, BhL 11, SACA 681.
J Eulogistic and invocatory verses.

धृष्टद्युम्न v. रतिसेन DHṚṢṬADYUMNA v. RATISENA (No. 1198)

03. धैर्यमित्र = धैर्यमिश्र — DHAIRYAMITRA = DHAIRYAMIŚRA

No information.
Must have lived in the middle of the 13th century or earlier, for the single verse attributed to the author is quoted in JS.
JS, ŚP, VS, SH, Pad.
One verse.
JS 148.4, ŚP 3450, VS 1208, SH 2090 (a. Dhairyamiśra), Pad 43.2, (v. AP 42).
Dhairyamitra is identical with Dhairyamiśra for the verse quoted above was in JS, ŚP and VS attributed to Dhairyamitra and in SH to Dhairyamiśra.
CC_1 272, JS 38, AP 42, VS 49, SACA 682.
The verse was quoted in the early anthologies JS, ŚP and VS, as well as in SH from the 17th century. Harikavi has probably used the JS text and probably did not cull the verse from the author's work (as so often done by him).
Lyrical verse of great poetical value.

धैर्यमिश्र v. धैर्यमित्र — DHAIRYAMIŚRA v. DHAIRYAMITRA (No. 703)

धोईक = धोयी — DHOĪKA v. DHOYĪ (No. 704)

धोईकवि v. धोयी — DHOĪKAVI v. DHOYĪ (No. 704)

04. धोयी = धोयीक = धोईक = धोईकवि = धीयीक = जोयीक = योगीक = गोयिधोयिकराज — DHOYĪ = DHOYĪKA = DHOĪKA = DHOĪKAVI = DHĪYĪKA = JOYĪKA = YOGĪKA = GOYIDHOYIKARĀJA

Court-poet of Lakṣmaṇasena.
12th century.
Mentioned by Jayadeva in GG.
Pavanadūta, published in *Sanskrit Sāhitya Parishad Series* 13 and in the *Journal of the Proceeding of the* ASB NS (1905) 41-71.
SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP.
28 verses.
(1) JS 334.14 (a. Joyika), SkV 1157 (a. Dāmara), PG 262 (a. Śaraṇa), Skm [(B) 2001; (POS) 5.1.1] an., Uj 279.47 an., SMS 326; **(2)** Skm [(B) 862; (POS) 2.78.2] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS 4033; **(3)** Skm [(B) 764; (POS) 2.58.4] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS 4484; **(4)** JS 403.5 (a. Joyika), SMS 4571; **(5)** Skm [(B) 642; (POS) 2.34.2] (a. Dhīyīka or Dhoyīka), SMS 5180; **(6)** Skm [(B) 2305; (POS) 5.61.5] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS 10563 = Pavanadūta 104; **(7)** Skm [(B) 2007; (POS) 5.2.2.] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS VI; **(8)** JS 76.2 (a. Goyidoyikavirāja), Skm [(B) 1994; (POS) 4.71.4] an., SMS VI, (v. AB 551); **(9)** Skm [(B) 1432; (POS) 3.13.2] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS VI; **(10)** ŚP 1161 (a. Dhoīka), Skm [(B) 1647; (POS) 4.2.2.] (a. Umāpatidhara,), Any 13.105 an., Ek 103.11-4, SMS VII (v. AP 42, ZDMG 27.632); **(11)** SkV 923 (a. Dhoyīka) Skm [(B) 420; (POS) 1.84.5] (a. Yogeśvara), SMS VIII; **(12)** Skm (B) 643 (a. Dhīyīka), Skm (POS) 2.34.3 (a. Dhoyīka); **(13)** Skm [(B) 1010; (POS) 2.107.5] (a. Dhoyīka), SMS VIII; **(14)** SkV 1515 (a. Joyīka), Skm [(B) 2219; (POS) 5.44.4] (a. Amarasiṁha), SMS VIII (v. AB 363); **(15)** Skm [(B) 2142; (POS) 5.29.2] (a. Dhoyīka) = Pavanadūta 101; **(16)** Skm (B) 625 (a. Dhīyīka), Skm (POS) 2.30.5 (a. Dhoyīka); **(17)** Skm [(B) 649; (POS) 2.35.4] (a. Dhoyīka); **(18)** JS 246.13 (a. Goyidoyikavirāja); **(19)** Skm [(B) 1533; (POS) 3.33.3] (a. Dhoyīka); **(20)** Skm [(B) 2006; (POS) 5.2.1.] (a. Dhoyīka); **(21)** Skm [(B) 794; (POS) 2.64.4] (a. Dhoyīka); **(22)** Skm [(B) 1158; (POS) 2.137.3] (a. Dhoyīka), JS 150.18 (a. Dhoyīka or Umāpatidhara); **(23)** Skm [(B) 1014; (POS) 2.108.4] (a. Dhoyīka); **(24)** Skm [(B) 769; (POS) 2.59.4] (a. Dhoyīka); **(25)** Skm [(B) 1209; (POS) 2.147.4] (a. Dhoyīka); **(26)** Skm [(B) 857; (POS) 2.77.2] (a. Dhoyīka); **(27)** JS 76.1 (a. Goyidoyikavirāja); **(28)** Skm [(B) 727; (POS) 2.51.2] (a. Dhoyīka).

H The name of the author is Dhoyī or Dhoyīka or Dhoīka. Dhoyī(ka) is used in Skm (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), Dhoīka is used in ŚP (No. 10). Some texts of Skm (in (B) edition) have Dhīyīka, but that could be either a scribe's error or a printing mistake in the Skm (B) edition (the Skm (POS) has consistently Dhoyīka) (Nos. 5, 12, 16). JS has also an author Goyidhoyikavirāja (Nos. 8, 18, 27) (for Goyidhoyīkavirāja) which seems to be identical with Dhoyīka JS has also an author Joyika (Nos. 1 and 4) and SkV authors Joyīka (No. 14) and Jayīka (v. 513). Whether Joyika, Joyīka and Jayika are identical with Dhoyī(ka) is not certain. Generally it is accepted that the first two poets are identical with Dhoyī(ka) (NCC_7 317), but the editors of SkV (pp. LXXXII-LXXXIII) argue, on linguistic grounds, that these two Joyī(yi)ka-s are not identical with Dhoyīka (see also NCC_7 317). Jayīka is probably another author than Joyīka and Dhoyīka.

I CC_1 273, NCC_6 175, NCC_7 317, SkV LXXXVII-LXXXVIII, Skm (B) 11, Skm (POS) 64-5, JS p. 31-2, AP 42-3, SMS I; p. 337-8 (v. JASB (1905) 41-71; (1906) 15, 18-25, 169, S.K., De, *Bengal's Contribution to Sanskrit Literature* in ISPP I. 4.64; S. Lienhard, *Der Pavanadūta des Dhoyī,* with translation into German in *Orientalia Suecana,* Vol. VII (1958); pp. 137 - 158, Uppsala 1959).

J Dhoyīka's verses are also attributed to Amarasiṁha (No. 14), Umāpatidhara (Nos. 10,22) (the latter verse is attributed in some MSs of JS to Umāpatidhara and in others to Dhoyīka); Dāmara (No. 1), Yogeśvara (No.11) and Śaraṇa (No. 1). Umāpatidhara was also from Beṅgāl.

The verses of the author were quoted in the earliest *subhāṣita-saṁgraha-s* (SkV, Skm, JS, ŚP) and do not occur in other anthologies. Only two verses could be traced in the Pavanadūta (Nos. 6 and 15).

The author deals with various subjects: peace of mind, sententious verses, descriptive (of nature, country life, beauty of women), amatory, lyrical, *anyokti-s* and other verses. Some are of high poetical value.